# MEMPHIS APPEAL

TUESDAY MORNING, JAN. 28, 1872.


### THE PROPER LIMITS OF REFORM IN TENNESSEE.

There is danger that the aggressive spirit of reform may become rather destructive of public good than of public evils. It is not to be presumed that members of the Legislature, however learned and experienced, are capable of reforming every objectionable feature of our existing government. It is enough if the greater, more glaring grievances incident to courts of justice and the multiplicity of place-holders be remedied. Sweeping, sudden changes are infinitely more dangerous and costly to the public than any evils remedied. An excess of economy is quite as dangerous as the lavish wastefulness of our city government or of that which adventurers from every clime practiced when Brownlow reigned. Half the people encountered upon the streets of this goodly city live upon the public. Federal power has exhausted ingenuity in breeding loafers and begetting popular idleness. The same men who collect taxes for States and counties should discharge these offices for the central government. Many great and beneficent reforms are easily practicable and of such unquestioned necessity that commonplace statesmanship easily comprehends and effects them. But when it is proposed to sweep away the whole judicial system of Tennessee in order that one set of men may go out and another go into office, the people will never assent. If this be done by one body of partizans, under the thin guise of reform, the same course will be adopted when the "ins" are "outs," and government and courts alike will become as farcical as they would be corrupt and unworthy. When the several Judges and Chancellors were convened not very long ago at Nashville, we remember that it was asserted by the ablest of them that the Legislature had exhausted its authority over the subject when it created a Court of Record. A Chancellor installed or Circuit Judge was an immovable fixture save for reasons defined by the State's organic law. To remove him, save as pointed out by the Constitution, was beyond the scope of legislative power. So with the officers of these courts. Any other condition of facts would work palpable injustice. The Clerk's office pays nothing for two years, and if he or the judicial officer could be ejected because the Chancellor or Judge had rendered an opinion disagreeable to the law-making power, there would be little security for popular freedom. Judges and Chancellors have a tenure-of-office which the Legislature cannot well disturb, and if otherwise, the judiciary of the State might be the miserable tools of the statute—breeding pestilence, which a rash, destructive, incapable Legislature sometimes becomes. It is said that the people of this county are weary of taxation, and restive under burdens imposed, one thousand per cent. greater than were ever known before. They would gladly have three men, instead of thirty, discharging local legislative duties for Shelby county. This reform may be accomplished if it be made operative in each county in the State; but whether the Legislature that breathed breath into the body of that lifeless institution at Bartlett is invested with the high prerogative of kicking it out of existence we are not accurately advised. Some learned limb of the law is better qualified to discuss these knotty questions than ourselves or the great body of those learned and accomplished gentlemen who shape the State's fortunes at Nashville. Give us three Magistrates in each county instead of an army of Magistrates to shape local laws; make jury trials in civil cases elective by litigants at their cost; absolve courts from the necessity for resort to juries in misdemeanor cases, and have property justly and universally assessed and taxed, and then when matters of imperative financial necessity are disposed of, the Legislature should adjourn. It is a costly body, and its duties are so plain and sharply defined that a protracted session will be pronounced insufferable.

### THE SOUTH AND THE WEST.

The presses and people of the West are awakening to a sense of the injustices practised by the Eastern men who control the legislation of Congress. They are beginning to see that it is only necessary to avow that a measure is for the relief of the South or the West and, forthwith, there is raised a clamor about expenditures by the very men who are foremost in connection with the Credit Mobilier fraud. For instance, the South asks that the unconstitutional cotton tax shall be refunded, and the West asks for a canal system connecting the Mississippi with the Atlantic by the Tennessee and Black Warrior rivers; the South, too, asks for a National levee system, and the West for a ship canal from the lakes to the St. Lawrence and another to the Mississippi; and the members from New York raise their hands in horror and their eyes in most sanctimonious style, as if they had never handled or even looked upon a bribe; and they declaim about the Erie canal, its capacity for the carrying trade of the country, when its Chief Engineer confesses that in many places it is little better than a dirty ditch, through the mud of which boats propelled by steam find it difficult to make way. There was a time, immediately after the war, when dust was thrown in our eyes to the tune of the swelling chorus of "loyalty." Now that the feeling which originated a watchword used for all purposes by the adroit managers of the East has died out, and they can no longer prey upon us through sectional hates or animosities, they will have to face us with facts. We take no more husks. We are entitled to and must have our share of the moneys expended for public purposes. We occupy the granary and the cotton fields of the world, and need cheap transportation. As the Kansas City *Times* says, this can only be supplied by water transportation and the improvement of our Western rivers, and the construction of a ship canal connecting some of our Western and Southern navigable rivers so as to reach the Atlantic coast at some good port in all seasons—such a canal, for instance, as that now proposed to unite the waters of the Mississippi Valley with the Altimaha in Georgia, and by it with the Atlantic. Now, if a sum anything like that yearly appropriated for the improvement of Eastern harbors, and other public improvements to facilitate Eastern commerce, was appropriated to remove obstructions and improve our Western rivers, it would soon enable our people to secure cheap transportation to Eastern markets without consuming the profits of the producer. The competition of river transportation with the great railroad lines would also bring about great reductions in the cost by rail, and every dollar thus saved would be that much added to the profits of the producers. The main reason why farming is no longer a paying business in the West is the exorbitant cost of transportation. Remedy this and agricultural pursuits will again be prosperous and profitable. It is time our Representatives from the West and the Southwest should look more closely to our interests, and if needs be form an alliance offensive and defensive to secure in these respects a proper recognition of the wants and necessities of these States, as well as their equal rights to their full proportion of national currency and public appropriations. We have no desire to cultivate or develop sectional feelings upon any of these questions, but we do demand justice and a just apportionment. The improvement of Western rivers, and every other measure calculated to develop the vast resources of the West, will also add to the commercial prosperity of the East—as much of our surplus must find a market in Eastern States and an outlet through Eastern ports. But the great difficulty is, they seek to confine us to the old and wealthy cities and ports of New York, Boston and Philadelphia, to make us entirely dependent on them for capital as well as market and outlet, and combine to defeat every measure looking toward securing a shorter, cheaper and more direct route by water to the Atlantic at some Southern port. It is time our representatives should give them to understand that the great and growing West and Southwest will remain no longer mere "hewers of wood and drawers of water" for Eastern capitalists; that their interests must also be consulted and respected, and the wants of her millions of agriculturists, mechanics and manufacturers provided for as well as those of the East. The States west of the Alleghany Mountains and drained by the Ohio, Mississippi and Missouri, and their tributaries, and the Southern and Southwestern States identified with them in interest, have the power. What is needed is to combine and utilize it, and all that is desired can be obtained.

### THE LEGISLATURE DEADHEADED.

It is customary in all the States for its railway companies to furnish members of the Legislature, while actually in the public service, "passes" over their roads. Generally when this is done nothing is said or thought of it. It is not supposed to subject the law-giver to any obligation to serve the company, and if the company neglected it, the law-giver would only deem it an omission of an act of generosity—to which State legislators with small pay for great services, are entitled. No member of the Assembly thinks himself bribed by the trifling concession, and if a member refused to accept such a boon the railroad company would deem oversensitiveness indicative of a want of confidence in one's own honesty. Many members go home at the close of each week and spend Saturday and Sunday with their constituents. The public are beneficiaries of this constant admixture of lawgivers with constituencies. This process is carried to perfection in Connecticut, in which little State, of vast wealth and sublime energies, the law-givers sleep at home almost every night. The non-voting heads of families like it, and the members of the two Houses are kept thoroughly advised of the course of popular opinion as it affects every question discussed at Hartford or New Haven. In this palpable good done by railways, and in this necessity for much travel and little pay, railways found it proper and just to concede to lawmakers the freedom of the roads. There is no concealment practiced by railroad superintendents in this matter, and it is only strange that the first legislative body from which a protest emanates is one west of the Mississippi, a country never supposed to be the abode of sublime piety.

THE admirable, terse and vigorous letter of Mrs. Merriwether upon Colonel Kerr's Divorce Bill, published by us Sunday, has attracted very general attention, and much of very high commendation from even unexpected quarters, and we should not be surprised if of itself it compelled Colonel Kerr to withdraw his bill, or upon his pressing it, lead to its defeat by a very large vote. We agree with a correspondent, whose letter will be found in another column, that the reasons why Colonel Kerr's bill should be defeated are skilfully and cogently given by Mrs. Merriwether, at the same time that a little of man's inhumanity to women is sketched with the dash, spirit and freedom of one who has her head full of knowledge and her heart full of sympathy. Colonel Kerr must subside on the divorce question. Mrs. Merriwether has made her case, and the public verdict is for her and suffering women. Come down, Mr. Kerr; you can do it gracefully. Do it while you may.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL CRESWELL carries his hostility to the press to that point that he would require them to pay postage to their subscribers. The Cincinnati *Enquirer* responds thus: "If the Government will guarantee that in all cases the papers aforesaid shall reach those who have subscribed for them, and that the latter's remitting money to newspapers shall not be stolen or mislaid by its agents, then we have no doubt that the press would generally accept the amendment to the Postal Law proposed by the Postmaster-General. Until it does that, however, they will most respectfully object. It would be manifestly unfair to take letters and papers and charge an advance for them, and not be responsible for their safe delivery."

THE stupid and over-righteous Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association of New York refused, last week, to let Rev. Mr. Weiss have the use of the Lecture Hall of the Association for the delivery of a series of Shakespearean lectures; and this in an age of inquiry when all branches of the Christian Church are characterized by latitudinarianism rendered necessary by the growth and expansion of the public mind. Whoever this opponent of the divine bard may be, and no matter what his piety, this act should suffice for his dismissal from office into the obscurity which better becomes him.

THE WEEKLY APPEAL will be ready this morning, and may be had in wrappers, ready for mailing, only five cents per copy. We claim for it that it is one of the best papers in the United States, and contains as much matter and as fresh, late and interesting, as the best of our contemporaries. The annual subscription for it is only two dollars and a half. Merchants and business men should send it to their friends.

The Corinth *News* is delighted with the prospect of the speedy completion of the direct road from that city to Savannah, Georgia. The road progresses slowly, it is true, but it progresses—from Opelika, Alabama. St. Louis proposes to aid this highway, and monopolize the commercial advantages resulting from its construction. Of course, Memphis will do nothing.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, it is said, contemplates publishing a daily paper in London after the style of the New York *Herald*. He is credited with saying that he is prepared to invest one million dollars in it, and to make it a model of what a newspaper should be in enterprise. Such a sheet would wake up the cockneys, and is much needed.

## SEWARD AND NAPOLEON.

**Private Correspondence Between Them During the Late Civil War—Sharp Words.**

**Seward's Policy of Defiance in Private and Braggadocio in Public—Is It True?**

**The Mexican Fiasco the Salvation of the Union, and the Great Mistake of Napoleon.**

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

The San Francisco (California) *Bulletin*, in its notice of the death of the Ex-Emperor Napoleon III, improves the opportunity to give what it calls an important unpublished chapter of history connected with the civil war in this country. When the late William H. Seward was in the great metropolis of the Pacific, the writer in the *Bulletin* was at a dinner party given to him (Mr. Seward) by a few personal friends. At that dinner party Mr. Seward, after stating the unfavorable appearance which things wore toward the close of 1861, said:

"In this desperate emergency, I received an autograph letter from the Emperor of the French. It was marked 'private and confidential.' It began with expressions of personal regard for myself, and pain at the spectacle of the great Republic in the throes of dissolution. 'Personally,' said Napoleon, 'I could wish the cause of the Union to succeed. But the welfare of France and the force of popular opinion are paramount to individual sympathies. Our commercial interests are seriously suffering from the prolongation of your war. My subjects appeal to me to arrest the bloody conflict. I must obey the voice of France at whatever cost. You cannot put down the rebellion; embrace the earliest opportunity to make terms with the South. If you fail to do this I shall feel compelled, in the interests of my country—in the interests of civilization—to intervene with all the power at my command.' I answered Napoleon's insulting letter immediately. I did not waste words in compliments. I said: This is a family quarrel. We propose to settle it in our own way and in our own time. We do not wish the assistance of outsiders; we will not brook interference. The American Union is to be preserved. It shall be preserved, if it takes twenty years to do it. The war is hardly commenced yet; the people are just beginning to warm to the work. We wish to be on good terms with our neighbors—we wish especially to be on good terms with France, our ancient friend and ally. But you must keep hands off. If you presume to interfere, we will show you what a free people battling for national existence are capable of. Hitherto we have conducted the war humanely, in accordance with the codes that govern the most Christian States. Interference on your part will be the signal for a war of conquest and destruction. We will free the negroes; we will put arms in their hands and send them forth to ravage and plunder. We will make the South a waste and a desolation. Raise a hand against us and horrors worse than those of San Domingo will be seen from one end of the South to the other. The letter was sent by the first steamer. The same day I telegraphed to Thurlow Weed, Archbishop Hughes and Bishop Simpson to meet me at the Astor House the morning following. That evening I left for New York, and explained to these eminent gentlemen the objects of the conference and the new danger that threatened the Union cause. I told them that they must at once go to Europe, to labor unofficially with the Government and ruling classes in England and on the Continent, to represent the wickedness, danger and folly of foreign interference. In less than a week they were on their journey, reached Europe at a most apportune moment—Mason and Sliddell had just been seized—England was in a white heat of rage—and did much toward convincing Europe that the proper thing and the only thing to do was to leave us alone. And the mission cost the Government less than seven thousand dollars."

This may be true, but, if so, it is in signal opposition to the open and public political course of the Government. If Mr. Seward ever wrote to Napoleon in that way, it was altogether different from his usual diplomatic tone. If there was ever a nation that drank the bitterest dregs of humiliation and shame, in the late war, so far as its foreign relations were concerned, the United States was that power. Nothing but the plea of the bitterest necessity could excuse it then or modify its appearance in the eye of posterity. Captain Wilkes, in a United States vessel of war, had the hardihood to bring a British steamer to on the high seas, and, violating the sanctity of the flag, to take from it the persons of two passengers—Messrs. Mason and Slidell, Envoys abroad of the Southern Confederacy. The act was almost universally applauded as something heroic by the war party. The Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Welles, spoke approvingly of it in his annual report. The House of Congress by resolution publicly thanked Captain Wilkes. Thus we were apparently pledged to stand by Wilkes's act. But when a thundering demand was made by Lord Palmerston, the then British Premier, virtually under a threat of war in case of non-compliance, that we should restore Messrs. Mason and Slidell to the protection from which they had been withdrawn, Mr. Seward, as the organ of the Government, made haste to comply with it. The encouragement of the act by the Secretary of the Navy and the thanks of Congress did not deter him for one moment. It was only eating more dirt upon the part of our Government, but, with the making of a wry face, it was successfully done. It was not by bullying France or defying Europe that Mr. Seward kept off foreign intervention. On the contrary, with great cunning and astuteness, he encouraged Napoleon in his Mexican scheme, knowing that it would be a diversion from the South. He gave to the French commanders in the Emperor Maximilian's army the military maps and charts of that country, which had been used by General Scott in his Mexican campaign with the United States troops in 1846. Mr. Seward knew that when our war was over it would be but a brief campaign to drive the French out of Mexico, and that in the meantime nothing would be lost by a *quasi* encouragement. This unfortunate Mexican business was the *ignis fatuus* that misled Napoleon, and prevented his interference at an early date in favor of the South. The policy which is attributed to the late Secretary of State was the policy of desperation, and would, if adopted, have brought to the aid of the South the whole combined world. It would have rendered certain the separation of the South from the Union, if it had only been problematical before. For the result of the war we may thank the ill-starred Maximilian movement in Mexico.

### JOHN S. CLAYBROOKS.

**He Discusses the Question of Narrow-Gauge Railroads.**

We are permitted to make an extract from a letter written by John S. Claybrooks, Esq., of Williamson county, Tennessee, who built the railroad from Nashville to Franklin some twenty-five years ago, and which is as follows:

"Since I saw you I have had the pleasure of having at my house Colonel Hulbert, of Atlanta, Georgia, who seems to be well informed upon the subject of narrow-gauge roads; and it is very manifest from the statistics which he gave me, collected from Europe and elsewhere where they have been tested, that they are the roads to develop in an agricultural country, and the only kind that can be advantageously built and profitably sustained in this country. The cost of construction and the expense of maintaining the wide-gauge is so great, that transportation is necessarily so high that it amounts to prohibition of transportation in a great many products—even of the farm, such as corn, hay and timber, and much greater is the possibility of preventing that of minerals, such as limestone rock (so much needed in your city to fix your streets and enrich your worn-out lands.) The cost of the narrow-gauge, and the cheapness with which it could do the work profitably, would at once develop all the materials of our country that are dormant, and afford profitable employment to millions of people who are suffering for food and raiment. It would quadruple our population from European countries, who would find profitable employment in bringing into activity the inexhaustible beds of coal and iron in Tennessee and Alabama, and build up manufactories that would compete with those of the old world."

## DEATH BY "C. M."

**List of the Victims—Their Vices Painted for Their Virtues by a Free, Bold Hand.**

**Melting and Metrical Tributes to Their Memory—"The Evil Men Do Lives After Them," Etc.**

**An Alphabetical Arrangement of the Names of the Applicants for Whitewash.**

From the New York Herald.]

The terrible and widespread ravages of that extraordinary disease called Credit Mobilier are alarming the whole nation. The epizootic was as mild as the measles compared to it. It has already carried off many most distinguished victims. It did not come from Canada like the epizootic, nor from Asia like the cholera, nor from the West Indies like the yellow fever. It is believed to have started somewhere in Pennsylvania, and, meeting with a favorable condition of the atmosphere in Washington, District of Columbia, stayed there, and was developed by reason of the defective sanitary arrangements in the political system of the capital. Great sympathy is felt for Massachusetts, so many of her distinguished citizens have been swept off. The subjoined list of deaths will be read with painful interest by the public. The notices are inserted (contrary to our usual custom) free of charge:

Ames, Hoax, of Massachusetts.—Died of Credit Mobilier (long and lingering illness), aged sixty-nine.

O lofty worth whose virtues were unknown;
O shining light, whose glamor was unseen;
Whose latest spasm of godlike work has shown
What men were not, but what they might have been.
Thou toldst the truth, tho' hid neath many cloaks.
O concentrated essence of a Hoax.

All stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad who received a higher dividend than seven hundred and fifty per cent are cordially invited to attend the funeral.

Massachusetts papers please copy.

Alley, John B., of Massachusetts.—Died of C. M. (not cholera morbus—was discovered with the disease too late for the physic), aged about a century.

O'er this sad wreck let mankind never daily;
Fraud knocked down every ninepin in this Alley.

This is nobody's funeral.

Allison, John B., of Iowa, died of C. M. (an overdose of dividend hastened his departure), aged fifty years.

Long dead to us, sweet Allison,
The hoax thou couldst not rally;
If so soon done why wert begun,
Thou fragrant son of Alley.

Remains will be embalmed.

Bingham, John A., of Ohio, died of C. M. (supposed to have caught the fatal infection from Dawes), aged sixty-two.

Moan for him, welkin, he'll wake you no more
With shouts against theft. Buckeye Bingham,
The death bells shall boom how he garnered his store,
And gentle Ben Butler will ring 'em.

Announcement of funeral hereafter.

Ohio papers please copy.

Brooks, Jim, of New York, died of C. M. (protesting to the last that he was well in health, no remedies were administered), aged sixty-two.

He chattered, chattered as he went
To join the great Salt River;
Hoax might threat or Hoax relent,
But he'd deny forever.
'Mong well-filled "banks" his way he picked.
With watered "Credits," ever,
McComb might "dam," McComb convict,
Jim Brooks denied forever.

His funeral will have no political significance.

Colfax, Smiler, of Indiana, died of C. M. (the agonies of this poor victim were intense; to the last he insisted that it was something else besides Credit Mobilier), aged forty-two.

A beautiful smiler came in our midst,
Too lively and fair to remain;
They stretched him on racks till the soul of Colfax
Flapped up into Heaven again.
May the fate of poor Schuyler warn men of a smiler,
Who dividends gets on the brain!

Indiana papers please copy.

Dawes, Henry L., of Massachusetts, died of C. M. (he had the reputation of having a powerful constitution, but it was evidently a delusion), aged fifty-seven.

Retrencher! Leader! Thou hast left us;
Plymouth Rock thy loss will feel;
For a pottage-mess bereft us,
Old Honesty is *auspepsill*.

Funeral strictly private. No wake.

Garfield, James A., of Ohio, died of C. M. (struggled hard against the dreadful epidemic, but it was no use; he caved in unexpectedly), aged only forty-two.

Here rests his head upon its lap of earth,
A youth to fortune and misfortune known;
Mobilier frowned upon his humble berth,
And Hoax Ames henceforth marked him for his own.

Will be buried at Congressional Cemetery, Washington, District of Columbia. No cards.

Kelley, William D., of Pennsylvania, died of C. M. (too much iron in his blood and too little protection of himself made him an easy victim to the fell destroyer), aged sixty.

Weep not, "pig-iron," public dear,
He is not dead, tho' sleeping here;
His thunder's hushed, his eye is dim,
Mobilier put a head on him.

His remains will be "protected" in a metallic casket. A one-horse funeral announced hereafter.

Patterson, James W., of New Hampshire, died of C. M. (his sufferings drew tears from his friends; he persisted to the end in supposing it was a different complaint), aged fifty years.

Peaceful be Uriah's slumber,
Heep-ed he is in burial low;
Thirty shares his coffin cumber,
How it is yourself you know.

Mourning by Senators for thirty days. A granite sarcophagus will inclose the mummy.

Scofield, Glenni W., of Pennsylvania, died of C. M. (passed off quietly), aged fifty-three.

Hoax Ames, the Ancient Mariner,
Stopped Navy Scofield bland,
He held him with his glittering eye
And with his skinny hand.
Then Scofield did a hellish thing
And it did work him wo.
His ten shares clipped him on the wing,
And laid the Quaker low.

Pennsylvania papers please copy. Funeral at an early day. Music by the band: "Down in a coal mine."

Wilson, Henry, of Massachusetts, died of C. M. (great hopes were entertained of his recovery), aged sixty-one.

His sinnings sore long time he bore,
Like martyr on a rock,
Till bad Hoax Ames, of sin'ful games,
Had eased him of his stock.
His "sole" had ne'er into the void been cast
Had he "waxed" firm and stuck unto his "last."

Nattick, Massachusetts, papers please copy. Memorial services at Faneuil hall. No Irish need apply.

Wilson—James F., of Iowa, died of C. M. (astonished everybody, he had hitherto enjoyed such excellent health), aged forty-five.

Tears, idle tears! he knew not what they meant,
But counted them three dolors for a share,
They blotted out a life we thought well spent—
Ah! was his sweetness nothing but a snare?

Rev. Dr. Newman will conduct the services and preach the panegyric from his campaign notes. Free list entirely suspended.

## EMIGRATION.

**Depopulation of France—Two Million People Lost in Two Years.**

Figures just published in the Paris *Journal Officiel* shows that France has lost two millions of population during the last six years. Reporting to the President of the Republic, the Minister of the Interior says that, in virtue of the treaties of peace with Germany, one thousand six hundred and eighty-nine communes, comprising a population of one million five hundred and ninety-seven thousand two hundred and thirty-eight souls, were given up by the vanquished to the victorious country, although from this number must be deducted that of the Alsatians and Lorrainers who gave their "option" for France and afterward quitted the country. That number, however, now that all the truth is known, is not very great, and gives little consolation for the actual loss, which may be roundly put at a million and a half. But a graver and more ominously suggestive fact appears from these returns, that France, quite independently of the cession, has within her present limits lost three hundred and sixty-seven thousand of her population, or at the rate of one per cent. decrease in the six years. It must be remembered, however, that last year was exceptional, inheriting, as it did, all the mischievous legacies of the war, the results of delayed or prevented marriage, the ravages of epidemic disease, and the other evils which inevitably follow in the train of such a conflict as that of 1870-71.


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E. P. Fontaine, Wm. Co'e, George Rook, Thos. H. Allen, James Roosa, W. L. Morse, Niles Meriweather, J. W. Anderson, James H. Cook, J. H. Smith, John F. Thomas, R. A. Parker, C. Clarke, Dr. Hopson, Judge J. E. R. Ray, J. F. Frank, A. Murray, J. H. Lenow, Judge Archibald Wright.

de24 H. HAINER, 342 Second street.

**McCOMBS, KELLAR & BYRNES, HARDWARE JOBBERS,**

100 and 102 North Main Street.

ST. LOUIS MO.

**FILLEY'S FAMOUS**

CHARTER OAK STOVES

ARE MADE SOLELY BY THE

Excelsior Manufacturing Company

St. Louis, Missouri.

ARE DOING MORE AND BETTER COOKING Doing it cheaper & quicker than any stove of same cost.

ARE ALWAYS Low-Priced, Reliable, AND OPERATE PERFECTLY.

WILL DO YOUR COOKING CHEAP AND FAST. QUICK AND CLEAN.

ALWAYS WARRANTED, AND SOLD BY

**E. URQUHART & CO.**

Memphis, : Tennessee.

### Stockholders' Meeting.

THE regular annual meeting of the stockholders in the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad Company will be held in the town of Hopefield, Arkansas, on

Saturday, 15th Day of February, 1873,

to elect a Board of Directors, and to transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JOHN W. GOODWIN,

Sec'y and Treas. M. and L. R. R. R. Co.

### WHOLESALE GROCERS.

M. L. MEACHAM. J. B. POSTON. A. W. ROBERTS. E. H. MEACHAM

**M. L. MEACHAM & CO.,**

**WHOLESALE GROCERS,**

AND AGENTS FOR SALT COMPANIES,

No. 9 UNION STREET, Memphis, Tennessee.

Have 8000 Barrels of Salt on the Levee.

☞ WE SELL TO MERCHANTS ONLY. ☜

**REMOVAL.**

**FARGASON & CLAY,**

**WHOLESALE GROCERS AND COTTON FACTORS**

HAVE REMOVED TO

**369 Front street, cor. Gayoso and Clinton**

ONE SQUARE SOUTH OF OLD STAND, : MEMPHIS.

### WHOLESALE CLOTHING HOUSE.

**CLOSING OUT SALE, 231 MAIN ST.**

**REGARDLESS OF COST!**

OWING TO THE GREAT INCREASE OF OUR

**Wholesale Clothing Trade,**

We are compelled to quit the RETAIL BRANCH, and hereafter devote our attention to the

**EXCLUSIVE WHOLESALE CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS BUSINESS,**

WE WILL THEREFORE SELL OFF OUR ENTIRE RETAIL STOCK OF

**CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS**

REGARDLESS OF COST!

To Continue for Sixty Days Only. We Mean what we Say!

**WALKER BROTHERS & CO.**

231 Main Street, Clay Building.

### HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

**FALL TRADE.**

**ORGILL BROTHERS & CO.**

**WHOLESALE HARDWARE,**

310 and 312 FRONT STREET, Memphis.

We invite the attention of merchants to our stock of Foreign and Domestic Hardware. Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed.

Agents for Deering Horse Engine, Gullette Gin, and Machinery Generally.

**1842. Established 1842.**

**A. J. WHITE & CO.,**

DEALERS IN AND IMPORTERS OF

**HARDWARE & CUTLERY,**

AND AGENTS FOR AMES' Portable STEAM ENGINES

J. E. CARVER'S COTTON GINS.

Agricultural Implements, OF EVERY KIND. KEPT Constantly on HAND

No. 234 Front St., Memphis, Tenn.

Orders from Country Merchants Promptly Attended to.

**WHOLESALE HARDWARE - IMPORTANT TO MERCHANTS.**

**Allison Brothers,**

IMPORTERS AND EXCLUSIVE

WHOLESALE HARDWARE MERCHANTS,

17 Union Street, Memphis, Tennessee.

Having changed our business to exclusive wholesale, we now offer, to merchants only, a large and complete stock of Foreign and Domestic Hardware. We invite an inspection of our stock, and solicit the patronage of all good merchants buying goods in our market.

Special attention given to Filling Orders. 15

### WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

**NEW GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS**

**F. D. BARNUM & CO.**

**WATCHMAKERS, JEWELERS AND SILVERSMITHS,**

265 MAIN STREET, CORNER COURT.

We are Direct Importers of SWISS WATCHES of some of the most celebrated makers, and dealers in all grades of the AMERICAN WATCH.

—OFFER A STOCK OF—

**GOLD, DIAMOND AND CORAL JEWELRY CHAINS,**

FRENCH CLOCKS and STERLING SILVERWARE

Unsurpassed by any in the South.

### FOUNDRIES AND MACHINE SHOPS.

**UNION FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP**

**CUBBINS & GUNN,**

Nos. 160 and 174 Adams Street, Memphis, Tennessee,

Manufacturers of Machinery,

Steam Engines, Saw Mills, Grist Mill Shafting, Couplings, Pulleys, Hangers, Boxes, etc.

AGRICULTURAL. Cotton Presses, Cotton Gin Gearing, Pinions, Segments, Gudgeons, Bolts, etc.

HOUSE WORK. Columns, Lintels, Sills, Gratings and Ventilators, etc.

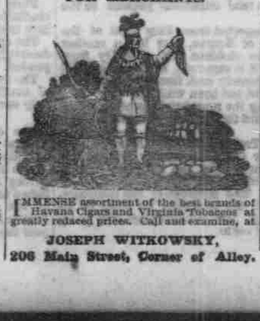
All kinds of Steamboat Work done promptly.

Orders for Brass and Iron Castings and all kinds of Wrought-Iron Work solicited.

### TOBACCO.

**Cigars and Tobaccos**

FOR MERCHANTS.



IMMENSE assortment of the best brands of Havana Cigars and Virginia Tobaccos at greatly reduced prices. Call and examine, at

JOSEPH WITKOWSKY,

206 Main Street, Corner of Alley.

### LOAN ASSOCIATION.

MEMPHIS

**Building and Savings Association.**

"On the old Philadelphia Plan."

SECOND call on shares are due and payable on or before February 1, 1873, at 7½ p.m. payable at the Secretary's office, No. 41 Madison Street (basement). Parties desirous of joining a first-class Association are invited to call and procure a copy of the constitution and by-laws, gratis.

A FEW MORE SHARES FOR SALE $1 00 EACH SHARE PER MONTH. The second stated monthly meeting will be held on MONDAY, February 3, 1873, at 7½ p.m. The money on hand will be loaned out to the share-holders. THE SHARE-HOLDERS ARE REQUESTED TO ATTEND ALL THE MEETINGS.

Officers of the Association for 1873:

G. H. JUDAH, President.
DR. A. SZERENYI, Vice-President.
L. LEVY, Treasurer.
S. STURM, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:—H. Bateman, J. P. Duke, H. C. Steever, S. Hesse, Edw. Goldsmith, Jr. Nathan, J. Schwab, Aug. Bertch, H. Sessel, Sr.

L. and E. Lehman, Attorneys. ja11

### BANKS.

**MANHATTAN BANK**

OF MEMPHIS, TENN.,

No. 17 MADISON STREET

DEALS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE STOCKS, BONDS, SCRIPS COIN,

AND TRANSACTS

General Banking and Collection Business

☞ Taxes Paid for Non-residents and others, and the necessary Scrips furnished at the lowest market rates. ☜

☞ Drafts for Sale on all Parts of the Civilized Globe, in sums to suit purchasers.

J. LEVY, President.
L. LEVY, Vice-President.
no8 S. BORG, Cashier

C. C. GRAHAM, President. | J. A. HAYES, Jr. Cashier.

**MECHANICS AND TRADERS BANK OF MEMPHIS,**

No. 9 Madison St.

DIRECTORS:

C. C. GRAHAM. J. C. FIZER.
WILLIAM STEWART. W. C. RUTLAND.
J. A. HAYES, Jr.

TRANSACTS A GENERAL

BANKING and BROKERAGE BUSINESS

AND DEALS IN GOLD, SILVER, FOREIGN and Domestic Exchange, Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds, City and County Warrants. o16

### LIME.

**GRIDER & DENIE,**

Manufacturers of the Celebrated

**ALABAMA LIME**

AND DEALERS IN

Cement, Plaster, Hair, Tiles Fire Brick and Clay, Hay, Corn, Bran.

**41 South Court St.**

### WATCHES.

224—MAIN STREET.—224

MONEY! MONEY! MONEY!

—PAID FOR—

WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY,

SILVERWARE,

And all kinds of Gold and Silver articles in every condition. M. J. SLATER.

### UNDERTAKERS.

**GENERAL UNDERTAKERS.**

GEO. H. HOLST and THEODORE W. HOLST partners under firm name of

**GEO. H. HOLST & BRO.,**

No. 320 Main Street,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE,

WILL give prompt attention to all business in their line. ja8

### COTTON FACTORS.

**HUGH TORRANCE & SON, COTTON FACTORS**

AND GENERAL

Commission Merchants

10 Jefferson Street,

Titus Block, opp. Commercial Hotel

MEMPHIS.....TENNESSEE.

**REMOVAL.**

**STRATTON & WELLFORD, COTTON FACTORS**

—AND—

Commission Merchants

HAVE REMOVED TO

**8 and 10 Court St.,**

BETWEEN MAIN AND FRONT STS.

RALPH WORMELEY. W. H. D. WENDEL

**RALPH WORMELEY & CO., COTTON FACTORS**

AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 9 UNION STREET, MEMPHIS.

WE shall continue the commission business at the above stand, where we will be happy to see all of our friends, many of whom we have served for twenty years without change; and now again place our services at their command, earnestly soliciting consignments of Cotton,