MEMPHIS APPEAL

MONDAY MORNING, FEB. 24, 1873

THE CARNIVAL.

The pent-up gaiety and vivacity of our people will to-morrow break out in a force and vigor far exceeding anything ever before witnessed in the South. The occasion promises to be one of unrestrained delights. The weather, no doubt, will be sun-lit, charming, enchanting. Already the city is gay, lively and animated, fast filling up with strangers from abroad, attracted here by the grand Mardi Gras festivities which come off to-morrow. Our hotels are nearly all full, and by to-morrow morning they will be packed from garret to cellar. From present indications it is evident that we are going to have the biggest day ever witnessed in Memphis—one that has never been equaled on any previous occasion, in this or any other Southern city. The whole population of Memphis will turn out, and every train of cars from east, west, north and south is adding new accessions to the multitude. The festivities of to-morrow will no doubt be characterized by a head-long *abandon*, but at the same time, by respectability of deportment, propriety of conduct, decency of behavior. If we expect to continue these Mardi Gras festivities to become of regular recurrence, they must be characterized by decency. There should be mirth, dancing and enjoyment; but nothing should occur calculated to offend the taste of the most fastidious. Public sentiment will frown down these Mardi Gras festivities should they unfortunately, as is too often the case, degenerate into vulgar parades. The May festivals of Flora, the goddess of flowers, so long as they were pure, innocent and harmless, were popular, and characterized by that exuberant joy which will be witnessed to-morrow. But when, in the course of time, they degenerated, Cato, the censor, raised his voice against such festivals, and they were forced by public opinion to be discontinued. Such will be the fate of Mardi Gras, should it become the promotive of vice, or in any wise offend public decency.

Many seem impressed with the belief that Mardi Gras festivities constitute a modern custom peculiar to the South. In America these festivities are only observed in Mobile, New Orleans and Memphis—all Southern cities, but they originated centuries ago, and were then called Carnivals, and were observed in Catholic countries immediately before the commencement of Lent. To prove that the Mardi Gras festivities grew out of the old religious Carnivals, we have only to refer to the fact that the French term *Mardi Gras* means Shrove-Tuesday; Confession Tuesday; the Tuesday after Quinquagesima Sunday, or the day immediately preceding the first of Lent, or Ash-Wednesday; on which day all the people of England, when Roman Catholics, were obliged to confess their sins one by one to the parish priests, after which they dined on pancakes and fritters. The Saturnalias of pagan Rome were succeeded by the Carnivals, and Mardi Gras came down from these. The Carnivals of Rome and Venice were celebrated by just such parades as will be witnessed to-morrow. In Paris, Mardi Gras was prohibited in 1760, but again adopted on the appointment of Napoleon Bonaparte as First Consul. Its restoration was a cause of great joy to the people of Paris, and for many years nothing could exceed the beauty and richness of the costumes displayed on this annual and greatest of all festivals. Mardi Gras has come down to us from the Carnival, a festival observed by Catholic countries, yet as celebrated in Memphis, Mobile and New Orleans, it has no religious signification. All denominations that participate in the festivities do so with a view of making it a day of joy and gladness. That to-morrow will be such a day is our earnest hope. While the maskers should scrupulously guard against offending any one, there should be no simpering, namby-pamby prudery on the part of our citizens and strangers who appear on the street.

POSTAGE ON NEWSPAPERS.

Under this head the New York *World* talks sensibly, justly, and with becoming self-respect, about the effect of the passage of the new postal law upon newspapers and newspaper subscribers. It says that the prepayment of newspapers at the place of publication is a corollary of the abolition of the franking privilege. The present privileges of newspaper publishers in this respect stood precisely upon the same ground as the franking privilege of Congressmen, and they ought to fall together. Only by making all who use the mails pay, pay alike, and prepay, for the use they make of them can postage be cheapened to all. Journals in town and country which have a large weekly circulation would, of course, be in the first instance considerably a loser by the adoption of this necessary reform. But we do not care to beg the service which it ought to be compelled to buy. But the present system is one rather of swindle than of beggary alone. Every man who pays his postage is made to bear not only his own share of the cost of postal service but a proportion of the share of every man who does not pay his postage. If the paying mail-user does not have this share to pay in the shape of postage, he has it to pay in the shape of deficit; and the swindle on him is the same whether it is inflicted in the shape of dear postage or in the shape of higher taxes. It may be that some newspapers would succumb if their publishers were compelled to pay postage on them. But if so it would be because they have no excuse for existing. A grocer who should ask the Government to pay the carriage on his parcels, lest he should fail if he paid it himself, would be in precisely the position of the publisher who uses the same adjuration in asking the Government to pay his postage. The answer is obvious in both cases: Fail and be served right. The tax is the same on a single copy of any newspaper, and the total tax increases, of course, with the circulation of newspapers. But no matter how small or how large it may be, it is a tax which the publisher ought to pay, and which he ought no longer to be permitted to make other people pay for him.

FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF THE MERCHANTS TO-DAY.

The Vienna Exposition grows space. Nothing official has been published concerning the visits of the different European sovereigns. Semi-official reports say that the Prince of Wales and the King of Italy will attend in May; the Kings of Holland and of Belgium in June or July. The Emperor of Germany and the Emperor of Russia will probably meet in Vienna in June. The Shah of Persia and the Prince of Wales are expected to attend the opening ceremonies. The Prussian Commission has published a list of seventeen receiving-stations for goods. The transportation charges from these stations to Vienna are borne by the Commission. Goods may be delivered from the fifteenth of February on, and must be delivered before the twenty-fifth of March. The twenty-fifth of April is fixed as the time by which the goods are to be arranged and put in their cases in the Exhibition Buildings. The Prussian Government has also announced its intention of exhibiting the results of the exploring expedition in the North Sea and the Baltic. A preliminary exhibition will be given in Berlin in March, and April. Commissioners for the United States have been appointed by Federal authority, but their names have not been publicly announced. Governor Brown has not yet named the special Commissioners to represent Tennessee. These should have the means of making proper publications in European languages for distribution over the world—an end easily effected through the agency of myriads of our race to be gathered at Vienna. Memphis should not fail in this, and provision should be made at once that the pamphlet may be written here to be translated and published in several European capitals. It will cost infinitely less to do this in Europe than in America. How many cotton bales will be forwarded from Memphis?

We have already received orders for more than three thousand extra copies of Wednesday morning's APPEAL, to contain detailed accounts of incidents of Mardi Gras. The forms will be kept standing, and if the edition of ten thousand be exhausted, it can be immediately duplicated. Send orders for the paper in wrappers, or as it comes from the press, and all will be filled. Advertisers should call early to-morrow, or send in their favors to-day.

PEN SKETCHES.

One who Gives the Country Law, and Another who Hoards its Money.

Two Characters now Figuring Largely in Arkansas Politics.

HON. HENRY PAGE.

The most popular citizen of Little Rock—perhaps of the State of Arkansas—is Henry Page, State Treasurer. Now and then when, in one of these sketches, some partisan enemy has been kindly mentioned, or the facts in his history truthfully but generously stated, there are wretched people who grow angry, and assert even the infidelity of the APPEAL'S correspondent to partisan obligations. The ignorance and stupidity of such people is worse than Beotian. Malevolence and narrow sectionalism constitute the basis—the first, of their religion; the second, of their politics.

If Mr. Page be a Republican and a most generous thinker, devoid of prejudices and honest and truthful, discharging public trusts and private obligations with equal fidelity, there can be no wrong in asserting the fact even in the pages of a Conservative journal. In fact, as Page said not many days ago, when dining at the Gaston's of Little Rock, the recent Presidential conflict, in all its peculiar incidents, was well calculated to obliterate, even among the most ignorant people, all empty, unworthy partizan or sectional prejudices. Conscious of this fact, the APPEAL'S correspondent will persist in saying all possible kind and truthful things of Republicans and of Conservatives. In fact, the impression prevails among many intelligent people, even yet, that the Cincinnati Convention was a mighty funereal convocation, and that Greeley, before descending into his own untimely grave, dug one infinitely deeper for the drybones of the Democracy. If the ghostly old party be not too greviously disturbed, we may, therefore, tell the story of the handsomest in person, most tasteful in manner and dress, and one of the most agreeable gentlemen ever encountered about the capital of Arkansas.

HIS BIRTHPLACE.

He was deemed, even in his youth, a rose of Sharon, such being the name of the village honored in being the place of his nativity, away down east, even in Vermont. This event, so lucky for Sharon, occurred March 4, 1839. In the sixth year of his age his family removed to Boston. He ascended from the lowest to the highest position in a great Boston mercantile house, by which he was placed in charge of chemical works in Western New York. Here he remained from 1857 to 1861. In May, 1861, he became a private in a Massachusetts regiment, and was one of the festive party described by Sunset Cox, who fled with the pious Congressman, Gurley, from the battlefield at Manassas. Gurley, it will be remembered, when his legs gave way, rode an ox. Page, it seems, conducted himself very properly since, immediately after the disaster to Gurley and the rest, he was promoted by his General-in-chief to a Lieutenantcy. He shared in all the battles fought by the Army of the Potomac, and after Antietam was made Captain and Assistant-Quartermaster by General McClellan, and given in charge the supplying of forage for the Army of the Potomac. Subsequently he was assigned to duty on General Meade's personal staff, and occupied this position, bearing Meade's orders everywhere on the bloody field of Gettysburg, when the war was practically ended. He was a staff officer at the Wilderness and in front of Petersburg, and was afterward made Chief-Quartermaster of a cavalry corps of the Army of the Potomac, Phil Sheridan commanding. He followed Sheridan through the Shenandoah Valley, and, after the close of the campaign, was promoted to a Colonelcy and became next in rank to the Chief-Quartermaster of the Army.

SUBSEQUENT EVENTS.

He served in this capacity till the close of hostilities, and then was assigned to duty in the West. In March, 1865, he was ordered to Arkansas and made Chief-Quartermaster for that State and the Indian Nation. He served in this capacity till assigned by General Ord to the duty of supervising the disposal of abandoned estates.

FACTS EXTRAORDINARY.

It never happened before that an appointee of military power was equally approved by the people. Colonel Page was appointed State Treasurer by Ord when the process of "reconstruction" was begun. Again was he assigned to the position when this task was finished. He was re-elected by the people in 1871, having received the Republican nomination, and, strangely enough, almost solid Democratic vote. He was re-elected last long term for four years without serious opposition. He controls, we believe, the Fire Department of Little Rock, and manages his rich plantation of twenty-two hundred acres, ten miles from the city. He is a bachelor, but there will yet be several little pages to extend this story of his life.

HON. J. R. BERRY,

of Benton county, was born in Jackson county, Alabama, in 1841. His father removed to Carroll county, Arkansas, in 1848. Mr. Berry received such education as the local schools could give. In 1861 he became a Lieutenant in the Sixteenth Arkansas regiment, and participated in the battles of Elkhorn, Iuka and Corinth. In the latter battle he lost a leg. Recovering from this wound, he began the study of law, reading such books as he could secure. He persistently adhered to his purpose, and, despite countless difficulties interposed by poverty, he devoted himself to the profession. At the close of hostilities he settled in Franklin county as a village schoolmaster, but his devotion to professional books was uninterrupted. He married an accomplished daughter of J. F. Quale, Esq., in 1865, and returned to Carroll county, the home of his early youth. In 1866 he was licensed a lawyer, and almost simultaneously elected to the Legislature, having now reached his twentieth year. Mr. Berry led a somewhat migratory life. He removed to Benton county in 1869, and practiced his profession with such success, and conducted himself with such commendable propriety, that he was elected to the present Legislature. He is regarded a Bourbon Democrat, and yet supported Mr. Brooks in the late Gubernatorial contest. In the legislative body he is distinguished for his dignified bearing and rational conservative policy. His influence is constantly developed in almost every measure proposed for legislative consideration. It would be well if Arkansas were more fruitful of Berries.

UNNECESSARY OUTRAGE.

Text of the So-Called Civil Rights Bill of Arkansas—Unwise Legislation.

A Measure That will not Make the Negro the Equal of the White Man.

An Act that Cannot Degrade the White Man Below the Status He Himself Elects.

The following is the full text of "An act, entitled an act to protect all persons in their civil rights, in the State of Arkansas, and to furnish means for their vindication," passed by the Arkansas Legislature on Monday last:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Arkansas:

SECTION 1. That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons, owning, managing, operating, running, or representing as agent for any railroad, steamboat, stage-coach, or any other conveyance operated, managed, or run in the public transportation or conveyance of persons or property, in this State, to refuse, or neglect to provide for, and to furnish, any person or persons applying for the same, with the same accommodations as are furnished other persons by such person or persons owning, managing, operating, running, or representing as agent for any railroad, steamboat, stage-coach, or any other conveyance managed or run in the public transportation of persons and property in this State, upon the person applying for such accommodations paying, or tendering to said person or persons owning, managing, operating, running, or representing as agent for any railroad, steamboat, stage-coach, or any other conveyance, operated, managed, or run in the public transportation or conveyance of persons or property in this State, a sum of money equal to the amount charged, and actually paid, for like or similar accommodation by any other persons.

SECTION 2. That any person or persons who shall violate any of the provisions of the preceding section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined for each offense in a sum not less than two hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, or by confinement in the common jail of the county, for not less than three nor more than twelve months, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SECTION 3. That it shall be unlawful for any owner, lessee, keeper, manager, or attache, of any public house of entertainment, inn, hotel, or restaurant, in this State, to refuse, fail, or neglect to furnish, to any person or persons, who shall apply for the same, any accommodation, meal, board, lodging, rooms, or other accommodations, and any such owner, lessee, keeper, manager, or attache, who shall refuse, fail, or neglect to furnish such meal, board, lodging, or room, or other accommodations, as herein specified, shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not less than fifty dollars nor more than five hundred dollars.

SECTION 4. That it shall be unlawful for any owner, keeper, or attache of a licensed saloon, grocery, dram-shop, or other place, where ardent, malt, vinous, or spiritous liquors are sold by retail, to refuse to sell to any person or persons, on account of race or color, a drink of any ardent, malt, vinous, or spiritous liquors, in the same manner, at the same place, and of the same quality, that such owner, keeper, or attache generally sells to other persons, for the same amount of money paid or tendered by the person applying for such drink, and any such owner, keeper, or attache, who shall refuse to sell to any persons or persons a drink of ardent, malt, vinous, or spiritous liquors, as provided in this section, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined for each offense in any sum not less than twenty-five nor more than one hundred dollars.

SECTION 5. That it shall be unlawful for any owner, lessee, keeper, manager, or attache, of a licensed place of public amusement in this State, to refuse, fail, or neglect to admit any person or persons, on account of race or color, applying to be admitted to a full and free enjoyment of the same, or to refuse, fail or neglect to provide the same accommodations for every person so admitted, upon the person or persons so applying paying, or offering to pay therefor, a sum of money equal to the amount paid by other persons for the same accommodations; and any owner, lessee, keeper, manager, or attache, who shall refuse, fail, or neglect to admit or provide for every person, as provided in this section, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not less than twenty-five dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars.

SECTION 6. That it shall be unlawful for any Superintendent, Commissioner, Trustee, Teacher, or any other officer or board of officers, whomsoever, who are authorized, charged, empowered, directed or compelled, by law, to provide for the organization, support, or maintenance of any public school or benevolent institution, supported in whole or in part by general taxation, to refuse, fail, or neglect to provide equal and like accommodations and advantages of the education of each and every youth of school-age in their respective counties, townships, districts, wards, or institutions, and any Superintendent, Commissioner, Trustee, Teacher, or other officer, or any member of a School Board, who shall so refuse, fail, or neglect to provide equal and like accommodations and advantages for youths of school-age, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall, for each offense, be fined in any sum not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars.

SECTION 7. That any person who shall aid, counsel, advise, or abet in the violation of any of the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined for each offense in any sum not less than fifty dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars.

SECTION 8. That no person nor persons transacting or carrying on any business of the nature mentioned in the foregoing sections of this act, nor any school-officer or teacher hereinbefore mentioned, shall make any rule or rules for the government or conduct of such business, schools, or institutions, hereinbefore mentioned, affecting persons applying for accommodation to such person or persons, which shall not affect all persons alike, without regard to race or color.

SECTION 9. That any person or persons violating any of the provisions of this act, or aiding, abetting or inciting other person or persons to such violation, shall, for every such violation, in addition to the punishment provided for in the foregoing sections, be liable for a civil action for damages, at the suit of the person aggrieved by such violation, to be recovered with full costs; *Provided*, that the person aggrieved shall be entitled to recover from the defendant his reasonable attorney's fees, the same to be assessed as costs.

SECTION 10. That the Prosecuting-Attorneys, Sheriffs, Coroners, Justices of the Peace, and Constables of this State, are hereby authorized and required to institute proceedings on behalf of the State wherever they become cognizant of a violation of this act occurring within their jurisdictions, and any of the aforesaid officers who are personally cognizant of such offense, or to whom complaints shall be made, who shall fail or refuse to prosecute the proceedings herein required shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor in office and on conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, and the costs of prosecuting, and in default of payment, shall be imprisoned in the common jail of the county in which such proceedings are had, for the term of six months, or until the fine and costs are paid.

SECTION 11. It shall be the duty of the circuit and criminal judges of this State to especially give in charge to the grand jury, at every term of their respective courts, the various sections of this act.

SECTION 12. That all acts or parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

SECTION 13. That this act take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Judge Busted discharged Parsons and Williams, the alleged corrupt Alabama Legislators, at Montgomery, Saturday.

William Semmes undertook to "shake" the cares of this life, Saturday, at Washington City, because he was apprehended for robbing a friend of seven hundred and fifty dollars.

THE MORMONS.

The Leaders Hopeful—The Sinners Correspondingly Depressed—The Herald on the Prospects.

SALT LAKE, February 22.—The Mormon leaders were greatly elated to-day by the dispatches from Washington.

A special to the Chicago *Times* says the President will appoint a commission to visit Utah and make a thorough investigation, during the recess of Congress, of the whole Mormon question.

The *Herald* immediately placarded the news with a sensation display and headline "Confusion to the Ring;" and while the saints grew joyous in their new-found hope, the sinners became correspondingly depressed. The priesthood were suddenly inspired with new confidence, and the ability yet to circumvent the Government and maintain Mormon power. At any rate it is now certain there will be no legislation this session, thereby gaining time, and have their way further and a more effectual triumph. A Commissioner, or other substitution for decisive Congressional action, would be acceptable to the Mormons at this juncture. The *Journal* denounces the common scheme as fraught with danger to good government and fatal to the best interests of Utah, and says that prominent mercantile firms in New York and Chicago hold more than a million dollars in paper in the Lion's co-operative institution and thought that interest has become awakened in lobbyists in behalf of the polygamous church. It is reported, on reliable authority, that nearly four hundred thousand dollars of the tithing fund has been remitted to the Mormon agents in Washington, during the last ten days.

The Union Pacific railroad was blocked for a few hours, yesterday, by the snow. The trains, however, are again on time.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Henry Ward Beecher lectured at Cincinnati Saturday night.

Pleuro-pneumonia is reported epidemic among cattle in New York.

The crew and passengers of the ill-fated steamer Erie have arrived at New York.

The Mayor of New York, by the new charter, is divested of the appointing power.

The negroes are reported leaving the Atlantic States for the West in large bodies.

It is reported in London that partisan agitations are beginning to be felt in Spain.

Serious agitations at Barcelona was announced at the Spanish capital Saturday.

A Boston dispatch reports that an unknown vessel went ashore off Plymouth, and is dismantled.

Mail advices report the death of Joseph Sheridan Lefann, an eminent Irish writer, at Dublin.

John W. Harris, manufacturer of ale, and an old citizen of Dayton, Ohio, died there Saturday.

It is thought that Sheriff Dodson, of Pope county, Arkansas, recently shot at Perry station, will recover.

Saturday was observed in New York, Boston, Philadelphia and other Eastern cities with becoming respect.

Robert Champion (colored) was hung at Fayette, Missouri, Friday, for the murder of his wife last July.

The Alabama Legislature has authorized the issue of a million and a half in bonds to pay outstanding liabilities.

Charles Gill, postmaster at Hillsboro, New Hampshire, was arrested Saturday, charged with embezzling Government funds.

The charges against Speaker Parsons and Representative Williams, of the Alabama Legislature, will be investigated at once.

By the explosion of a coal-oil lamp Saturday at St. Petersburg, Pennsylvania, the entire business portion of that place is in ashes.

Thiers was reported slightly ill in Paris, Saturday, therefore did not attend the banquet given by our Minister Washburne. Strange.

The Budget Committee of the French Assembly have refused to report the item for defraying the expenses of French artisans and skilled workmen to the Vienna Exposition.

A report from Fort Benton says that the famous Sioux chief Sitting-Bull was killed recently at Fort Peck, Montana, by a half-breed interpreter named Breadorara, while helping himself to goods at that post.

A distillery took fire and burned at Chicago Friday night, entailing a loss of fifty thousand dollars. Fifteen hundred barrels of highwines were consumed. Several adjoining buildings were also consumed.

The river and harbor appropriation bill, setting apart over five and a half millions of dollars for river and harbor improvements, principally upon the lakes and vicinity, was rejected in the House Saturday.

A telegram from San Francisco says that Bob Whittle's Indian wife, Matilda, went to Captain Jack's camp, Thursday, but had not returned Friday, at four o'clock in the evening. When she left she gave all her jewelry to her husband. Much anxiety is felt for her safety.

A HORSE WRIT.

A French Charger Saved from the Butchers Shambles.

A singular story of a horse which passed safely through the war and the Commune, was related in a suit just decided before the Civil Tribunal of the Seine. He, or rather she, as it was a mare, was first called Bluette, and belonged to a dealer named Parceller. She was of noble race, and had gained prizes at agricultural shows. When Paris was invested, and meat became scarce, she was requisitioned, and was destined for the slaughterhouse. Fortunately, M. de Dyramne, an officer of the National Guard, remarked her and saved her from that ignoble fate by taking her as a charger. She was then renamed Patrie, and carried her master in his service. During the confusion that reigned at the moment of the armistice, she was stolen by her groom, but was recovered by her owner. The Commune then next arrived, and the requisitions and acts of violence recommenced. The master of Patrie was sought after as a hostage, and was obliged to quit Paris in haste, leaving her concealed in a room on the ground floor of a house, with her feet tied up in cloths, so that the noise she made should not betray her hiding-place. M. de Dyramne had not, however, forgotten his faithful animal. His wife came into Paris, and by means of a passport for a horse, obtained by the Turkish Embassy, Patrie was saved for a third time. A year later M. Parceller, her first owner, came forward and claimed her as his property. The other refused to give her up, showing that he had purchased her for one thousand five hundred and fifty francs when she was condemned in 1870, although the execution of the contract had been postponed to the end of the war, and was made conditional on the mare surviving; he besides proved to the court, that but for him Patrie would long ago have ceased to exist, as he had saved her from the slaughterman, thieves, and the Commune. The court now decided that she should remain the property of her benefactor on his paying the one thousand one hundred and fifty francs to M. Parceller.

The author of that interesting work, *Travels on Horseback in Manchu Tartary*, says of the Chinese: "They never punish; hence a mule that, in the hands of a foreigner, would be not only useless but dangerous to everything about it, becomes, in the possession of a Chinaman, as quiet as a lamb and as tractable as a dog. We never beheld a runaway, a jibing or a vicious mule or pony in a Chinaman's employment; but found the same rattling, cheerful pace maintained over heavy or light roads by means of a *turr-r* or *duck-k*, the beast turning to the right or left, and stopping, with but a hint from the reins. This treatment is extended to all the animals they press into their service. Often have I admired the tact exhibited in getting a large drove of sheep through narrow, crowded streets and alleys, by merely having a little boy to lead one of the quietest of the flock in front; the others steadily followed, without the aid either from a yelping cur or a cruel goad. Cattle, pigs and birds are equally cared for."

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After March 3, 1873, the Stock will be 50 cents Extra on Each Share.

NO FINES REMITTED after the premiums are due and not paid. By order of the Board.

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No money required as rent, but meals for three persons and their servant required as the rent. Seven large and handsome rooms delivered to the tenants, and two servants' rooms and a large garden and orchard and all necessary out-buildings, all in perfect order.

Address Box 17, Oxford, Miss. de23 daw

FURNITURE.

Ames, Beattie & Co., 396 Main street, offer Bargains, Wholesale and Retail, in Furniture, Carpets, Mattresses, Oilcloths, Window Shades, etc.

YEAST POWDERS.

For Purity and Strength

JOHN S. DUNHAM'S YEAST POWDER SAINT LOUIS.

It is Unequalled.

SOLD BY ALL GROCERS.

RAILROADS.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE

—AND—

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE:

Express Train leaves daily, Sundays excepted ..... 2:25 a.m
Mail Train leaves daily ..... 2:30 p.m
Brownsville accommodation leaves daily, Sundays excepted ..... 4:30 p.m

No change of cars by this line for Louisville, St. Louis or Nashville. Pullman Palace sleeping-cars on all night trains.

For Tickets or information apply at

Ticket Office, No. 237 1-2 Main Street.

JOHN T. FLYNN, Sup't Memphis Div.
JAMES SPEED, Ticket Agent. ja19

SOUTHERN RAILWAY SECURITY COMPANY, Lessee Memphis and Charleston R. R., Memphis, Tenn., February 9, 1873.

MEMPHIS & CHARLESTON R. R.

CHANGE OF TIME

(COMMENCING

Sunday, February 9, 1873

TRAINS WILL RUN AS FOLLOWS:

Mail Train leaves Memphis ..... 11:50 a.m
Mail Train arrives at Memphis ..... 10:50 a.m
Express Train leaves Memphis ..... 6:00 a.m
Express Train arrives at Memphis ..... 10:25 p.m
Grand Junction and Corinth Accommodation leaves Memphis ..... 4:30 p.m
Grand Junction and Corinth Accom. arrives at Memphis ..... 7:10 p.m
Somerville Acc. leaves Memphis ..... 4:45 p.m
Somerville Acc. arrives at Memphis ..... 9:20 a.m

Making close connection at Grand Junction, Corinth, Decatur and Chattanooga for all points South, North and East.

73 miles shorter to Chattanooga, East Tennessee, Georgia and the seaboard cities than via Nashville. Quick time and close connections to Nashville.

Ticket Office, 278 Main st., and at Depot.

fe9 W. J. ROSS, General Superintendent.

MISSISSIPPI & TENNESSEE R. R.

CHANGE OF TIME.

COMMENCING THURSDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1872. Trains will run as follows:

	LEAVE:	ARRIVE:
New Orleans Mail, daily	1:30 p.m.	2:55 p.m
Arrive at New Orleans		10:30 a.m
Arrive at Vicksburg		4:30 a.m
Express Train, daily	4:50 p.m.	8:45 a.m

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars through to New Orleans without change.

Ticket offices, 337½ Main street and at Depot, foot of Main street.

ja11 M. BURKE, Sup't.

LIME.

GRIDER & DENIE,

Manufacturers of the Celebrated

ALABAMA LIME

AND DEALERS IN

Cement, Plaster, Hair, Tiles

Fire Brick and Clay, Hay, Corn, Bran

No. 318 Front Street

Direct Importation of Masks.

MARDI GRAS is coming. Secure your Masks in time at BEECHER'S. Largest assortment in the city; give him a call; he sells Candy and Cakes always on hand, fresh every day, at 37 MADISON STREET.

DRAWING,

GRANDEST

SCHEME OF THE AGE.

$500,000!

CASH GIFTS.

$100,000 FOR ONLY $10.

Under authority of special legislative act of March 16, 1871, the trustees now announce the THIRD GRAND GIFT CONCERT, for the benefit of the PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY, to come off in Library Hall, at Louisville, Ky., on

Tuesday, April 8th, 1873.

At this Concert the best musical talent that can be procured from all parts of the country will add pleasure to the entertainment, and TEN THOUSAND CASH GIFTS, aggregating a vast total of HALF A MILLION DOLLARS currency will be distributed by lot to the ticket-holders, as follows:

LIST OF GIFTS.

One Grand Cash Gift		$100,000
One Grand Cash Gift		50,000
One Grand Cash Gift		25,000
One Grand Cash Gift		20,000
One Grand Cash Gift		10,000
One Grand Cash Gift		5,000
24 Cash Gifts of	$1,000 each	24,000
50 Cash Gifts of	500 "	25,000
80 Cash Gifts of	400 "	32,000
100 Cash Gifts of	300 "	30,000
170 Cash Gifts of	200 "	34,000
590 Cash Gifts of	100 "	59,000
9,000 Cash Gifts of	10 "	90,000
Total 10,000 Gifts, all Cash		$500,000

To provide means for this magnificent Concert, one hundred thousand tickets only will be issued, a large portion of which are already sold.

PRICE OF TICKETS—Whole tickets, $10; Halves, $5, and Quarters, $2 50. Eleven whole tickets for $100. No discount on less than $100 orders.

Nothing could be more appropriate for presents than tickets to this Banquet of Wealth, or more likely to produce grander satisfactory results. The object of this Third Gift Concert is the enlargement and endowment of the Public Library of Kentucky, which, by the special act authorizing the concert for its benefit, is to be forever free to all citizens of every State. This Concert will be conducted like the first and second heretofore given, and full particulars of the mode of drawing the gifts and paying them, and everything necessary to a thorough understanding of the scheme from beginning to end, and are now published in the form of a circular, which will be furnished, free of cost, to any who apply. The entire management of this undertaking has been committed by the trustees to HON. THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, late Governor of Kentucky, to whom all communications pertaining to the Gift Concert should be addressed.

R. T. DURRETT, Pres't.
W. N. HALDEMAN, Vice-Pres't.
JOHN S. CAIN, Sec'y Public Library of Ky.
FARMERS AND DROVERS BANK, Treas'r.

Tickets are now ready for sale, and all orders for them or applications for agencies, circulars, information, etc., will meet with prompt attention when addressed to me as below directed. THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Louisville, Ky., Agent Public Library Ky.

FOR TICKETS APPLY OR ADDRESS JOHN HUDSON, Hopefield, Arkansas.

Information will be furnished from 7 to p.m., at the Peabody Hotel, by John Hudson.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

ROBERT MacANDREW & CO.'S

Line of Spanish Steamers.

Memphis & Norfolk to Liverpool Direct

QUEVEDO ..... Capt. Salvidea ..... January 30th
CID ..... Capt. Martinez ..... February 16th
AULON ..... Capt. Albisuri ..... To follow

Freight received at all times, and shipped by first steamer after delivery.

WILLIAM M. LAMB, NORFOLK, VA.

For full particulars apply to

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ALLAN LINE

TO AND FROM

LIVERPOOL, BALTIMORE

—AND—

NORFOLK.

One of the steamers of this first-class line will be dispatched as follows:

	From L'pool.	From Baltimore
NORTH AMERICAN		Feb'ry 5
AUSTRIAN		Feb'ry 19
MANITOBAN	Feb. 11	March 5
HIBERNIAN	Feb. 25	March 19
NESTORIAN	March 11	April 2
PERUVIAN	March 25	April 16
HIBERNIAN	April 8	April 30
NESTORIAN	April 22	May 14

And every 14 days thereafter, and oftener if the service requires it.

Passengers forwarded to and from all the principal places in England, Ireland, Scotland, France, Germany, Norway, Sweden and Denmark, from or to any part in the Southern and Western States. The cheapest and best route to Southern and Western States. For passage or further information, apply to

DONOHO & BULKLEY, General Southwestern Agents, 39 Madison street.

NOTICES.

A NEW AND VALUABLE BOOK.

Messrs. BOYLE & CHAPMAN, of this city, will soon issue from their Publishing House the most important work published since the war. It is the "Official Confederate Reports of Battles of the Late War," containing all of the reports published by order of the Confederate Congress, and many Manuscript Reports of important battles heretofore unpublished; the whole arranged in chronological order with a complete index, compiled and edited by General MARCUS J. WRIGHT. The work will be issued in two volumes of about 750 pages each, and will be sold by subscription only. Agents will canvass for subscrib