MEMPHIS APPEAL

FRIDAY MORNING, M'CH 21, 1873

THE WOMEN AGAIN.

"Serratus Magnus" comes back at us in *forzato* style. The mask which so imperfectly disguised his opposition to women as independent workers is thrown aside, and he reveals himself, in the communication which we publish elsewhere, just as he is—the embodiment of all the prejudices against women that are the legitimate fruit of centuries of wrong and oppression. Yet "Serratus," though a "rough" customer, will not say that the still recognized law of England, admitting of the kicking, cuffing and cowhiding of a weak woman by her husband is right, or that it has resulted in anything but brutalism and brutality; and he will not say that it is not proper for Miss Emily Faithful to speak and lecture to arouse the real chivalry of England and America (chivalry based on good sense), to a realization of the enormity of this infamous law and others giving men a property-right in the bodies they brutalize and abuse. But to his letter—which we have paragraphed for easy reference on the part of our readers, that they may see that we follow him close and answer fairly, candidly and correctly. Passing the sneer at our profession, which, considering our courtesy to him, is ungracious, we come to paragraph

1. If "Serratus" does not deny to women the same rate of wages for the same work as is paid to men, then the only question in which the APPEAL is interested is settled. That is all we claim and all we ask. And here we might rest, turning our rough correspondent over to the tender mercies of the women, who, as will be seen from "Parva's" communication, are not wanting in able champions from their own ranks. But we will humor "Serratus," and answer him *seriatum*. We say without equivocation or mental reservation, that to our knowledge women make as good and efficient teachers of the young as men, and as the scale descends to the well named "pesters" better, because they unite the forbearance and patience of their sex to attainments as comprehensive as those required in the higher grades. Our own public schools answer "Serratus" fully. A comparison of the attainments of the boys and girls in the same grades, and using the same text-books, has answered it, at least, to our satisfaction. The board of school visitors, in grading the male and female schools alike, and prescribing for them the same text-books and the same studies, recognizes women's capacity to teach as well as men, and we defy successful contradiction of the statement that every examination has justified this action of the board. And we will add, it is this recognition, thus fully justified, that makes the almost crime of withholding from the women-teachers the same recompense given to men, so glaring that the public are amazed that the board does not see and remedy the injustice.

2. The sneer of "Serratus" at the female star-gazers, as he denominates women who have taken to astronomy, becomes him. It is just like the man who is skeptical as to the sex possessing the brains to understand what the city of Memphis pays teachers to educate our female fledglings in. But as to Mrs. Somerville and Miss Herschel, and others of that ilk, we refer "Serratus" to the letter of "Parva" and Mrs. Hale's *Distinguished Women*, Mrs. Ellet's *Women Artists*, the *Queens of Song*, Doran's *Annals of the Stage*, and other works of kindred character. And, as to Professor John Tyndall and Michael Farraday, or Baron Liebig we will remark that they are three very exceptional scientists amidst thousands of men who follow their profession. Whereas Mary Somerville and Miss Herschel were two women standing almost alone among their sex, with only here and there one who dared defy conventionalism and embark like them in the occult science. "Serratus" forgets that where one woman attempts anything in science or art there are to be found a thousand men. Women, up to their opportunities, since by agitation they have been released from the absurd restrictions imposed by chivalry, have done nobly and well.

3. Mendelssohn was not only a great composer, a master in musical art, but a leader whom it is safe to assert knew how to value excellence in his Heaven-appointed vocation. He could not be actuated by any false motives towards his sister, such as, if he had not been as truthful as we know him to have been, he might have manifested to another of her sex; therefore, we are constrained to believe that he was right when he attributed to her a higher reach of musical excellence and ability than ever he evinced in his compositions and as leader of the Leipsic orchestra. We deny that women, as a class, have devoted a much greater share of attention to music than men, and the proof lies in the fact that very few of them occupy, or seek to occupy, positions in the front rank with exceptional masters. Where they do in theology or music, they are not a whit behind them.

4. The fact that George Sand or George Elliott live in adultery does not detract from their intellectual force or vigor, nor from the fact that they have written novels that rank as master-pieces. We might also mention, as "Serratus" suggests, Madame de Stael, and also have named Charlotte Bronte, and many others, but that these sufficed to recall to our readers the existence of a class of female novelists in every respect equal to their male competitors. *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, it will be remembered, revolutionized a continent. As to the permanent place in literature of novels from any hand, that is a question we admit debatable. Those of them that are of the Southworth or Arthur order will, we hope, pass away with their authors, and the sooner the better for the humanity afflicted by them. But the pictures of life by Charlotte Bronte, and the photographs of Ouida, of Sand, and of Elliott, will, we think, be recalled in years to come as indexing a time that will then, like injustice to women, have happily passed away. Looking over the field of literature in this, our time, we are forced to concede that women are in the very front rank, and worthily. There is no man the superior of Harriet Martineau in the line which she marked out for herself as historian, philosopher, philanthropist and journalist. The daily papers of the eastern and western cities, too, bear evidence of the ability of women in editorial life, the printers of America being among the first to recognize the equality of the sex and compel for them, as compositors, the same rate of wages as they themselves receive.

5. We do not slap at chivalry, but we speak contemptuously of it as a fraud, the grandest that ever was invented by the stronger to impose upon the weaker. If "Serratus" will read up in chivalry, first invented by the cut-throat, thieving northmen who overran Europe, he will read of the multiplied oppressions against which the people have by their might successfully battled. The free cities of Germany tell the story and republican America is to-day a standing protest against the relic of that infamous barbarism yet clinging to Europe. Chivalry, as far as women was concerned recognized her personal attractions to steal her and brutalise them or make a great virtue of defending in the absurd jousts what no one ever thought of assailing. If "Serratus" will go to Vienna next summer he will find women working as hod-carriers, and he has only to look in the pages of the current number of the *Graphic* to know that women work in the English and Welsh mines. In Paris, and everywhere on the continent they are the principal attendants in stores, and in the northern States as in Europe they are employed as clerks, photographists, map-colorists, printers, bookkeepers and telegraph operators. That they are not unwilling to work we have only to look into the households of civilization there to find women bearing burdens men would fly from.

6. Women were first admitted to the English stage toward the close of the sixteenth century. As for prima donne, they are not, as "Serratus" ignorantly imagines, born so. If he will read any of the current works on music and musicians, or if he will consult Professor Perring, he will ascertain that though a woman had the natural gifts of a Jenny Lind or Neilson, she could not attain to their excellence but by the years of study they devoted to make themselves prima donne. "Serratus" needs to be reminded that there is no royal road to success. To reach it requires labor, continued labor and arduous toil. "Serratus," if he follow the example of these great artistes, and give patient study to the question of women, will, too, perhaps reach approximately their perfection and be better able to write of the sex he knows as little about as any country jake, whose whole argument in this case would be, "a woman's a woman and only fitted for woman's work." Hereafter "Serratus is to be dealt with in the APPEAL by the sex he thinks so poorly of. We have done with him.

RICHES OF MEMPHIS.

Lumber, worth one dollar per thousand feet in Liverpool, costs from ten to twenty in Memphis. The report of the agricultural bureau for 1871, states that forests of Maine, Michigan, and other northern and western States are exhausted, and that what is left of merchantable trees fit for use in ship-building will be rapidly consumed by railway builders. Recently this matter was investigated by the British naval bureau and it was determined to secure supplies for government ship-yards from the wilds of Arkansas. Contracts for this purpose have been executed and citizens of northern States have undertaken to supply five million feet of lumber such as ship-builders require. Stumps used in making "knees" are more valuable than the bodies of trees. A knee four and one-half feet long from the center of the curve in one direction, and six feet in the other, and six inches in thickness, is worth thirty-two dollars. Six knees are often produced from a single stump, and the larger the knees the costlier. An Arkansas farmer, who lives not far south of the Missouri line, on the route of the proposed Memphis and Jacksonport railroad, tells us that his land furnishes him, under the contract mentioned with the British government, two hundred and eighty dollars per acre in timber alone, and the land is worth more after than before the ship-timber is removed. In very truth we have not even learned the value of our own property, and least of all of the interminable forests that cover as with a robe, to repel fierce wintry blasts and hot sunbeams of summertime, the exuberant bosom of mother earth. There is more wealth in the lowlands in walnut and cypress and cane, when railroads invade and Alcorn's dykes hedge in the swamps, than in cotton fields that shame the whiteness of northern snowdrifts. From these simple facts, to say nothing of cotton and silver and lead, we begin to deduce conclusions as to the boundless wealth of the country beyond the Mississippi. Endless canebrakes will yet give origin to *papier-mache* manufactories; walnut forests such as never elsewhere in the United States crowned woodlands with unexampled wealth, must give origin to furniture shops, and masts for European navies must be supplied by pines and cypress trees that lift their stately proportions the first above the hills and the last above the lowlands of Arkansas. We see these facts hourly. We have been content to contemplate them without thinking of their utilization. If we would aggrandize Memphis, let us give wealth and population to Arkansas. Europe should know all that we do of the country across the river. Let a descriptive geographical pamphlet be distributed in France and Germany and Italy and England, reciting those facts with a map of the country about Memphis, its rivers and railways, and then there will be legitimate results accruing from natural advantages which we have criminally failed to seize and utilize.

THE PATENT LAWS.

There is much complaint throughout the country in regard to the patent laws adopted and perpetuated by congress. As an incentive to industry and enterprise, inventors should be encouraged and richly rewarded for useful and valuable contrivances. But they are never content. Their continual cry is give! give! The more valuable the patent, the more anxious is the inventor to renew it. After accumulating riches the patentee appears before congress, pleads poverty, and asks for a renewal of his letters. The avarice of these men should have a limit. As an illustration of the injustice of the patent laws, we have only to refer to a few facts. McCormick is one of the wealthiest men in the United States, made so by his reapers. But he is permitted to oppress the farmer by the high price asked for his machines. Wheat is rotting in the western market, but McCormick, under the operations of the patent laws, is permitted to secure his pound of flesh. McCormick recently gave evidence in a law suit, in which he stated that his reapers cost fifty dollars to manufacture them. Yet farmers are charged about two hundred dollars for them. We see it stated that in one of the western States one bank alone held notes of the farmers of that country, due to McCormick, for reapers, to the amount of two hundred thousand dollars. These reapers cost McCormick about fifty thousand dollars; the other one hundred and fifty thousand dollars was stealage under the patent law. The threshing machines for which is paid seven hundred dollars can be built for one hundred dollars. A sewing machine costs for the work and material twelve dollars, but the poor, tax-ridden people pay seventy, eighty, or a hundred dollars for it. The same machines are exported to Europe and sold for thirty-two dollars, after paying freight across the Atlantic. The people, who are oppressed by the avarice of inventors and unjust patent laws, will hereafter resist all applications for the renewal of patents on agricultural implements. An amendment should be made to the patent laws which would fix a limit of reasonable compensation. After an inventor has made his fortune his invention should be thrown open to the world. Then we might have factories of all these implements in all our towns. Instead of creating a few millionaires, as by the present system of robbery, we should improve the condition of the millions now engaged in agriculture, by reducing four-fifths the cost of their necessary implements.

REDUCTION OF RAILWAY FREIGHTS.

The purchasers, with Messrs. Greenlaw, Brinkley, McDonald and Tate of the Memphis and Little Rock road, subject to the claims of the first and second mortgagees, are Messrs. Witt and Wade, of Cleveland, Ohio. Including the sum due the State of Arkansas (one million two hundred thousand dollars) the road as now held costs these gentlemen thirty thousand dollars per mile, and they propose to expend in ballasting and otherwise, during the next six months, not less than six hundred thousand dollars. Very soon this Little Rock road will be the best property of the kind in the United States. The St. Louis road from Little Rock cannot compete with this shorter line to a water route, costing less per mile, as now held, than the Cairo and Fulton or St. Louis and Iron Mountain road. The fact that the Little Rock road costs its present owners this small sum is most fortunate for Memphis. Rates of freights may be steadily reduced until the cheapest route from Fort Smith, or from Fulton and Texas, to the east, must be found over this Little Rock road rather than through St. Louis or Cairo, to the east. Of necessity the Fort Smith road and river freights to Little Rock will prefer the road to Memphis, and it only remains, in order to secure this result, to reduce freight charges over roads from Memphis to New York to the same rates exacted by roads from St. Louis to New York. The distance is not very much greater to and from Memphis, and yet it costs eighteen dollars to travel from New York to Kansas City, and thirty-eight dollars we believe from New York to Memphis. Reduction of rates on this side of the river may be quite as indispensible as on the other. The business of the Little Rock road will grow rapidly as freight charges are lessened, and as population along the road is thus made more dense, and now that Mr. Greenlaw and his associates are relieved of liabilities created by contractors and railroad managers who have figured in the swamps for twenty years past, the Memphis and Little Rock railway company must become one of the favored and most successful institutions of the country.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

Gleanings from Yesterday's Telegraphic Reports, Foreign and Domestic.

Bank Suspension.

NEW YORK, March 20.—It is stated that the "Bull's" Head bank in this city suspended this morning, and that it is surrounded by an excited crowd of depositors.

Serious Stage Accident.

PHILADELPHIA, March 20.—Last evening, while the boy Leo, was performing at the Grand Central theatre, the signal was given too soon, and as he was shot through a pneumatic tube, eight or ten feet, fell and broke his leg. The accident caused much excitement.

Painful Accident.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, March 20.—Frederick Whitehead, while engaged in fixing the machinery in the Forest City flouring mill yesterday, had his left arm caught between the cog-wheel and a large stone and crushed so badly as to render amputation above the elbow necessary.

St. Louis Water Works.

ST. LOUIS, March 20.—The board of water commissioners have awarded the contract for the new high-service engine, for the water works of this city, to the Hartford foundry and machine company, of Hartford, Connecticut. Price, two hundred and eighty thousand dollars.

Marshal Bazaine.

PARIS, March 20.—The preliminary inquiry into the case of Marshal Bazaine is concluded. Nothing has been decided upon touching the manner or place of trial or those composing the tribunal. The friends of the Marshal are now allowed to visit him. Elections to fill vacancies in several departments of the national assembly are ordered for the twenty-seventh of April.

Particulars of the Wolverhampton Riots.

LONDON, March 20.—The riot at Wolverhampton day before yesterday was between coal miners employed in that vicinity, the trouble, which had been brewing for some days, culminating in open conflict. Over a hundred have been arrested. There were indications of a renewal of hostilities to-day. The English miners threaten to strike unless the Irish employes are discharged. The shopkeepers of Wolverhampton, apprehending rioting depredations, are closing their places in much alarm.

Mystery.

CLEVELAND, March 20.—A sick man who was unable to speak was taken off of an eastern bound passenger train at Painesville, Ohio, yesterday, and is now at the Cowles house, in that city. He is about thirty-five years old, five feet six inches high, sandy whiskers and moustache, and blue eyes. He was dressed in black clothes, has a blue beaver overcoat lined with black plush, and a soft black hat with a broad band. There is nothing about his person by which his name or residence can be ascertained. In his pocket he had two hundred and thirty dollars and an envelope with "Union Railway, Indianapolis," printed on it. An effort was made to get him to write his name and he wrote "Christ," then moved the pencil and wrote in small letters "A. R." It is thought he is a German or Swede.

Important Arrest.

LOUISVILLE, March 19.—Detectives Bligh and Gallagher arrested and brought here last night from Effingham county, Illinois, Harry Rochelle, *alias* Jennings, *alias* C. D. Vanname, *alias* Chas. Hilderbrandt, a confidence man. The prisoner had been in correspondence with the cashier of the Falls City Tobacco bank, pretending to be a pal of the bank robbers, and to have become angry with them, and offered to expose them and secure their capture and the recovery of the stolen bonds if paid five hundred dollars in advance. From papers found in his possession it was evident that he had been practising the same game on the officers of the bank at Columbus, Kentucky, which was recently robbed and the cashier murdered; also, under the name of C. D. Vanname, with the officers of the Granite State national bank of Exeter, New Hampshire. He was brought before the city court this morning and remanded to jail till Friday to allow the detectives time to work up his case.

Miscellaneous.

A general strike among the workingmen in New York is anticipated during the coming two months.

Ten females will graduate from a medical college in New York the present week.

A number of Harlem railroad laborers demanded more wages recently, and their places were filled by others, which is expected to result in trouble.

Two of the sufferers by the fire in St. James hotel, in Montreal, Canada, Tuesday, died yesterday. The loss by the fire is estimated at twenty thousand dollars.

The governor of Nebraska will call an extra session of the State legislature in a few days, to correct the errors and omissions in the laws passed during the last session.

The insurance bribery investigation at Jefferson City has resulted in a report by the committee that Frank Hickock, the lobbyist, did attempt to bribe Mr. Berger, one of the members of the house.

A row between the English and Irish, in which three thousand persons were engaged, took place at Wolverhampton, near Birmingham, England, Tuesday. Firearms, clubs and knives were used pretty freely, and much blood was spilled, but no fatal cases are reported.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago railway, was held in Pittsburg yesterday morning. The following gentlemen were elected directors for four years: Wm. B. Ogden, Chicago; Jesse L. Williams, Fort Wayne; Lewis A. Myers, New York. The president, G. W. Cass, and the secretary and treasurer, G. M. Hutchinson, were continued.

It is said that the recent advance in the price of pork in New York is owing to the heavy demand from the larger and wealthier countries of Europe for pork to be converted into bacon for army food. The fact that one or two houses in New York city held great quantities of pork has given rise to rumors of an intended corner, but no well founded statement on the subject is made.

It is stated in an Albany letter that while ten thousand dollars, which are accounted for, were placed in the hands of Attorney-General Barlow by English stockholders for use in effecting reforms in the Erie company, an additional sum of ten thousand dollars was paid by the Erie directors, for which no account is made. One of the principal matters to be investigated is as to the late payment of a dividend, which, it is charged, is not justified by the earnings of the road.

Personal.

Lieutenant Fred Grant has been assigned to duty on General Sheridan's staff at Chicago.

A female tutor in mathematics—Miss Woodhead—is one of the novelties of an English college.

Gladstone and his cabinet colleagues were in consultation all day Tuesday, but accomplished nothing.

Mr. Sumner owns a bible that was once the property of John Bunyan, author of the *Pilgrim's Progress*.

Dr. Strong, of Madison, New Jersey, is about to visit the holy land, as president of a board of exploration.

Mrs. Mary M. Johnson, wife of Hon. Reverdy Johnson, died yesterday at Baltimore, in her seventieth year.

It is stated that the English government owes Dr. Livingstone seven years' salary as consul of Central Africa.

The Marquis of Bute, we read, will visit America this summer. The marquis, we believe, does not lecture.

Charles Gavan Duffy, an Irish rebel in 1848, but lately chief secretary of Victoria, Australia, has been knighted.

A bouquet of violets, with a small terra-cotta bust of Louis Napoleon in its center, is sold in Paris for three sous.

General Sheridan is about to publish a military book, with reference to the late war between France and Prussia.

Thomas Hughes has succeeded the late Professor Maurice as principal of the Workingmen's college, in London.

Hon. Alexander H. Stephens is sixty-one years old. He first entered the national house of representatives in 1842 as a Whig.

Governor Dix still adheres to his former expressed opinion in relation to Foster's case, and that individual will probably hang.

The Tichborne claimant will be tried for perjury in April before Lord Chief-Justice Cockburn, Mr. Justice Lush and Mr. Justice Quain.

A Washington telegram Monday announces the confirmation by the senate of the appointment of Sawyer as secretary of the treasury.

Governor McCook has declined the reappointment to the governorship of Colorado, and the President has nominated S. H. Elbut instead.

The mayor of Troy is said to possess some letters, etc., by Rufus Choate, which he wishes to publish, but nobody can read the handwriting.

It is stated by a Welsh newspaper that Hon. John P. Jones, senator elect from Nevada, was born at Hay, Brecknockshire, South Wales, in 1825.

General Colstan, who served under Stonewall Jackson in the civil war, has lately been appointed professor of geology in the University of Cairo.

Mr. James Lick, of San Francisco has given a valuable lot of land to the Academy of Sciences in that city, and another to the Pioneer society.

Colonel F. Jordan, late secretary of the State of Pennsylvania, has been appointed administrator of the estate of the late Governor Geary, who left no will.

Horatio N. Otis, secretary, Justin D. White, assistant treasurer, and John Hilton, audit clerk, in the present management of Erie, were suspended yesterday.

Cardinal Bonaparte, cousin to the late Louis Napoleon, has sent one hundred crowns to a church in Rome, to pay for masses to be said for his deceased relative.

Wm. Skiddy Wood, A. M., a popular advocate of temperance, is to deliver his lecture entitled the "Criminal Institutions of New York," at Pittston, Pennsylvania, on the seventeenth instant.

It is said that Nana Sahib, surviving till last year, died about six months ago, at Nepaul. It is added that his widow distributed her hair among her relatives at that time—a certain sign that her husband had departed this life.

It is again reported in Washington that Frederick F. Law has resigned his position as minister to China. It is known that at least a leave of absence was sent him for a few weeks, which fact, it is supposed, has given rise to the report.

The personal property of the late Theophile Gautier fetched twenty-two thousand dollars at its late sale in Paris. It consisted chiefly of gifts—pictures, etc.—which had been presented to him by the artists. A fact that tells its own story.

Ex-Senator Alfred Iverson, of Georgia, died at Macon on the fifth ultimo. He was a United States senator from 1855 to January, 1861, when he withdrew to join the secessionists, in whose army he attained the rank of brigadier-general.

Vanderbilt's half million donation to the establishment of the university in Tennessee, under the auspices of the Methodist church, supplies one-half the amount proposed to be raised by the church for that purpose. It is thought by the leaders in the enterprise that the other half million will be raised in a short time.

Ex-Senator Corbett has directed that the hundred and thirty dollars due him as extra compensation as a member of the forty-second congress be turned over the Washington monument association. This sum is the difference between mileage due Corbett under the old law and the extra compensation allowed by the new.

At Evansville, Louis H. Bazan was held for trial for killing Hartman, on Monday last, in default of ten thousand dollars bail. Hartman was buried yesterday, about three hundred moulders, machinists and blacksmiths, and members of other trades unions, marching in the procession. Jordan, who was wounded in the affair, proves to have been very dangerously hurt, and may die.

Grand Chief Engineer Wilson, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, in his interview last Tuesday night with General Superintendent Van Horne, stated that the brotherhood was not engaged in the strike; it was wholly the work of the mobilier division; was in violation of the rules of the organization; would not be sanctioned by it, and that the way to deal with those engaged in the strike would be to suspend the division until the next general convention and then, upon investigation, their charter might be taken from them. He was emphatic in his statement that the brotherhood does not sanction strikes. He had no power to decide the matter, but would counsel the strikers that they had gone too far and should cease their demonstrations.

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D. H. TOWNSEND, Vice-President.
W. A. GOODMAN, Secretary.
J. G. LONSDALE, Jr., Ass't Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

D. H. TOWNSEND,	G. V. RAMBAUT
R. A. PINSON,	W. L. RADFORD
M. D. JOHNSON,	D. T. PORTER,
C. J. PHILLIPS,	A. J. WHITE,
N. R. SLEDGE,	E. L. COFFIN,
M. J. WICKS,	S. P. McNUTT,
G. H. JUDAH,	S. H. BROOKS,

B. EISEMAN. fs28

STATEMENT OF THE

CONTINENTAL

Insurance Company,

OF NEW YORK, JANUARY 1, 1873.

Cash Capital.....$1,000,000
Cash Surplus Assets.....1,284,251.97
$2,284,251.97

Assets:

Cash on hand and in Banks	$380,798.29
Loans on United States and other stocks and bonds (market value, $56,925-50) payable on demand	41,270.00
	$431,056.29
Loans on Bond and Mortgage (on real estate, worth $1,342,750)	452,000.00
United States and other stocks and bonds owned by the Company	579,482.50
Real estate owned by the Company	632,000.00
Premiums due and unpaid	188,798.55
Interest due and unpaid, due this day	17,221.30
Rents due and accrued	3,433.33
	$2,284,251.97

Liabilities:

Dividends due Stockholders and Scrip and Scrip interest unclaimed	$ 49,790.52
Losses unpaid (this amount includes $228,385.74 then unpaid of Boston losses, nearly all of which are paid at the time of issuing this statement. Total number of Boston losses 69, of which 60 have been already paid, all of them before maturity)	380,127.92
	$429,918.44
Amount since paid	224,719.65
	$205,198.79

GEO. F. HOPE, President.
CYRUS PECK, Secretary.

Approved by
ED. R. PENNEBAKER,
Comptroller of State of Tennessee.

GREENE & LUCAS, Ag'ts,

NO. 18 MADISON STREET,

(KNICKERBOCKER BUILDING,)

Memphis, - - Tenn.

Statement of the Condition

—OF THE—

LIVERPOOL

—AND—

LONDON AND GLOBE

INSURANCE COMPANY,

On the 31st of December, 1872

Amount of Capital Stock, $2,000,000 00
Assets in the United States, - - - - - - $4,195,777 40
Liabilities (including $1,656,727 66 necessary to reinsure outstanding risks), - - - - - $2,873,700 10

HENRY GRINNELL, Dept. Ch'm.
ALFRED PELL, Resident Secretary.

Approved by
ED. R. PENNEBAKER,
Comptroller of State of Tennessee.

GREENE & LUCAS,

Agents,

No. 18 Madison street,

Knickerbocker Building,

MEMPHIS, - - - TENNESSEE.

STATEMENT OF THE

PHENIX

Insurance Company,

OF BROOKLYN, N. Y., JAN'Y 1, 1873.

Capital.....$1,000,000
Gross Surplus.....1,001,313.02
Total assets.....$2,001,313.02

Assets:

Cash in Bank	$145,482.55
Cash in course of transmission by agents	130,155.40
Loans on bonds and mortgage at 7 per cent. interest	270,900.00
Call loans on United States bonds, etc at 7 per cent. interest	87,800.00
Bills receivable for Marine premiums	154,104.99
United States, State and County bonds, market values	679,209.47
Uncollected premiums, fire and marine	82,932.74
Accrued interest	13,985.29
Real estate owned by Company for offices	225,000.00
Wrecking apparatus at Buffalo, N. Y.	17,000.00
Claims due Company for salvages and re-insurance	80,161.71
Other property, sundry items	14,564.84
	$2,001,313.02

Liabilities:

Total	$367,472.76

STEPHEN CROWELL, President.
PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

Approved by
ED. R. PENNEBAKER,
Comptroller of State of Tennessee.

GREENE & LUCAS

Agents,

No. 18 Madison street,

Knickerbocker Building,

MEMPHIS, - - - TENNESSEE.

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INSURANCE.

THE

GLOBE MUTUAL LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

Cash Assets, January 1, 1873, - - -	$3,810,396 88
Net Increase of Assets in 1872, - - -	597,211 62
Claims by death paid in 1872, - - -	397,675 87
Total Losses by death paid since organization, - - - - - - - -	1,518,470 12
Cash Dividends paid in 1872, - -	205,720 15
Total Dividends paid since organization,	955,750 00

During the Year 1872 the Company Issued 3179 Policies, Insuring $7,829,234.

The GLOBE issues policies on all the improved plans of Life Insurance, a special feature being

NEW YORK STATE REGISTERED POLICIES

Secured by the Assets of the Company and Endorsed by the State of New York, which makes such policies as

SECURE AS NATIONAL BANK NOTES OR UNITED STATES BONDS

M. S. JUDAH & W. LOGAN WALKER

Assistant Superintendents of Agencies for the United States.

GEO. M. GOVAN,

Supervisor of Agencies for Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas and North Alabama.

ADOLPH LOEB, - - - - General Agent.

S. STURM, Cashier.

COMPANY'S OFFICE 41 MADISON STREET

Memphis, Tenn.

S. M. DODD, Vice-President. GEO. P. PLANT, President. GEO. T. CRAM, Secretary.
FELIX CUSIC, Treasurer. CHAS. BRANCH, Ass't Sec.

AMERICAN CENTRAL INSURANCE COMPANY

SAINT LOUIS.

INCORPORATED, : : : : : : : : : 1853.

Thirty-Ninth Semi-Annual Exhibit, January 1, 1873.

Subscribed Capital.....$1,375,000 00
Cash Capital.....$375,000 00
Surplus.....269,943 98
$644,943 98

ASSETS:

United States Registered Bonds	$239,000 00
Missouri Bonds, (short)	113,800 00
Cash on hand in office	1,675 14
Cash in Chatham National Bank, New York	34,713 98
Cash in Bank of Commerce, St. Louis	97,162 69
Net Premiums in course of collection	65,292 07
Office Furniture and other Personal Property	7,500 00
Amount of all the Assets of the Company	$644,943 98

LIABILITIES:

Net Amount of Unpaid Losses	$ 87,698 28

ADOLPH LOEB, Agent, 41 Madison Street, Memphis

DRAWING.

HAVANA

ROYAL LOTTERY.

GRAND

EXTRAORDINARY DRAWING!

FOR 224 APRIL, 1873.

Only 16,000 Tickets and 2697 Prizes, amounting to $1,300,000.

ONE PRIZE OF $500,000; ONE OF $100,000; One of $50,000; Two of $25,000; Four of $10,000; Twelve of $5000, and the rest of $1000; $800, $500 and $100.

For plans, price of tickets and all information, address to BORNIO & BRO.,
77 Gravier street, New Orleans, La.

First Subcollector of Lottories for Exportation in Havana.

☞ Persons wishing to secure tickets should send their orders to Messrs. BORNIO & BRO., with all possible anticipation. fe25

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J. C. MILLER,

Late of, and successor to,

CASSIDY & MILLER,

SAIL MAKER

—AND—

COTTON DUCK AGENT,

NEW ORLEANS, - LOUISIANA.

MANUFACTURER OF ALL SIZES AND qualities of

Tents, Tarpaulins, Wagon-Covers,

Every description of AWNINGS, WINDOW and DOOR SHADES; also, FLAGS OF ALL NATIONS BUNTING, all colors, etc. Wholesale dealers in MANILLA AND TARRED ROPE, at rates from the Plymouth Cordage Company, Plymouth, Mass. We keep on hand, ready for shipment, a large stock of all the above articles.

Having succeeded in securing the valuable services of Mr. H. CASSIDY, who has for nearly forty years conducted the affairs of this house, his old friends, as well as those of the old firm of

CASSIDY & MILLER,

will be pleased to learn that he will always be on hand as usual at headquarters, 107 Poydras street, near Camp, New Orleans.

All orders can be filled by return mail.

J. C. MILLER,
107 POYDRAS STREET, near Camp,
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ABSOLUTELY Pure non-humanized Vaccine Virus, obtained by the method of TRUE Animal Vaccination, instituted by Prof. Depaul, of Paris, in April, 1866, from the famous case of spontaneous cow-pox