MEMPHIS APPEAL

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 3, 1873

REPORT OF THE GRAND JURY.

When, on a memorable occasion recorded by Mr. Charles Dickens, Toby Crackitt and Bill Sikes made arrangements for a burglary, their only solicitude was about a house-dog, who was kept in the hall, and when they learned "he had been 'ticed away so neat by Barney," their felon minds were at ease, and they went ahead, with what result the story of Dickens tells. We are left to imagine this to have been a venerable dog, of fierce temper when aroused, with a bark that bayed loudly, a tooth which could take hold of burglars' calves, and yet with an amiable weakness for bones and victuals that could not be controlled. The office-holders of Shelby county look upon a grand jury in the same light in which the felonious gang at Chertsey viewed the fierce watch-dog. This faithful guardian of the people is continually grinding its teeth, and at intervals barking loudly. But it seems there are no Crackitts and Sikeses to 'tice it away. It will continually stick its obtrusive nose into matters that concern the people. The report of the grand jury, published in yesterday's APPEAL, has created a profound sensation. Recent results and investigations have learned the people of Shelby county to respect the regular reports of their grand jurors. When, a few months since, after a long and laborious session, the grand jury made their report — announcing the most startling defalcations, the people doubted the truth of what they had been told, and defaulting office-holders treated with scorn the imputation upon their integrity. But the evidence in a court of justice confirmed the truth of the grand jury's report, and alarmed the people as to the condition of their county affairs. These facts have induced every good citizen to read the report of the grand jury published in the APPEAL yesterday with calm and unbiassed deliberation. If the charges made by the grand jury are true, the work of cleansing the Augean stable should be commenced at once. Experience in this country, as elsewhere, proves that communities are slow to recognize the necessity of reform till it is forced upon them by exigencies which touch either their personal or pecuniary security. Only when the lives or the pockets of people are imperilled, do they manifest such an active interest in reformatory measures as insures their adoption. There is always a connection between sound government and sound character, though it is too often overlooked or disregarded till the consequences of neglect are enforced by arguments which worldly prudence cannot afford to ignore. Heretofore Shelby county has not escaped great calamities, and has an opportunity of profiting by their experience without paying the enormous price which necessity has already exacted from them. The grand jury, as faithful guardians of the people's money, has boldly sounded the alarm—exposed acts of omission and commission, and those interested should strike hands in an effort to purify all the evils complained of. In view of what has already occurred in this country, the report of the grand jury cannot pass unheeded. We will not at present comment on the specific changes made by the grand jury; but we hope some means will be devised by which that clinging vine, that tenacious barnacle, T. C. Bleckley, can be scraped from the body politic. He is wholly and entirely unfit for the position to which he has been elected. No one doubts his honesty, but his incompetency is notorious. The people of the county will never have confidence in the county court so long as T. C. Bleckley is its chairman. On account of his age the press and the people have submitted to his worthlessness. But, since either his avarice or childishness induces him to brazen public opinion, his senility will no longer protect him. We have a naval asylum for our brave tars; disabled soldiers are pensioned upon the government; superannuated preachers are provided for, and the people of Shelby county will make money if they can induce Esquire Bleckley to seek that retiracy so becoming his age, and so essential to his health. Shelby is a rich, progressive county, and the chairman of her county court should be a live, vigorous proprietor of legs, arms, thews and sinews; a man who can inspire confidence in the people, and against whom the charge of incompetency could never be made.

POSTAL-CARS.

The postal-cars, now thoroughly incorporated with the postal system of the country, and to cripple which is to assail the inter-State trade and commerce of the whole country, are threatened by eight of the principle railroad lines of New York, who, not satisfied with the sixty per cent. advance on former rates of pay, given them by the congress just adjourned, clamor for more, and boldly avow their determination to take the postal-cars off their lines unless the postmaster-general shall come to their terms. This he cannot do. The appropriations for postoffices and postroads have been made, and he cannot pay more or less than he is authorized to by the act of congress. These recusant railroads know this, and hence are pushing with all their might to embarrass the government and wound it in its most vital part. Partisanship or politics do not enter into this question. It is simply one of assailment of the government by cormorant and monopolizing corporations, and, as such, should be dealt with by the press of the whole country. The postal-car system, as we learn from a New York *Tribune* correspondent, is said to have been first conceived in Chicago, and was put in practice first on a road running out of that city. Its value was apparent from the start, and it was rapidly extended in the west more than the east by reason of the greater liberality of the western railroads, and there are now fifty-eight lines of railroad running postal-cars. So quietly has the system been introduced that there are, doubtless, thousands of intelligent persons who know nothing about its practical workings, and only know that for some reason or other their newspapers and letters reach them in less time than they used to. The postoffice department is constantly endeavoring to extend the system, and believes that in course of time it will be used upon every railroad in the country, and that its benefits will be increased by the transportation of the postal-cars on the fastest trains instead of on slow trains only, as is done now by most roads. The great advantage of the postal-car is that it is a traveling postmaster, sorting the mail matter and putting it in different bags according to its destination while the car is in motion. Under the old system a mail-bag could not be opened except at a postoffice, and letters or papers would very frequently have to be handled in three or four different offices, involving a delay of a day in each, before reaching their destination. It often happened that a snow blockade, by delaying trains, threw fifty tons of mail matter into one or other of the chief distributing offices, in a single day, which it required three or four days to assort and dispatch. People living in important towns on railways would frequently get their eastern mail from the west and their western mail from the east. It would be carried a hundred miles beyond, perhaps, to a city whence it would return as way mail. The postal-car system obviates all this, and therefore must be continued.

THE RINGS! THE RINGS! THE STUPENDOUS RINGS OF ARKANSAS!

It is a strong argument, if it have force with timid people or startle fools, to allege that a measure of legislation is the device of a corrupt ring. It would be well enough to assert this if the cry of "wolf when there was no wolf" had not been heard so often that it has lost its effect upon the nerves of honest men. Rogues and cowards fly whenever there is an appearance of danger, and the *Gazette* appeals only to the timidity of cowardice and knavery. When it is said, and truthfully, that Arkansas will lose both six millions and the roads to which the six millions were issued, unless the State release the companies, we have for answer the absurd cry of "A ring!" "A ring!" When it is said that it were wiser to have the roads built and the State a stockholder than have no roads and the State a creditor of insolvent railroad companies, the answer is still "A ring!" "A ring!" In the struggle to grade roads, supply crossties and thus secure State bonds, so many bonds were issued to competing companies that their market value was lost. When we say that the State should issue no more bonds, and at the same instant *assure the perfection* of a magnificent railway system, the only answer is a howl on one side of the river and a sweet little echo on the other, and echo answers back to empty echo, "A ring!" "A ring!" When we tell the people that if the policy we propose to adopt be not approved, that the credit of the State will become redemptionless, and it will be almost impossible to maintain the forms of local government, and that the very term Arkansas will become a hiss and by-word among the nations, the organs of narrow selfishness, representing the eastern holders of some of these bonds secured on a finished road, exclaim with rueful faces and tearful eyes, "A ring!" "A hideous, appalling ring!" But there is a ring, a very detestable ring, engaged in the blessed task of pulling the wool over the watery eyes of the weakest asses that bray in the tangled wild-woods of Arkansas legislation. The eastern manipulator of stocks and bonds has a "ring" in the nose of the ass that brays through the *Gazette* as a trumpet. The very air is *tainted* with the breathings of the cunning juggler who fears that in releasing the road he loses a share of his security for the *two* pounds of flesh he would exact; one from the railway company, the other from the State. There is but one "finished" road in the State, and this the costliest and thus far the most beneficent, and upon this a vast sum must be expended before it is perfected. Suppose the State acquire it by mortgage-sale. The road becomes the plaything of politicians and of thieves. Corruptly managed, it will share the fate of Stanton's road in Alabama, an eye-sore to the State. It were infinitely better, as all admit, if Alabama had never interposed to save a debt by seizure and sale of the road. The road was ruined. No life assurance company would suffer its insured to traverse it, and finally when it was made almost utterly worthless through the mismanagement of the incapable State and incapable politicians, it was given over again to its builder, and Stanton is running it to-day. The State cannot safely own railways, and no one else can buy under the State's mortgages. The State cannot finish them. The process would cost the State five-fold as much as their present owners and builders. In fact there is no escape for Arkansas save in the provisions of the bill which prevents stealing, which prevents robbery, which renders the success of rings organized to plunder and rob the State, and steal these roads from the State, impossible. Let the pending bill be defeated, and within two years Arkansas will be wholly bankrupt. Roads half finished will be utterly destroyed; the State's credit, with its wealth, will have retrograded; the tide of immigration, attracted most by a successful and progressive railway system, will be turned backward, and these incidental losses to the State will be ten-fold greater, annually, than the annually accruing debt created by the assumption of the railway bond indebtedness.

THE FUNDING BILL.

From an occasional correspondent, in whose competency and ability in matters of finance we have great confidence, we are in receipt of a letter from the State capital which is published in another column, and will attract a great deal of attention. The writer shows conclusively that the position of the anti-funders is weaker than water, and that the governor in his efforts to sustain the State credit is justified by facts, and a broad, comprehensive and thorough knowledge of what was necessary to put Tennessee right before the world. With a taxable wealth in 1870 of nearly five hundred million dollars, as shown by the United States census report, we should be able to make a four-fifth assessment, the result of which, with the tax on privileges, should carry us through safely. But, perhaps, as another correspondent has it, these anti-funders are not so anxious for the credit or interest of the State as for themselves and the political preferment they seek. This correspondent says plainly that "an attempt will be made to build up an anti-funding party which expects to start with all West Tennessee for a basis. They mean to elect a legislature, members of congress and a governor, some of them having already commenced work for the latter office. Such a party would be little less than a repudiation party in disguise, which would ruin the commercial, manufacturing and railroad interests of the State." Whether or not the statements of our correspondent be true, we have no means of knowing. Certain it is, he is a gentleman of experience and veracity, and we have no reason to doubt him, and think it well enough to give the public his statements, that our citizens may be on the *qui vive* for the appearance of the quasi-repudationists when they become candidates for office.

THE Nashville correspondent of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* says that the funding bill "will prove the salvation of the State, and her bonds, which fluctuated from forty to fifty cents, will go at once to ninety and a hundred." And the Trenton *Gazette* says: "We believe the manner of funding the State debt, as embodied in this bill, was the best that could be done under the circumstances. It releases the State from the stigma of ever squinting at repudiation, restores her credit, and staves off the payment of the debt forty years, when, we believe, it can be funded at four per cent. Of course, the bondholder does not wish to collect the debt, but only to feel sure of the payment of the interest. The bill does not fund the 'war bonds' or Torbett issue."

CLAP-TRAP.

One of the repudiation journals of Tennessee flutters up to the support of the water organ of Little Rock, which may or not represent a ring with its head-quarters at St. Louis, for the purchase, at forced sale, of all the railroads of Arkansas. This Tennessee repudiator, like all evil-doers, makes loud flourish of its devotion to constitutional law, and quotes Missouri supreme court practice, which is as pertinent to the question at issue as its long papers on the Torbett issue are to the discussion of the question of the funding of the State debt of Tennessee. This repudiator, who enjoys the fun of hitting at a head when it thinks it in view, but who squeals, "no hitting in the face," when itself falls in the way of an adversary, yesterday felt its way to an expression of opinion upon a subject it comes as near understanding as it does the finances of the State of Tennessee. But this is not the first time our yearning contemporary has grasped at stars only to catch mud. That is its line of business. It talks about obligations with as much ease as if in its own State it was in the habit of respecting them, this paper, that would repudiate the debt of Tennessee, and leave our creditors to whistle for what we should have paid them years ago. What else is to be expected of it but that it will oppose any movement in Arkansas, as it does any movement in Tennessee, that will enable the authorities to put the public credit on a basis insuring payment of interest and principal? All its sympathy and tears are the outward expression of the merest gammon, the trick of the mountebank, who deceives no one so much as himself. It talks of constitutions as if it knew even the simple fact that a constitution is fundamental law. It prates like a charlatan, a humbug, who had skimmed the surface of the law and would deliver it to us as the essence. It is on a fool's errand. The legislature of Arkansas does not even know of its existence, and will not hear of its puff in aid of the weakly water-organ whose words for the railroad-purchasing ring fall like a dead weight on that assembly.

ARKANSAS MINERAL WEALTH.

We publish elsewhere a letter from an occasional correspondent who recently returned to Little Rock, from a trip to and through many of the coal-fields of Arkansas. It will be found most interesting reading, and we hope will, as in the case of our articles on the Kellogg silver-lead mines, have the effect of attracting the attention of capitalists thereto. There is no doubt that Arkansas contains vast mineral deposits, one of these days to make her people wealthy. They only need development to be the sources of fabulous returns. If the water organ at Little Rock would only turn its attention to this work, instead of beating to the air in fruitless and causeless passion over her almost bankrupt railroads, it would be more in the line of legitimate journalism and would sooner realize the position it now vainly aspires to in the journalistic world.

COAL IN ARKANSAS.

Facts for Capitalists — Immeasurable Wealth Across the River.

The Coal Mines from which Memphis will One Day Draw her Coal Supply.

From an Occasional Correspondent.]

LITTLE ROCK, March 29.—Ten days ago, in company with an old "operator" of the Western Union lightning line, your humble correspondent started on a flying trip to visit the

COAL REGIONS OF ARKANSAS.

Having heard so much of the fabulous wealth of the coal *measures* of Johnson, Pope, Sarber and Franklin counties, and having *writ* so much of the great undeveloped wealth of Arkansas during the last year or two for the APPEAL, that if they were real it was singular that an effort was not made by

THE CAPITALISTS OF THE COUNTRY

to develop these singular rich treasures in the shape of "black diamonds," therefore, under the kindly auspices of Colonel J. I. Hussey in procuring for my *pard* a free pass over the Little Rock and Fort Smith railroad to the end of the rocks, for our mutual friend, a former resident and citizen of the coal regions of Pennsylvania, we quit the "city of rocks" as indicated, and arrived at the outer boundary of the coal regions early Sabbath morning, the fourteenth ultimo, where we commenced an overland trip on foot through western Arkansas. Our first visit was to

THE IOTA MINE,

near Russellville, Pope county, on the line of the Little Rock and St. Louis road. This mine was filled with water, consequently could not get into the pit to examine the thickness or richness of the coal in its native bed. The samples were selected from a pile of coal lying around loose. This coal will be of little commercial value, as soon as a better quality of coal is procured and offered for sale in competition with it in the market that it is intended for—*i. e.*, Little Rock. It is of semi-bituminous character, largely impregnated with sulphur, though the vein is said to be five feet in thickness. Better coal, however, it is thought, can be procured in the neighborhood. The next locality of an out-crop of coal that we found, is on the line of that road at Blair's, six miles, east of Clarksville. Here a twelve-inch vein occurs of good coal; but from the comparative shallowness of the vein, it never will be of any practical benefit to the industrial purposes of the mechanic arts. At Spadra, six miles west, on the north bank of

THE ARKANSAS RIVER,

extensive mines have been opened during the past year. A large amount of capital has been used in opening the pit and putting up machinery. A two-feet-eight-inch vein is being worked, but with very unsatisfactory results. The coal is of the same character is that at the Iota mine.

AT ILLINOIS BAYOU

a semi-bituminous coal of no practical use as fuel for manufacturing purposes is found. But it was confounded handy in supplying the great scarcity of fuel for the people of this city during the past cold winter, when ordinary cord-wood commanded eight and ten dollars per cord. This coal is sold at the mines at twenty-five, and at Little Rock at forty-five cents per bushel. But as soon as a better article of coal is procured to supply the great demand here for fuel, Spadra coal will have to seek some other market, which great need of good coal will be supplied in all probability by the Hunt mines, in fifteen miles of the Spadra. Seven miles west of the Spadra mines a thin vein of coal of a superior quality occurs at the base of

HORSEHEAD MOUNTAINS,

within a quarter of a mile of the river, and the vein is said to be three feet in thickness near the residence of John Godfrey, in Horsehead prairie. This locality, however, is three miles from navigation.

IN THE HORSEHEAD NARROWS,

near the line of the railroad, a twenty-inch vein of coal is seen upon the property of A. D. Jones. A large quantity has been mined and sold around to the country blacksmiths. The coal is good anti-bituminous. The vein, however, is so shallow it is doubtful if mining could be prosecuted as a business venture. At Baxter postoffice, John D. Hunt, Esq., is reopening the old Grider mine, a finer article of bituminous than the best Pittsburg coal. This coal readily cokes, and contains a large quantity of gas. At

THE OLD SAM. WEAVER PLACE,

opposite Roseville, a two-feet vein occurs of a semi or anti-bituminous character, within a quarter of a mile of the river. In the rear of Roseville, south side of the river, your correspondent made a discovery of an extensive "coal-showing," which he has christened

THE "TOP" MINES

from the local appearances of the country, and is only a mile from the

TITESWORTH LANDING,

at the head of McLean's bottom. This discovery at no distant day will be the initiate toward supplying a large section of the country upon the

LOWER ARKANSAS

with a number-one article of anti-bituminous coal. The vein is supposed to be at least four or five feet in thickness. At

HAGUEWOOD PRAIRIE

several pits have been opened of three-feet anthracite; also at Pots's settlement, south of Short mountain. The distance, however, is too great or too far from navigation for either of these localities to ever be of any practical benefit to the owners. Other discoveries were made of good quality of coal, and other places were visited, prominent among which is

THE CUMMINS MINES,

five miles south of the river, and

MORRISON'S BLUFF,

where there is a four or five-foot vein of good semi-anthracite or anti-bituminous coal. Other localities were visited in the route, but with little satisfactory results. Sufficient "coal-showings" and "signs" indicate its locality in the regions visited, and we are at a loss to understand why labor is not extensively invested in mining these rich places by the "natives" themselves, and hauling it to the river for transportation to the capital of the State, where an indifferent and poor quality of coal commands forty-five cents a bushel all the year round.

INSURANCE.

PLANTERS

[FIRE AND MARINE]

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF MEMPHIS, TENN.,

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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	$389,766.29
Loans on United States and other stocks and bonds (market value, $38,962-50) payable on demand	41,270.00
	$431,036.29
Loans on Bond and Mortgage (on real estate, worth $1,342,750)	452,300.00
United States and other stocks and bonds owned by the Company	579,462.50
Real estate owned by the Company	632,000.00
Premiums due and unpaid	105,788.55
Interest due and unpaid, due this day	17,221.30
Rents due and accrued	5,433.33
	$2,284,251.97
Liabilities:	
Dividends due Stockholders and Scrip and Scrip Interest unclaimed	$ 49,790.52
Losses unpaid (this amount includes $28,383.34 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)	280,327.82
	329,918.44
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

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	$145,496.55
Cash in course of transmission by agents	130,155.43
Loans on bonds and mortgage at 7 per cent. interest	370,855.00
Call loans on United States bonds, etc at 7 per cent. interest	87,800.00
Bills receivable for Marine premiums	154,104.89
United States, State and County bonds, market values	679,209.47
Uncollected premiums, fire and marine	82,892.74
Accrued interest	13,995.29
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	80,181.71
Other property, sundry items	14,584.84
	$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.

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), - - - - - $2,878,700 10

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

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

GREENE & LUCAS,

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THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.

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For Men, Women and Children's wear, which will be sold at satisfactory prices to the MERCHANTS' TRADE ONLY.

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GRAND MASK

—AND—

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FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

ORPHANS

—OF THE—

CHURCH HOME,

LEATH,

ST. PETER'S

—AND—

JEWISH ORPHAN ASYLUMS

—AT THE—

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THURSDAY, APRIL 17

☞ Handwerker's Brass and String Band will furnish music.

☞ The Hall will be brilliantly decorated and illuminated.

☞ The names of the various Committees are a guarantee that it will be the event of the season.

☞ Railroads have been requested to issue half-fare tickets.

☞ Strict order and decorum will be enforced.

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TICKETS, : : ONE DOLLAR,

Which can be procured of any of the Committee and at the principal stores.

☞ Rules and Regulations will be published hereafter.

Established 1806.

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IRON MANTELS,

Hackett Patent Grates, Hackett Patent Franklin Stoves, Plain and Enameled Grates.

H. HAINER,

No. 342 Second St., Memphis, Tennessee

COTTON FACTORS

JOHN T. STRATTON, late Stratton, James & Co
JOHN L. WELLFORD, late Graham & Wellford

STRATTON & WELLFORD,

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

Commission Merchants

6 and 8 West Court St.,

MEMPHIS, : : : : : TENNESSEE

OCEAN STEAMERS.

ALLAN LINE

TO AND FROM

LIVERPOOL, BALTIMORE

—AND—

NORFOLK.

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

	From Liverpool.	From Baltimore
MANITOBIAN	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,
1a30 39 Madison street

NOTICE.

OWING TO MY ILL-HEALTH I AM compelled to retire from business, and I have this day sold out my entire interest in the firm of Rogan, Selden & Co. to G. B. Hicks and Dr. Zach Biggs, Jr., of the firm of Hicks, Biggs & Co. Thanking the patrons of Rogan, Selden & Co. for their liberal patronage extended to them for several years, and trusting that they will continue to extend the same favors to the new firm, I remain very respectfully, J. W. ROGAN.

Memphis, Tenn., March 19, 1873.

M. L. SELDEN, late of Rogan, Selden & Co.
G. B. HICKS, late of Hicks, Biggs & Co.
ZACH BIGGS, Jr., late of Hicks, Biggs & Co.

SELDEN, HICKS & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers, Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,

326 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.

☞ G. B. Hicks and Dr. Zach Biggs, Jr., of the firm of Hicks, Biggs & Co., having bought out the entire interest of Col. J. W. Rogan, in the firm of Rogan, Selden & Co., the business in the future will be conducted under the firm name and style of Selden, Hicks & Co., at the old stand of Rogan, Selden & Co., 326 Front street.

Memphis, March 16, 1873. mh16 das

DISSOLUTION.

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of Page & Joiner is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those indebted to the firm will be called on to settle up. Either party will sign in liquidation. Bills maturing and due will be paid at No. 11 Monroe street.

Mr. R. M. Page continues the business.

R. M. PAGE.
Memphis, April 1, 1873. H. W. JOINER.

DISSOLUTION.

BY mutual consent the firm of Gates, Wood & Co. is hereby dissolved, dating from 15th inst., S. M. Gates being alone authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation of its affairs.

SAM. M. GATES,
A. M. WOOD.
W. M. BROOKS.
Memphis, March 21, 1873. m22

MISCELLANEOUS.

A FEW PLAIN WORDS

☞ *Many people of the Country seem to be acting upon the idea that they have only to buy goods on credit, and pay for them (if at all) whenever it may happen to suit their caprices. This is a most pernicious idea, and is rapidly leading the country into trouble. They should be taught that their pledges—if of any value—must be kept sacred. Believing that the public good, as well as the individual* **interests of all concerned,** *will be greatly promoted by the policy, we are determined to curtail our credits, save to those who faithfully recognize their promised obligations. Men who regard not their pledges, can have no reasonable grounds for expecting further favors.* **Those who pay promptly** *shall always receive our confidence. Our stock is now fresh, varied and attractive.*

WM. R. MOORE & CO.,

Wholesale Dry Goods Merchants,

ap1 No. 299 Main Street.

TO LEASE.

THE JUSTLY CELEBRATED BON AQUA SPRINGS, situated in Dickson county, Tennessee, eight miles from Burns Station, on the Nashville and Northwestern railroad. The improvements are all new, and consist of pleasant accommodations for two hundred and fifty guests. Ballroom, bathrooms, bowling-alley, store-house, stables, etc. The country abounds in game, fish, etc. Provisions, fruits, etc., are to be had in any quantity at very reasonable prices. Eight gushing springs compose the waters—limestone, freestone, chalybeate, arsenic, white, red and yellow sulphur. The elevation is six hundred feet above Nashville, and eighteen hundred above Memphis, thus guaranteeing a healthy and pleasant resort for both health and pleasure-seekers. Proposals will be received until April 20, 1873, for one or two years, at the option of the bidder. The company reserve the privilege of rejecting any or all bids. Address proposals to H. M. FERGUSON, Sec'y,

230 Main street, Memphis, Tenn.

By order GEO. B. HICKS,
President Bon Aqua Springs Association.

MALLEABLE CASTINGS.

WE have enlarged our facilities for making Malleable Castings, including an

AIR FURNACE

Which will soon be in operation, and a DROP HAMMER, by which each piece can be brought to the exact shape of pattern, and believe that we can suit in

Quality, Price, and Promptness

Those needing such Castings in large quantities.

JAMES L. HAVEN & CO.,
ap2 daw 56 Plum street, Cincinnati.

THE STOCK OF STAPLE AND FANCY Groceries and Fixtures contained in store No. 92 Beale street, AT AUCTION, on the premises, THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 3d, at ten o'clock. Parties declining business. Goods all fresh and desirable.

A. E. FRANKLAND, Auctioneer.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. R. L. LASKI,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON

AND ACCOUCHER.

OFFICE, 53 UNION ST.; RESIDENCE, 390 Main street (Gayoso Block). Office hours from 8 to 10 a.m. and from 3 to 6 p.m. Specialties: Children and Female Diseases. Graduated at the University of Berlin (Germany), and has more than thirty years' practical experience. Vaccination daily at his office, between 3 and 4 o'clock p.m. d68

JNO. W. THOMPSON | JNO. W. T. FALKNER

THOMPSON & FALKNER,

ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW,

Ripley, Mississippi.

SPECIAL and prompt attention given to collections in Tipyah and adjoining counties.

Refer to Colonel R. A. Pinson, Colonel T. H. Dillard, Southworth, Thayer & Co., Memphis

FREEMAN RANDOLPH

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

SARDIS, MISSISSIPPI.

☞ References: Estes, Fizer & Pinson, M. L. Meacham, Rootes & Co 1y20

T. W. BROWN. HARRY M. HILL, Late of Bolivar, Tennessee.

Brown & Hill,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

OFFICE:

No. 35 MADISON STREET

Memphis, : Tennessee.

FURNITURE.

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

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

THE "DR. B. R. THOMAS"

North Memphis Property

400 BUILDING LOTS!

Now fairly on the market, at private sale. Public sale will be announced in due time. Call and get a handsome Lithograph plat of this property and its surroundings.

DONOHO & BULKLEY,
Real Estate Agency, 39 Madison Street

DISSOLUTION.

BY the death of Lewis Amis, Jr., February 1, 1873, the firm of Fisher, Amis & Co. was that day dissolved. All parties having claims against the firm will please present them for settlement or adjustment, within the time required by law; and all parties owing said firm must come forward and settle, as it is very important the old business should be wound up as soon as possible. T. A. Fisher, the surviving partner, is alone authorized to receipt for or settle any claims of said concern. He having purchased the stock of the old firm, proposes to continue the business at their place, corner of Adams and Second streets. I invite all who may want Marble or Stonework done to call and see me, promising to give them satisfaction.

T. A. FISHER.

mh21

DRY GOODS.

1873 | SPRING | 1873

GRAND OPENING

—AT—

B. Lowenstein & Brothers

We would respectfully announce to our friends and patrons that our

GRAND OPENING OF SPRING NOVELTIES

WILL TAKE PLACE ON

THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1873,

On which occasion we will exhibit some of the most exquisite designs in

Ladies' Silk Suits, Grenadine Suits, Alpaca Suits, Pique Suits, Linen Suits, Lawn Suits, Percale Suits,

GRENADINE POLONAISES, LACE POLONAISES,

LINEN POLONAISES, SWISS POLONAISES, WRAPPERS,

Silk Sacques, Lace Sacques, Lace Rotondes.

NEW PARASOLS,

Silks in all the newest and most fashionable shades; Dress Goods, New Fichus, New Scarfs, New Ties, New Capes, New Sets, and all the Latest Novelties of the Season.

B. LOWENSTEIN & BROS.

242 and 244 Main Street, Cor. Jefferson.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

SLEDGE, McKAY & CO.

Cotton Factors,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Nos. 371 and 373 MAIN ST., MEMPHIS,

Offer to the trade of Memphis and Merchants of the Country A LARGE AND SUPERIOR SUPPLY OF GROCERIES, AT PRICES AS LOW AS ANY HOUSE IN THE TRADE, consisting in part of

Flour of all Grades and Brands.
Sugars—Louisiana, Demarara and all grades of White Sugars.
Molasses and Syrups, all grades and prices.
Sack and barrel Salt.
T