MEMPHIS APPEAL

WEDNESDAY, : : MARCH 17, 1875

THE SHELBY DELEGATION.

An editor of the APPEAL recently visited Nashville, and was much gratified to see the high position occupied by the members of the legislature from Shelby county. They have the respect and confidence of the people of Nashville, and there is a universal feeling of indignation at the slanders which have recently been circulated against their integrity. Every member of the legislature pronounces the charge against them, in whole and in part, in general and in particular, a malicious and unmitigated calumny. Our delegation are gentlemen of acute sensibilities and of those high-toned instincts that revolt against wrong, and of course are restive under misrepresentation. They have demanded the most searching investigation by the legislature, and on a rigid inquiry by themselves not a thing can be found on which to base the charge fabricated against them. In Shelby county a defense of our members to the legislature is unnecessary, as they are known to be honest, upright men, devoted to the best interests of their constituents, and would be the first to overhaul and ferret out the corruptions with which they have been charged. They have given votes in the legislature which the APPEAL may not approve, but our information and observation at Nashville justifies us in saying that the confidence which the people of Shelby county exhibited in nominating and electing, by such an overwhelming majority, our members to the legislature has not been abused. They are anxious to serve their constituents, and have labored solely for that purpose. Some of them are men of wealth, all of them in independent circumstances, and not one of them capable of doing what has been charged. In these days of corruption, when the congress of the United States first sells itself, and then tries to find out who bought it, the reputation of a public man becomes as sensitive as is a mirror to the human breath. A word may cloud it, and hardly more than a breath is necessary. Nothing is uttered with more ease than calumny, and nothing will spread faster; while refutation involves a sacrifice of self-respect, and is a humiliation so obvious upon its face that few men will stoop to it. Thus uncontradicted, the slander is repeated from tongue to tongue, rolling on like a huge snowball, gaining at every revolution, until its very size proves its own destruction. It is folly for public men to think of escaping calumny, and equally weak to be affected by it. In these days of bitter party warfare, for a public man to attempt to answer the thousand and one accusations brought against his name, would be as senseless as Don Quixote's war with the windmills; and, as one cannot handle pitch without becoming defiled, the encounter generally proves disastrous. Such were the views of most of the members of the legislature, and they advised the Shelby county delegation to pay no attention to the slanders fabricated against them. But the charges were so injurious they could not afford to pass them in silence, and hence demanded the investigation which will result in their triumphant vindication, and only endear them to the people they have so faithfully served, and who will protect them from calumny.

THE REVENUE BILL.

On Monday last the representative branch of the State legislature agreed upon a tax of thirty cents on the one hundred dollars. This being virtual repudiation, it has, we are glad to say, been defeated by the senate. This question should be boldly met by the present legislature. Governor Porter has faithfully performed his duty, and the responsibility devolves upon the legislature. The issue cannot be shirked without disgrace. There is no embarrassment about the question. Three interests are at stake: the right of the bondholders, the honor and credit of the State, and the protection of the tax-paying people. In regard to the first, our answer is, pay promptly every obligation of the State which is legal or equitable. In other words, pay every obligation that one citizen would be bound to pay to another under similar circumstances. If we deny the validity of certain bonds pronounced bogus, or issued in violation of law, we are in honor bound, if a claimant desires it, to permit him to have the question of legality and liability adjudicated in our own courts. The right to appeal to the courts is one that every creditor of every county, corporation or private citizen in the United States has guaranteed to him. Indeed, it is a right that the constitution secures to every one except in the case of a State. But on account of the dignity, and as the framers of the constitution understood it, the sovereignty of a State, it was supposed that she would always be ready to do justice to her creditors to the fullest extent, and there was, therefore, by an amendment, a provision inserted in the constitution of the United States to the effect that no State shall be sued without her consent. This was not intended to shield the State against the payment of any obligations for which she may be liable in a court of justice, but only as an assumption that she would meet and pay all such obligations where her liability was even doubtful. It was, therefore, only provided that her dignity should not be offended by dragging her into a court to litigate her rights. Tennessee should therefore permit the question of the validity of any disputed bonds to be tested in her own courts. The State not being subject to the jurisdiction of the courts, ought in the exercise of her sovereign power to judge of her liabilities, and to stand without the shadow of reproach. A tax of thirty cents agreed upon by the legislature would be considered a long step in the direction of repudiation. It would give temporary relief to the people; but two years from now would either force onerous taxation or open and inevitable repudiation. The legislature should no longer recoil from this question. The public honor should be esteemed their chief concern; the key-stone of the arch of our strength, the first and final glory of the State. Our representatives should not do aught to imperil the State's most precious crown jewels. While they should not blot their history by voting that a Tennessee legislature gave no protection to a tax-ridden people, they should be alike anxious not to blot their history with that other record, the repudiation of a debt, which will be a stain on our name and annals forever.

THE Little Rock *Gazette*, in regard to the speakership of the next house, reads the signs of the times in a way differing widely with the APPEAL. It admits that Randall is the strongest man in the east, but seriously doubts if Mr. Kerr can concentrate the support of the western and southern members, and upon them will depend the result. Hon. Milton Sayler, of Cincinnati, it insists, is a stronger man than Kerr, and though little spoken of at present, thinks will go into the contest with a strength which will astonish all his competitors. "Hewen," says the *Gazette*, "combine the support of nearly every southern member, and carry more western strength than Mr. Kerr or any other man in the west. His services in behalf of Arkansas and other southern States has given him something more than an evanescent strength—for, after all, it is to him more than any other one man on that Arkansas committee (Judge Poland not excepted) we are indebted for our freedom to-day. From the day of his appointment in May last he gave his whole time and attention to our matters, visiting the State on two occasions, and familiarizing himself with the real condition of affairs by mixing and mingling freely with the people; consequently, when he returned to Washington, he was prepared to speak knowingly upon every point which came up in our affairs. His services are entitled to some recognition on behalf of the party, whose champion he was, and nothing could be more fitting than to place him in the speaker's chair of the next congress.

THE St. Louis *Democrat*, the leading Republican organ of the west, calling attention to the fact that two colored politicians in Alabama have the distinguished honor of being the first persons, so far as known, to test the constitutionality of the new civil rights bill, by causing the arrest of a manager of a theater at Montgomery, who refused to sell them tickets to the parquette, remarks that "When this case has reached the supreme court, and has been decided, we shall know whether it is best to introduce a new bill making it a penal offense for a man to refuse to invite a colored acquaintance to dinner."

THE *Union and American* notices the fact, that in the case of Johnson *versus* Pennebaker, comptroller, decided last Friday, the supreme court held that when an account for the salary of a railroad receiver has been audited and approved by the governor, it is the duty of the comptroller to issue his warrant for the amount, the responsibility for its correctness resting with the executive. This holding extends to all salary accounts audited and approved by the governor.

MISSISSIPPI.

The Murder of Doctor Carpenter—Prosecution of one Pollard—Communication with Memphis.

From an Occasional Correspondent.]

BOONEVILLE, MISS., March 13.—Last Thursday, the eleventh instant, a horrible murder was committed near the line of this county (Prentiss) and Tippah, being in Tippah about forty yards. Three gentlemen coming to Booneville, which is the county site of Prentiss, for the coroner, the town was startled at the announcement of the murder of Dr. Carpenter, a practicing physician and a most excellent gentleman. He was found in the road with four gunshots through the head. A man in the neighborhood by the name of Pollard was suspicioned, from the fact that he and Pollard had a difficulty several months ago, and by Pollard having made threats that he and Carpenter could not live in the same State together, or something to that effect. The neighbors gathered where the poor man was lying in the road, and it was soon presented to their minds that he was shot from a large, hollow sweet-gum tree, the hollow in the tree being large enough to hide a man from anyone passing along the road until they got in front of the tree. Carpenter was within fifteen steps of the tree when the assassin killed him. The statement is that Carpenter never moved after he fell from his horse. One citizen stated that Pollard went to the house of a patient of Carpenter's and inquired when the doctor would be there. He was informed that the doctor would be there at a stated time. Pollard then left. Carpenter went at the time he was expected, and on his return home was killed about half a mile from where the patient lived. Tracks were traced from the gum tree to Pollard's house, and from his house to the tree. At one place, where the tracks crossed a little branch, the person fell down, and the butt of the gun struck the mud, which left the print there; and on the butt of Pollard's gun was found mud to correspond with the ground where the tracks crossed the branch. One barrel of Pollard's gun was found empty, and had been recently discharged. The above was told by the magistrate who left here for the purpose of holding the inquest, but he did not do so, as it was found that the deed was committed in Tippah county, instead of Prentiss. I understand that Pollard says he can prove an *alibi*, and also that his wife will testify that he (Pollard) was at home at or about the time the murder was committed. Carpenter was a great loss to the community, being a nice, polite, respectable and responsible gentleman. The case has been under investigation since the day of the murder. I understand that Colonel Falkner, of Ripley, is attorney for Pollard, and Jas. A. Henderson, jr., of this place, represents the State. Henderson is a young but sober and energetic lawyer, and will not leave a stone unturned.

COMMUNICATION WITH MEMPHIS.

This part of Mississippi, from Corinth to Meridian, does nearly all of its trading with Louisville. I think if freights could be arranged so they could get goods at the same rates, a large portion of the trade would go to Memphis, as it is considered the best cotton market this side of New York. West Tennessee being my native home, I would like to see Memphis prosper.

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

From our Special Correspondent.]

NEW YORK, March 8.—The splendid spectacular play of *Henry V* continues to be the attraction at Booth's theater, and it is likely to run for several weeks to come. The play is not set after the usual dramatic method. It is a series of *tableaux*, rather, with the thread of a Shakespearian text connecting them. Each scene is introduced, after the old Greek manner, by a *chorus*, the *chorus* in this particular case being resolved into a committee of one, in the person of the beautiful Mrs. Charles Calvert. The curtain rises—an elegant crimson drapery, with fringe of gold—and as it is drawn upward in graceful festoons, Mrs. Calvert, representing Rumor or Fame, appears, standing on a rocky promontory, and literally framed in light. The lights are so contrived that she seems to be the center of the sun, the rays radiating from her in every direction, and illuminating her whole person. She is draped in white, *a la Grecque*, her beautiful golden hair floating over a neck and arms that are faultless, and, with her silver trumpet raised to her lips, she stands for a moment a statue of radiant marble, and then, in a fine, rich voice, announces the scene which is to follow. All the pictures presented are superb; the battle of Agincourt is the finest tableau ever yet put upon the New York stage; and the love-making of the gallant king and "Fair Katherine" is delicious. Rignold is very handsome, even when shorn of his royal gear; and as the king he is royalty itself. Pretty Berthe Girardieu is always delightful, and she had won our hearts as *La fille de Madame Angot* before she essayed the *role* of the dainty French princess. Mr. Frederick Ward, who made such a success of "Macduff" during the Cushman season, was equally good in the character of "Williams, the Soldier;" and Mr. Bishop, as "Mine Ancient Pistol," was irresistibly comic. Miss May Wells, as the substantial "Dame Quickly," reassured us of her kindred with flesh and blood, which she had wellnigh convinced us was a myth in the shadowy witch-dance in *Macbeth*. Miss Wells is admirable in everything she undertakes; but her make-up as the "First Witch" is a marvel of which all stage-goers are talking yet. The three "Witches" were all dressed in some thin gray lace which looked so like mist that in the darkened forest you could scarcely define their outlines; but Miss Wells's hair, face, hands, feet, entire person, indeed, seemed so thin, gray, supple, floating, mocking, diabolical, that it was a ceaseless marvel how a living creature with bones in its body could be so like a fog twisted into shape.

The Two Orphans continues to draw crowded houses at the Union Square, as the *Saughran* at Wallack's. The character acting of Miss Claxton, as the lost orphan, is an admirable representation. The tableau and acting in the St. Sulpice scene, are really touching; the falling snow and the wretched young girl at the church door, the cruel greed of her persecutors, and the beautiful devotion of the cripple, brought the tears to many an eye. I had been sky-larking for a week, with a "little woman," whom all the "old-fashioned girls" and boys in the country know and love through the medium of the pen, and after seeing all the sights in New York, we concluded our tour of the city by this visit to *The Two Orphans*, and "had a delicious cry," as my friend said *soto voce*, whilst we watched two burly gentlemen, who passed out in front of us, wipe their eyes and noses.

One of the features of the past week was the visit of Miss Louisa M. Alcott. Miss Alcott had been the guest of Vassar college at the late winter commencement, and stopped at our bright little hotel on her way home. Some of us persuaded her to remain a week, as she had never before visited New York, and the hearts of her friends were made glad afresh by this personal acquaintance. Miss Alcott belongs to the world, and therefore it is not amiss, but fitting, that one who knows and loves her should speak of her to her thousands of southern friends. She is tall, erect and graceful, with a beautifully shaped, classic head, and a profusion of dark-brown hair, which she wears, as she has always done, simply coiled at the back. Her forehead and nose are very handsome, and her small, gray eyes are bright with intelligence and kindness. She has beautiful hands, slender, white and soft, those good, motherly hands that tell, even before they touch you, how full of gentle magnetism and poetical, faithful friendship the warm heart is, whose pulses set them in motion. Miss Alcott, during her stay, was the guest of Mrs. Cleveland, Mrs. Botta and the Lotos club; and at our Wednesday receptions here, over which our accomplished physician and his wife have called me to preside, she was the center of a brilliant and delighted circle. Her manner is very high-bred and simple, and with those whom she finds congenial she has a rollicking, though quiet humor, and a ready, sparkling wit, which are delightful.

Another lovely visitor to our great city is Mrs. Priscilla Cooper Goodwyn, of Alabama. Mrs. Goodwyn is the grand-daughter, on her mother's side, of Cooper, the tragedian; and the granddaughter on her father's side, of Ex-President Tyler. Mrs. Goodwyn comes to New York to give dramatic readings, with the resolute heroism which has made our southern women immortal since these years of change and trial. Her mother, Mrs. Robert Tyler, accompanies her; and as I sat beside Mrs. Tyler at our last Wednesday reception, whilst her bright, brave-hearted young daughter recited Poe's *Bells*, as I had never heard it done before, the past came back with the force of a flood-tide. There were gray-haired matrons present in the drawing-room—amongst them Mrs. Camp, the friend of Mrs. John J. Crittenden, and Mrs. E. F. Ellet, whose brilliant society-histories have made her name a household word in American social circles—and gentlemen too, of the olden time, who remembered the sunny period in our history when Mrs. Robert Tyler presided at the White House, the gentle and winning hostess who won all hearts. Little did she or they dream then of the "chances and changes of this mortal life" which would bring them thus together after this lapse of years! Mrs. Goodwyn will read at Association hall on Thursday next. She has been most cordially received in New York, and we anticipate a brilliant success for her. She has been entertained in the most distinguished literary and social circles. To-night she is to be the guest of Mrs. Mack, whose drawing-rooms on Monday evenings are thronged with the elite of the literary and social world; and to-morrow afternoon she is to meet Mrs. Cleveland's choice circle, where the friends of Mr. Greeley, and all, indeed, who love genius and refinement, go as to a shrine. Some one said to me the other day that there must be a hundred thousand southrons in New York. I was not surprised, for certainly we are made so happy here it would be strange if the contagion did not spread far and wide enough to bring a colony of our people. In the home of Miss Booth, of Mrs. Cleveland, of Mrs. Longstreet, and Mrs. Mack, of Mrs. Matthews, and Mr. Cropsey, the artist—everywhere, indeed, we are received, we exiled and wandering ones, with the same royal hospitality as when we reigned queens in our own land, our beautiful south. It has snowed, and snowed and snowed, ever since March came in. The snow-banks are piled five feet high on the sidewalks and in the areas; while my letters from home come to me spiced with the breath of violets gathered out of doors. Yet I, even I, who have literally lived in the woods and gardens all my life with holy mother nature, am content and happy, finding, as I do, such sweet and fragrant flowers of friendship within doors.

A. C. K.

From an Occasional Correspondent.]

NEW YORK, March 12, 1875.—I arrived in New York two weeks ago, in time to get a good view of what winter is in the high latitudes; for such stacks of snow and ice as are piled up and scattered all over this country, it is beyond my power to give you an idea of. Vice-President Wilson is now here, and, of course, draws with him a large following. But I have met many genial friends from the south and the far west; among the rest, representatives from the great silver mines, now attracting considerable attention in New York. From the latter I have learned much about

THE BIG BONANZA

in the Comstock lode which has been the creator of a new crop of millionaires during the past six months. Can you imagine it possible for a man in 1864 to begin life again a bankrupt, and in 1875 to be as rich as Vanderbilt or A. T. Stewart, and a senator of the United States into the bargain? And all this money and this high position legitimately obtained by means of judicious management and investment in silver mines. And yet this is said to be the fact with regard to Senator Sharon, whose fortune is fixed by his friends at from eighty to a hundred millions of dollars. Besides him others have obtained a share of the enormous profits yielded by the same mines. Flood & O'Brien, San Francisco brokers, are reported as having made thirty million dollars, that other Nevada senator, J. B. Jones, ten million, Seligman & Co., five million, and many others less amounts.

THE CENTRAL PARK

grows in beauty every year. I rode through it in a handsome sleigh belonging to one of New York's most successful bankers, who showed me the elaborate improvements made around it by the "Tweed ring" when in power. It might be the novelty of the ride, the elastic atmosphere, or my own buoyancy of spirits that induced the belief that a "Tweed ring" was not an unmitigated evil after all. I can see plenty of room here yet for just such improvements. For instance, the wharves and docks, the channels of the harbor, the bridges or river tunnels, and, above all, some way of rapid communication between the extremities of the city.

THE DRAMA.

Sensational plays, so called, like the *Black Crook*, have had their day, apparently. They are "played" out, and managers seem to be drifting back to the legitimate again. I was disappointed in Wallack's. It is an old, uncomfortable place, but with some good talent, nevertheless. But the Fifth Avenue theater is a gem—perfect as art and money can make it, cosy and warm, with the mercury flickering at the bottom of the tube, furnished and managed with cost and care unabounded. On its stage the best artists of christendom have at various times appeared. The play now is *The Big Bonanza*, the merits of which I will not now discuss. Generally, the leading theaters have been well patronized, notwithstanding the scarcity of money, the dullness of trade, and the suffering of the poor.

FINANCIAL.

Secretary Bristow has opened a new programme. He intends to empty the treasury of coin, and to take up an equal amount of government bonds. As matters now stand, he has two classes of obligations to meet: First, bonds not yet due and not yet payable; second, greenbacks, overdue and payable now. The seventy millions of gold in the treasury are to be used to take up its obligations not yet due, while the holders of the paper past due must wait for their money.

In Wall street I can discern nothing being done at all. Railways, steamships and manufactures have had their day. The "boys" are waiting for something new to turn up. Mining stocks must be next in order, so say W. E. Dodge and the rest of the leaders.

W. T.

Memphis Appeal

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NOTICE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
February 5, 1875.

By virtue of the first section of an act of Congress, approved June 14, 1866, entitled "An act to regulate and secure the safe-keeping of public money intrusted to disbursing officers of the United States," the First National Bank of Memphis, Tennessee (there being no Treasurer nor Assistant-Treasurer of the United States at that place), is hereby specially designated for the reception, safe keeping and disbursement, according to law, of the public funds intrusted for disbursement to any and all officers of the Treasury Department.

CHAS. F. CONANT,
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To Cashier First National Bank, Memphis, Tennessee. fel2

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J. E. RANDLE, Formerly of Randle & Heath. | J. W. HEATH, Formerly of Randle & Heath, and J. W. Heath & Co. | A. S. LIVERMORE, Formerly Gen'l Supt. M. & T. R. R., also M. & L. R. R. W.

CHICKASAW IRON WORKS

RANDLE, HEATH & LIVERMORE,

(Successors to J. W. Heath & Co.)

PROPRIETORS,

NO. 98 SECOND STREET, MEMPHIS.

MANUFACTURERS OF COTTON PRESSES, HORSE POWERS, GIN GEARING, IRON Buildings and Fronts, Air and Cellar Grating, all kinds Iron and Brass Castings.

Cook & Heath's Improved Jail Cells Doors and Windows.

RAILROAD AND STEAMBOAT WORK A SPECIALTY.

All kinds of Machinery Furnished and Repaired. Orders solicited and promptly executed Cash paid for old Iron, Brass and Copper

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

M. L. MEACHAM & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS,

WHOLESALE GROCERS, SALT AND NAIL AGENTS,

No. 9 UNION STREET, Memphis, Tenn.

Mr. W. T. BOWDRE HAS CHARGE OF THE COTTON DEPARTMENT.

CLOSING OUT SALES FOR CASH.

Iron at 3c basis in any quantities.
Iron Axles at 5 1-2c per pound.

SPOKES, HUBS, FELLOES, BELLOWS, VICES, SPRINGS,

GREATLY REDUCED.

One-Horse Wagons : : : : : : $45
Two-Horse Thimble Skein Wagons 50
Three-Horse Thimble Skein Studebaker Wagons : : : : : : 70
Four-Horse Thimble Skein Studebaker Wagons : : : : : : $75
Heavy Two-Horse Iron Axle : : 70
Spring Wagons : : : : : $80 to 85

Cooking Stoves at Wholesale Prices, Very Low.

M. L. WICKS, 37 Union St.

FURNITURE, MATTRESSES,

Carpets, Rugs, Mats,

LACE CURTAINS, SHADES, OIL CLOTHS, ETC.

AT BOTTOM PRICES.

BRYSON & CAMP

228 MAIN STREET.

WASHINGTON

FIRE AND MARINE

INSURANCE COMPANY

Office—5 1-2 MADISON ST.,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

Policies issued upon Fire, Marine and Inland risks at equitable rates.

J. W. JEFFERSON, President.
G. V. RAMBAUT, Vice-Pres't.
G. W. L. CROOK, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

J. W. JEFFERSON, of J. W. Jefferson & Co.
T. B. DILLARD, Cotton Factor.
J. N. OLIVER, of Oliver, Finnie & Co.
JONATHAN RICE, of Rice, Stix & Co.
WM. SIMPSON, of Pettit & Simpson.
J. R. GODWIN, Cotton Factor.
G. V. RAMBAUT, of E. M. Apperson & Co.

J. M. COLEMAN,

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

AND NOTARY PUBLIC,

294 FRONT ST., 3 doors south of Madison.

GEO. DIXON,

Attorney-at-Law,

280 Main Street, East side.

REMOVAL.

J. W. x. BROWNE,

PLUMBER,

STEAM AND GAS FITTER,

HAS REMOVED TO

263 Second St., opp. Court Square.

No Shop at 16 Jefferson street.

P. R. BOHLEN, } .....Memphis.
R. C. GRAVES, }
HUSE, LOOMIS & CO.....St. Louis, Mo.

BOHLEN, HUSE & CO.,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN

PURE LAKE ICE,

296 1-2 Main Street.

MEMPHIS, : : : TENNESSEE

WE have secured our full stock of Ice for the Summer trade of 1875. Our ICE CARS will supply country consumers as usual.

GOEBEL'S NURSERY.

Greenhouse No. 413 Second Street,

Near the corner of Beale.

HAVING as large a collection of Flowers, and in as great quantity, to be found in any Nursery in the South, the proprietor is ready to fill orders at the lowest living rates. Here may be found a very extensive lot of magnolia, flowering shrubs, and every variety of shade trees, which will be sold at cost on most liberal terms. Everybody invited to visit the greenhouse, No. 413 Second street, near Beale. mh11

Notice to Stockholders.

OFFICE BANK OF COMMERCE,
Memphis, Tenn., March 13, 1875.

THE annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, will be held at your Banking-house, on

The Second Tuesday, being the 14th day of April next,

between the hours of 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. of that day.

By order of the Board.

JNO. T. FARGASON, Pres't.
R. A. PARKER, Cashier. mh13

HAYNES LINE OF SAILING SHIPS

Between New Orleans and Liverpool

AGINCOURT.....579 tons...Capt. Williamson
BELGRAVIA.....1324 tons.....Capt. Bell
JOHN MAYALL.....734 tons.....Capt. Brewer
LEAMINGTON.....973 tons.....Capt. Orkney
PRESTON.....946 tons.....Capt. North
ROWANTREE.....919 tons.Capt. Cunningham
SULTANA.....769 tons.....Capt. Seale

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

The Magnificent American Ship

R. B. FULLER,

Scott.....master

Is now loading and will have dispatch.

Through Bills of Lading signed to Liverpool and all parts of the Continent.

For freight, apply to

HAYNES & CO., Agents,
12 West Court st., Memphis, Tenn.

Managing Owner—W. H. HAYNES, Liverpool

J. P. CARUTHERS,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Office in Irving Block,

345 Second street, up-stairs, Memphis.

VENABLE & RAWLINGS,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

LUMBER, LATHS,

SHINGLES,

DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, ETC.

Office and Salesroom, 14 Union Street.

Sawmill and Lumber Yard on Wolf River, North of Bayou Gayoso.

Bills for Dimension Lumber Cut to Order.

CONSOLIDATION.

THE White River Valley and Texas Railroad Company having consolidated with the Memphis and Kansas City Railroad Company, gives to the latter Company a considerable increase of its capital stock, and it is expected that the work of clearing off and grading the road will be commenced at an early day, bids for that purpose having been made to the company. The undersigned is still receiving subscriptions in Arkansas Lands, for which the company is paying from two to five dollars per acre, as heretofore published. Now is the time to subscribe lands, before they are assessed for 1875.

Remember, all taxes cease from date of subscription. All communications addressed to the undersigned, care Adams & Dixon, No. 41 Madison street, Memphis, Tenn., will receive prompt attention.

A. R. McCRAY,
Subscription Agent M. K. & T. R. R. Co.

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY

FIRE AND MARINE

Insurance Company

39 Madison street, Memphis.

Capital, $300,000

T. B. DILLARD, : President.
H. GRONAUER, : Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

T. B. DILLARD, Cotton Factor.
F. S. DAVIS, President First National Bank.
B. EISEMAN, of Rice, Stix & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods.
G. H. JUDAH, of Walker Bros. & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods.
L. B. EATON, United States Marshal.
L. IGLAUER, of Menken Bros., Wholesale Dry Goods.
R. V. VREDENBURGH, Vice-Pres. Memphis City R. R. Co.
W. A. GAGE, Cotton Factor.
J. W. JEFFERSON, Cotton Buyer. nov3

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm names of Risk & Johnson in the stove and tinware business, and Johnson, Risk & Co. in the foundry business, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. E. F. Risk assumes the payment of all liabilities of each and both of said firms, and is alone authorized to collect the debts due said firm.

JOHN JOHNSON.
E. F. RISK.

Memphis, February 1, 1875.

Referring to the above, I wish to inform my friends and patrons of the old firm, and the public generally, that I will continue both branches of the business as heretofore, under the firm name of E. F. Risk & Co.

Thankful for past favors, I hope by close attention and fair dealing, to merit not only a continuance of the patronage extended to the late firm, but the patronage of the general public. Respectfully, E. F. RISK.