MEMPHIS APPEAL

TUESDAY, : : SEPTEMBER 14, 1875.

MISSISSIPPI TROUBLES.

During his recent visit to St. Louis, Mr. Keating, of the APPEAL, was interviewed by a reporter of the *Globe-Democrat*, a Republican paper. In another column will be found the interview, and we think our Mississippi friends will concur with us in the opinion that Mr. Keating has given a correct account of the situation in Mississippi. He is certainly right in asserting that the society of our sister State is equal to that of Illinois, and that the Conservative people "have no disposition to riot or encourage riots," because, as he says, "they are the landed proprietors, the manufacturers, the merchants and business men of the State, and it concerns their most intimate interests to have the peace preserved. The best proof of the good disposition and loyalty of the white people of Mississippi to the State and general government which I can give you is the magnificent crops now about to be gathered in every part of the State from the Tennessee line to the gulf, the fruitful results of peaceful and industrious habits." Mr. Keating further truthfully tells the reporter of this Republican paper at St. Louis that the Democrats and Conservatives repudiated the color-line policy. The situation in Mississippi is correctly described by our editorial associate. The whites, the tax-payers, who constitute the Democratic and Conservative party in Mississippi have everything to gain by a pacific policy. They are the only sufferers by riots and lawlessness. There will be trouble in Mississippi as long as the government protects the carpetbaggers in their efforts to plunder the tax-paying people. The very moment Arkansas was freed from Federal bayonets which protected the plunderers, that moment the State became tranquillized. It is only in Radical States where we find disquiet. The Cincinnati *Enquirer* elaborates the views of Mr. Keating when it says: "In Mississippi there are many thousand more black voters registered than there are whites. The whites are in a large minority. In some counties as much as five to one. The whites, therefore, have no reason to bring on any armed collision. It is the stronger which seek collision, not the weaker. The government in Mississippi is under the control of the negroes. The Federal government, under Grant, is its ally. The negroes can do anything and be supported by the authorities at Jackson, the State capital, and at Washington. An important election is pending. What the negroes desire is a riot and fuss that will afford to Grant & Co. the pretense to declare martial law in Mississippi and thus prevent the Democrats from carrying the State, which they otherwise would do. The people of Mississippi have been grievously oppressed. The blacks pay but small taxes. The whites own the property, and upon them falls the burden of taxation. The negroes have proceeded against it to the point of confiscation. It is not unnatural, therefore, that the whites should have some feeling in the matter. We lately saw the chairman of the Democratic State Central committee of Mississippi. He told us that the people there cared nothing for the money issue in Ohio. It was no doubt important, but they had an issue there which was literally one of life or death—whether white people could be permitted to live in that State or not; whether men who owned property had any rights which those who did not own it should respect. It is worthy of remark that no State that has been taken out of negro control, that is out of the control of ignorance over intelligence, has any political trouble. Who hears of anything of the kind in Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky or Missouri? Everything is as peaceful and quiet there as in Cincinnati. It is only in such States as Mississippi, Louisiana and South Carolina, which have not yet been truly "reconstructed," where white intelligence, owing to the machinations of the White-House politicians at Washington for power, still prevail, there is occasional trouble ending in collisions between the blacks and whites. Three or four years ago, Arkansas, while under the rule of the negroes, was in a state of anarchy. Now, in no respect is it inferior in good order to Massachusetts.

A QUESTION OF HONOR. A novel, by Christian Reid, author of *A Daughter of Bohemia, Valerie Aylmer, Morton House*, etc. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1875.

A new book, in a book-making age like this, is not always "a sensation" in the literary world. But with those who are familiar with the works of "Christian Reid," a new book from her polished pen cannot fail to challenge attention. Under that unpretentious pseudonym, Miss Frances C. Fisher, of Salisbury, North Carolina, made her courtesy a few years ago as a candidate for the literary palm. Her father, Colonel Charles Fisher, of that ancient town, had given his life for our fair southland on the field of the first Manassas, where he had shown himself to his friends, unblanched, "amid a sheet of fire." She was almost too young then to realize the great calamity of his loss; but growing into womanhood with little else of an inheritance than his own brave spirit, she determined, with the "great enchanter's wand" alone, to make her way in the world, and thus achieve the thrice-blest bread of independence. To say that she has succeeded well would give but a poor idea of the hold she has acquired upon the interest and admiration of all who love a pure literature. We have arisen from the perusal of this, her last work, with a renewed admiration for her artistic skill as a word-painter; her originality and ingenuity in the conception of her plots; the graceful and dove-tailed unity with which her plots are developed and sustained, and, above all, for the salutary lessons of GOOD inculcated in all her novels. She does not write to administer merely to a sickly sentimentality. She writes to instruct and to elevate, as well as to entertain. From the woof of her beautiful conceptions there gleams out, here and there, some lessons of truth, and charity, and personal honor, which will remind the reader of those didactic radiations from the genius of Dickens—himself his only rival—the glory of which seemed to culminate in their tendency to make human society better, and to teach mankind the charm of justice, love and truth. The pervading spirit of *A Question of Honor*, is to dignify the sentiment of personal integrity in the dealings of man with man, and it gives us some refreshing pictures of that old time exaltation of personal honor, not uncommon before the demoralization of the great civil war, but which now, alas, like the leaves of the sybil, has grown so priceless, as it has grown so scarce. Neither sex is neglected in this powerful appeal for a higher integrity in American society. In the matters of love and courtship, and marriage; also the crime, as well as the perils of coquetry, come in for their due share of attention and reprobation, so that, beneath all the enchantment of a beautiful and well told tale, there is a social balm which makes the book alike "profitable, for doctrine, reproof and instruction."

IMPORTANT DECISION.

Opinion of the Supreme Court in the Case of the State of Tennessee Against the Bank of Tennessee.

The State of Tennessee vs. the Bank of Tennessee et als.

The supreme court in its opinion pronounced in this cause at its last term declares: "We agree in holding that the notes of the bank issued since May 6, 1861, held by Atchinson and Duncan, and set out in their answer, are legal and subsisting debts of the bank, entitled to payment at their face value, and having the same priority of payment out of the assets of the bank as the notes issued before May 6, 1861." The question whether other holders of the notes of the bank, popularly known as "new issue," were affected by any statute of limitation, was reserved by the supreme court, and after the cause was remanded to this court, and on the ——, 1875, Thos. S. Marr and others filed their petition in this cause, claiming to be holders, in various sums, of the notes of the bank issued after the sixth of May, 1861, and seeking to have the assets of the bank appropriated to their payment. Several of the deposit creditors of the bank and Samuel Watson, the trustee and receiver of the assets of the bank, filed their answers and rely upon several statutes of limitation in bar of the relief sought. So much of the answer as presents pleas of the statutes of limitation is set down for argument by petitioners, and whether the pleas are sufficient is the question for determination. It is insisted for respondents that the general statute of six years bars the remedy of petitioners. Before our code the statute did not begin to operate against the holder of a bank bill until after demand and refusal. By our code bank bills are expressly excepted out of the operation of the statute, and demand and refusal since our code would no more start the operation of the statute against bank bills than would demand and refusal have started its operation against a specialty before the abolition of the seal. It is argued for respondents, however, that the exception of bank bills out of the statute was intended to protect them for no longer period than while the bank which issued them had a legal existence. The answer to this argument is, that the legislature made no such limitation upon the exception, and the courts cannot supply it by construction. It is submitted for respondent that if the statute of six years does not bar the remedy of petitioners, that the statute of three years as to the personality of the bank, and of seven years as to its realty, have vested Samuel Watson with the title in trust for the beneficiaries in the assignment. The plea as set out in the answer is as follows: Respondent would further plead and show the court that upon the execution of the assignment to him by the bank on the fourth of May, 1866, he took into his possession and control, under the assignment, all the property, real, personal and mixed, mentioned in the assignment, and has held the same for them until now, under the trust deed, and as receiver, and in hostility to petitioners, and adversely to them, and he therefore pleads, and relies upon the statute of limitation of seven years as to the realty, and three and six years as to the other property, and says by virtue of his adverse possession the title to the same has vested in him, as trustee for the benefit of the beneficiaries under the said deed of assignment. As this plea is set for argument upon its sufficiency it might be objected with propriety, perhaps, that the plea is bad so far as it relates to the realty, as it does not aver that the realty had been granted either by the State of Tennessee, or by the State of North Carolina, which seems to be necessary by the wording of our statute; but as there are other objections which, in the opinion of the court, are fatal to the whole plea, they alone will be considered. Petitioners simply claim that they are creditors of the bank, and not that they have any title, legal or equitable, to its property, and therefore there could have been no adverse holding as to them since they have never had any title to be barred; but the substance of the plea, is that whatever title the bank had to its property has been divested of, and vested in Samuel Watson, in trust for the beneficiaries in the assignment by reason of the operation of the statute. After the dissolution of the bank its power to control its assets in any way ceased, nor did the legislature have the power to direct their appropriation, but on the contrary, as soon as the dissolution of the bank occurred, by express legislation, its assets became trust property, and whosoever had them in charge became a trustee for the statutory beneficiaries. Upon the dissolution of the bank Samuel Watson came into possession of its assets, and were it conceded that he could place himself in hostility to the statutory beneficiaries and acquire title for himself, or for others to the trust property in his hands, and that he did hold the property adversely so as to cloth him with the title for others, the result in the case at bar would not be affected thereby, since it is found by inspection of the assignment that the color of title under which he claims to have held secure, as a primary debt to the school-fund, the sum of one and a half million of dollars, and it is admitted that all of the assets of the bank are not sufficient to pay the debt due the school-fund. The plea avers that Samuel Watson held the property for the beneficiaries in the assignment whereby such beneficiaries have title benficially, and if this be true, it follows inexorably that all of the assets belong to the school-fund to the exclusion of all others, and yet the supreme court has decided that the school-fund takes nothing. If the trustee held adversely for the school-fund until he acquired title for it, upon what principle, then, can the deposit creditors claim a title which was acquired for another? The assignment was a nullity *per se* so far as it undertook to create preferences or to adjudicate the rights of the creditors; and, as a color of title, all the benefit it could confer upon the deposit creditor, in any view, would be the beneficial title to the assets remaining after the payment of the debt due the school-fund, and as there is no such remainder, it follows, if the adverse holding has raised the bar, it was for the school-fund, and as it has been adjudged that the school-fund takes nothing, the supposed adverse holding is without effect. By an inspection of the decrees pronounced in this cause, it appears, however, that Samuel Watson was appointed receiver of the assets of the bank, and that in fact the only possession he had was as the officer of this court, and he is now estopped from claiming that a possession acquired and continued under the orders of this court has invested him with such title to the assets of the bank that the court may not now direct their appropriation. And it appears, moreover, that when Samuel Watson filed his original bill in this cause, he invoked the broadest injunctive power of the court, inhibiting all suits and other process against himself or the bank, and the injunction so obtained has never been dissolved or modified, and consequently the statute could not operate. By section 1494 of the code, whoever has possession of the assets of a dissolved corporation, whether as an officer of the bank or an appointee of general assembly, or by the order of a competent court, is declared a trustee for creditors. By section 1495 such trustees are declared jointly and severally responsible to the creditors to the extent of the assets which may have come to their hands. By section 1497 it is provided that in no event shall this remedy be impaired. The creditor, therefore, has his remedy against the trustee, and if it were true that Samuel Watson had diverted the assets in his hands, by any mode, from those entitled to them by law, he would be answerable therefor to the creditors to the extent of the value of such assets. The next ground assumed for respondents, is that, as petitioners did not present their claims within five years after the expiration of the charter of the bank, they can have no relief and whether this defense is available or not depends upon the construction of our legislation upon this subject. Section 1493 of our code continues to such dissolved corporations, for the period of five years after dissolution, corporate power to prosecute and defend suits, settle the business of the corporation and divide its capital stock. This section simply clothes such dissolved corporation with the necessary power to enable it to realize its assets for the benefit of its stockholders. Section 1494 declares the managers of the assets of such corporations, whether the officers of the corporation or the appointees of the general assembly or of a competent court, trustees for the benefit of the creditors and stockholders of the corporation. Section 1495 confers upon such trustees, without regard to the source of their office, the power to use the name of the corporation in realizing and protecting its assets to the same extent that it is conferred upon the officers of such corporation by section 1493, and then declares such trustees jointly and severally responsible to the creditors for all assets which may have come to their hands. Section 1496 confers jurisdiction upon a chancellor to extend the power of the trustees to such time beyond the period of five years as may be necessary to settle the business of the corporation. It is obvious from this analysis of our statutes that the primary purpose of this legislation is to devote the assets of such corporation to the payment of its creditors, and to that end the person in charge of its assets is declared a trustee, and clothed with power to realize and protect its assets, and for the benefit of the creditor the trustee is required to close his trust within five years, but providing for a perpetuation of the powers of the trustee if the interest of the beneficiaries in the fund so require. Indeed, when the dissolution of the corporation occurs the relation of creditor and debtor is extinguished, the assets become a trust fund, the person in charge is trustee and the creditor a beneficiary. The statute confers upon the trustee appropriate powers to realize and protect the fund, and the duration of this power is limited, but there is no limitation in his favor when he is called to account by the beneficiary. It is clear, too, that this limitation upon the duration of the power of the trustee relates alone to a trustee out of court, and that the application to a chancellor for an extension of his power is also out of court, and that it has no application whatever when a court of chancery has assumed jurisdiction of the trust as in the case at bar. By its decree in this cause the court has clothed the trustee with all the powers contemplated by the statute without limitation, and until the trust is closed they will continue. By a subsequent statute a conditional limitation has been prescribed, but as it is not claimed that the conditions of that statute have been followed, it is referred to only in support of the view that no limitation existed before, and that the statute was suggested by the inconvience resulting thereby. As our legislation devotes the assets of such dissolved corporations to the payment of its creditors, it is not important to inquire whether in the absence of such legislation the creditor would be without remedy. It is apparent, however, if the ingenious argument for respondents be sound, that as the statute gives to the trustee the possession of the assets of such corporation, it would result in all cases when the creditors so far confide in him as to allow him five years in which to realize the assets without suit against him, he could hold all the assets for himself, since if the creditor to whom they primarily belong cannot reach him some other way. It follows, therefore, that the pleas relied upon by respondents in their answers, are not sufficient to bar petitioners of relief.

J. A. FORREST, of Memphis, Tenn.
J. B. FAIRES, of Miss. W. A. FAIRES, of Ala.

FORREST & FAIRES,
PROPRIETORS
CITY STABLES
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HORSES, MULES, CATTLE SHEEP AND HOGS,
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The very best accommodation for horses and mules. Liberal cash advances on all shipments. Special attention to filling orders for all kinds of stock. sep1

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.
Annual Election, Monday, Sept. 27, 1875.
REGULAR NOMINATIONS.
FOR PRESIDENT—J. T. Pettit.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENTS—J. M. Pettigrew, W. W. Guy, Wm. Joyner, Elias Lowenstein, J. M. Goodbar.
FOR TREASURER—Jno. T. Willins.
COMMITTEE OF APPEALS: H. T. Eliott, Jno. K. Speed, J. H. Martin, Z. N. Estes, J. J. Steele, J. M. Janes, Colton Greene.
The Nominating Committee, consisting of Messrs. S. H. Dunscomb, C. G. Fisher, J. C. Fizer, N. M. Jones, Isaac Schwab, G. V. Rambaut and Jerome Hill, having reported the foregoing nominations, all members are hereby notified that an election will be held on MONDAY, SEPT. 27TH, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 3 p.m., for the selection of a President, Five Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, and Committee on Appeals, to serve the ensuing year.
Committee to Conduct Election—Messrs. R. L. Coffin, W. H. Moore, A. G. Tuther.
Official: JNO. S. TOOF, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANGE.
THE partnership heretofore existing between H. BILL and H. BROOKS, under the firm name of BILL & BROOKS, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. H. BILL retiring from said firm. The business hereafter will be conducted by H. BROOKS and E. E. GEORGE, under the firm name of H. BROOKS & CO., who have assumed all the liabilities of the late firm of BILL & BROOKS, and are alone authorized to collect all debts due the late firm of BILL & BROOKS.
H. BILL.
H. BROOKS.
September 10, 1875. E. E. GEORGE.

OFFICIAL.
OFFICE CITY TAX COLLECTOR,
MEMPHIS, TENN., September 9, 1875.
A rebate of six per cent. will be allowed to all Merchants who pay their City Tax this week.
Police and Firemens' Scrip taken at par and interest allowed since date of issue.
FRED. C. SCHAPER,
City Tax-Collector.
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BARGAINS!
—AT—
S. VENDIG'S
226 Main St.
WILL OFFER GREAT BARGAINS THIS week in STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS!
Domestics, Towelings,
Calicoes, Edgings,
Cassimeres, Insertings,
Linens, Shirtings,
Table Linens, Gents' Furnishing Goods.
SHOES, Cheapest in the city.
Call early and secure BARGAINS, as we MEAN BUSINESS.
S. VENDIG,
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V. B. THAYER,
MANUFACTURING JEWELER
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Solid Gold Jewelry of Every Description, Clocks, Spectacles, Canes, Etc. at Greatly Reduced Prices.
WISHING to inform Country Jewelers and consumers that we have enlarged our manufactory, and with the aid of skillful workmen are now prepared to fill any order for Rings, Pins, Studs, and all descriptions of Jewelry at short notice. Children's Earrings a specialty, and no charge for piercing with our patent piercers. Old Gold and Silver remelted and made in new designs, or exchanged for new jewelry. Repairing of fine Watches and Clocks a specialty.
Save fifty per cent. and buy of the maker—why pay fancy prices. THAYER.
au29 310 Second street, Memphis, Tenn.

Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

THE regular Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company will be held in Huntsville, Alabama, on **Wednesday, the 6th day of October, 1875.**

On the same day an election for Nine Directors in said Company will be held at Huntsville and Memphis. The election in Memphis will be held at the office of the President, in the depot building.

Stockholders and their families will be passed to and from Huntsville for one day before and one day after the meeting.

[Signed] R. T. WILSON, President.

TO THE TRADE!

MENKEN BROTHERS
Are Making Daily Additions to their Stock in the
NEWEST STYLES PRINTS
AMERICAN, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN
DRESS FABRICS,
LADIES' AND MISSES' SHAWLS,
EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS
RUCHINGS, LADIES' TIES, LADIES' BELTS,
Cassimeres and Woolens.
FIFTY DIFFERENT STYLES LADIES' FELT SKIRTS,
LADIES' SUITS AND UNDERWEAR
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
Which they are Prepared to Offer to Merchants on as Liberal Terms and as Low Prices as they can be Purchased in Eastern Markets.
MENKEN BROTHERS
Corner Main and Court Streets.

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GEN'L FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE AGENT,
No. 5 Madison St., Memphis, Tenn.
Representing the following Companies:
FIRE ASSOCIATION, of Philadelphia, Pa., with Cash Assets January 1, 1875: $3,098,691 45.
GLOBE INSURANCE CO., of Chicago, Ill., with Cash Assets January 7, 1875: $714,962 08.
All losses promptly adjusted and paid. Risks in the country taken on the most favorable terms. Both city and country risks respectfully solicited.
J. E. DILLARD, office man, who can be found at his post at all times.

NAPOLEON HILL. N. FONTAINE. JEROME HILL.
HILL, FONTAINE & CO.
COTTON FACTORS
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Flooring, Mantels, Mouldings, Ceiling, Lattice-Work, Well-Tubing, Door and Window Frames, Weatherboarding, Base Boards, Turning, Shelving and Counters, Scroll Work, Newel Posts, Balusters and Fence Pickets; all kinds of Lumber, rough and dressed; Lath and Shingles. Framing timber sawed to order on short notice.
Send for our Moulding Book and Price List.

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BEASLEY, BARTON & CO.
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GROCERS, COTTON FACTORS,
AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
210 Front Street, bet. Washington and Adams, MEMPHIS, TENN.

R. L. COCHRAN SAML. A. HATCHER.
R. L. Cochran & Co.,
(Successors to M. E. and J. W. COCHRAN,)
Manufacturers of
LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES, DOORS, SASH AND BLINDS.
Office and Yard foot of Washington Street.
Salesroom No. 4 Howard's Row. Saw Mills in Navy Yard.
Always have on hand a choice lot of Flooring, Ceiling, Siding, Lattice Framing, Fence and Dressed Lumber, Rough and Dressed Pickets, Cedar Posts, Laths, Shingles, Door and Window Frames, Mouldings, Etc.

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No. 11 Union Street, Memphis, Tenn.

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STRATTON & WELLFORD
Cotton Factors,
No. 240 Front Street, Corner of Jefferson

OLIVER, FINNIE & CO.
50 tierces Hams.
100 boxes Breakfast Bacon.
25 tierces Lard.
25 half-bbls. Lard.
1000 buckets Lard.
40 cases tin Lard.
50 bbls. New Pickles.
100 half-bbls. New Pickles.
400 tubs Butter.
600 bbls. Sugar.
1000 cases New Peaches.
1000 cases New Tomatoes.
5000 cases Fruits and Vegetables.
1000 cases Oysters, Lobsters, Etc.
300 boxes Crackers.
200 bags O. G. Java Coffee.
100 bags Laguayra Coffee.
600 bags Rio Coffee.
10 bales Mocha Coffee.
500 bbls. Flour.
OLIVER, FINNIE & CO.

HUGH TORRANCE. THOS. WELLFORD.
Late with W. & S. Jack & Co
TORRANCE & WELLFORD
Successors to Hugh Torrance & Son.
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110 CARONDELET ST., New Orleans.
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Mrs. Cuthbert's Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
THE Principal would announce to her friends and patrons of the south and southwest, that this institution will re-open on Monday, September 13th, in its new and commodious building, Sixteenth and Pine streets, St. Louis. This building, known as the City University, has been remodeled and fitted up, making it one of the finest school buildings in the west. Many facilities have been added and the school may now be considered complete in all its departments. References can be given in all the western and southwestern States.
Address for catalogues and information,
MRS. EUGENIA CUTHBERT St Louis.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES.
(THIRD YEAR.)
Under the Charge of the Sisters of St. Mary
Nos. 352 and 354 Poplar Street.
The School will open on Tuesday, September 14th. For cards, etc., apply to the Sister Superior.
References—Rt. Rev. C. T. Quintard, Rev. Geo. White, D. D.; Rev. James Carmichael, Rev. Geo. C. Harris.

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Surgeon Dentist,
265 MAIN STREET.
Teeth Extracted Without Pain, by the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas

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HAVING fitted up the most extensive concern in the city, with the latest improved machinery for GINNING AND BALING COTTON, we are prepared to furnish a better sample with larger yield than any similar establishment in the South. We would respectfully request those having cotton to gin to call and see our place before making permanent arrangements.
☞ Will pay the highest price for all grades of SEED COTTON.
N. B.—Will furnish bags for shipping seed cotton if consigned to us and ordered by responsible parties. All cotton covered by insurance. au11

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK,
OFFICE, NO. 135 BROADWAY.
Forty-Fourth Semi-Annual Statement
Showing the condition of the Company on the first day of July, 1875.

CASH CAPITAL	$1,000,000 00
Reserve for Re-Insurance	1,862,441 40
Reserve for unpaid losses and dividends	271,932 85
Net surplus	619,840 60
Total assets	$3,754,214
SUMMARY OF ASSETS.	
Cash in banks	$ 249,535 36
Bonds and Mortgages, being first liens on Real Estate (worth $5,500,000)	2,041,753 19
United States stocks (market value)	2,518,125 00
Bank stocks	283,423 75
State and City bonds	76,600 00
Loans on stocks, payable on demand (market value of securities, $416,462 70)	325,100 00
Interest due on first July, 1875	77,234 84
Balance in hand of Agents	157,680 03
Bills receivable	11,389 87
Premiums due and uncollected on Policies issued at this office	13,442 81
Total	$3,754,214 85
LIABILITIES.	
Claims for losses outstanding on 1st July, 1875	$270,832 85
Dividends unpaid	1,100 00
Total	$271,932 85

CHAS. J. MARTIN, President.
A. F. WILLMARTH, Vice-Pres't.
D. A. HEALY, 2d Vice-Pres.
J. H. WASHBURNE, Secretary.
THOS. B. GREENE, Ass't Sec'y.
C. K. FRANCIS, Ass'tSec'y.
CARRINGTON MASON Agent,
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THE LARGEST
STOCK, INDUSTRIAL
And Art Exhibition
IN AMERICA.
Opens Oct. 4th; Closes Oct. 10th.
$55,000 IN PREMIUMS
$5000 for Cotton to be Distributed.
Reduced Railroad fare to visitors. New Exhibition Halls. Daily Auction Sales of Stock. All the elements of Expositional interest united with the excitement of the turf.
All communications addressed to the Secretary will receive prompt attention.
JULIUS S. WALSH, President.
G. O. KALB, Secretary. sep1

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COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
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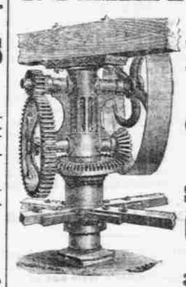
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