MEMPHIS APPEAL

—BY—

GALLAWAY & KEATING.

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One copy, one month, by mail.....$ 1 00
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We will not accept any advertisement to follow reading matter.

First or Fourth page advertisements, stationary, double rates.

To Contributors and Correspondents:

We solicit letters and communications upon subjects of general interest, but such must always be accompanied by a responsible name.

We will not return rejected communications.

All letters, communications, or anything else for the APPEAL, should be addressed

GALLAWAY & KEATING,
282 Second street,
Memphis, Tenn.

H. C. GALLAWAY, J. N. KEATING.

MEMPHIS APPEAL

THURSDAY MORNING, MAR. 1, 1877.

THE MISSISSIPPI IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

The New York *Post* calls attention to this corporation, whose charter provides for a capital of twenty million dollars, "for the purpose of building and repairing levees, cultivating cotton and other products, and manufacturing from the same." Its capital stock is divided into two hundred thousand shares, each share to represent not less than four acres of land, or eight hundred thousand acres in all. When any stockholder desires to occupy any part of the land belonging to the company for the purpose of improving and cultivating it, it is provided that he "shall have the right, upon the surrender of his stock to the company, to demand and receive from said company a deed of such unimproved lands to the extent of four acres for each share of stock so surrendered." The circular, giving this information, also informs us, that "this company will ask aid "from the United States government in the "form of a land grant to the extent of the "lands owned in the State of Mississippi." "It is argued with a good deal of force," says the *Post*, "that this proposed grant is different from ordinary subsidies, because the government will get something for what it gives; that the lands which the government owns in Mississippi are now waste and worthless; that the building of levees and other improvements contemplated by the company will make the government lands valuable; and that the government could well afford to pay with a part of its land for its share of the profit of the enterprise. If this theory," adds our New York cotemporary, "is something more than a theory, that is if the transaction should really be governed by the principle of giving a fair equivalent for the land, the proposed grant might be unobjectionable." This is all very well. But what the APPEAL wants to know before the land is granted, and what no doubt the people of Mississippi would like to know, is, who are the projectors of this enterprise, who its stockholders and officers, and where is its domicile. The work cut out for it is immense, and its prospective gains cut a big figure; but what are likely to be its profitable results to the State and people of Mississippi? Can anybody inform us?

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE CANVASS.

In New Hampshire, on Tuesday, the thirteenth instant, a general election will be held, when a governor, members of the legislature, and three members of congress, will be chosen. The campaign so far, as we learn from the correspondent of the New York *World*, has been the dullest in the history of the State. No political meetings have been held and but few documents have been distributed; but the Presidential question once settled, the contest will begin and the fight wax warm. The principal local as well as national interest will be in the congressional elections. Three members are to be chosen, which will complete the regular elections in all the States to the forty-fifth congress. The Democrats now hold two of the districts and the Republicans one. The Democrats hope to carry all three this time. They will certainly carry the first, re-electing Frank Jones; the second, now Democratic, will be close, and the third should and undoubtedly will elect Colonel Henry O. Kent over Blair, who is renominated, and who carried the district by less than fifty majority two years ago. There is not that interest in the complexion of the next legislature which existed last year, when a United States senator was to be chosen. The Democrats have made wise nominations and will exert themselves to the utmost to secure at least the house, the gerrymandering of the senatorial districts last year rendering the work of carrying the senate a more difficult task, unless the State should give a larger Democratic majority than may reasonably be hoped for. The Democrats will be aided in the congressional and representative districts by the votes of the Prohibitionists, who will run a complete ticket, from governor down. From this standpoint the proposed amendments to the constitution will all be carried by a large majority. The figures of the Presidential election show that the total vote for Hayes was 41,540, and for Tilden 38,510, making a Radical majority of 3010 which the Democrats have to and may overcome on the thirteenth with the aid, as we have said, of the Prohibitionists, most of whom are Republicans. Besides which it is among the possibilities that the Republicans may largely desire, by a direct vote of the Democratic ticket, to rebuke the robbers who have defeated the will of the people.

THE COMMERCE OF THE YEAR 1876.

In another column we publish statements of the commerce of the United States for the year 1876, from which it will be seen that on the thirty-first of December last, notwithstanding the foreclosure of mortgages on nearly ninety railroads, an immense number of business failures and the Centennial and business excitements, there was a balance of two hundred and twenty-six million dollars in our favor in our business with foreign nations, a result that is in the highest degree encouraging. The imports were small, marking the progress of development and the economy at home. The farmers and planters have marketed their produce, and have money in their hands to spend, always the sure precursor of busy times. The opening of markets abroad to American manufactures has kept the factories going, and is now bringing an abundance of business, especially to the cotton and implements industries. The small importations have enabled the surplus stocks in the country to be worked down, until they are now at a low ebb, and it is all our factories will need to do this coming year simply to supply the reviving demands of the home trade, unless, perhaps the factories of rails may be excepted, but that they will at least be reasonably busy there is already good reason to believe. The situation, in fact, is such that a genuine revival of business may fairly be expected as soon as the agitation of the Presidential contest is over, and the people are able to tell what the policy of President Hayes will be.

STATE PREMIUM FOR FRAUD.

The financial state of things on Madison street varies so little from day to day, that the financial report is almost confined to writing "ditto" every morning as answering all purposes. We are looking, however, for a change. The six per cent. interest law, which threatens to come down "like the wolf on the fold" in June, will find ample material for the reporter. It will foster every dodge, trick, gag, cheat, and bamboozlement that can be invented, and cunning, fraud, cheat, deception, meanness, chicanery, and all the ways of "driving the devil round the stump" that unscrupulous ingenuity can invent, will be brought into play. All the laws the Tennessee legislature can pass would not make the tide in the Gulf of Mexico come up to the mouth of Wolf river, nor will any effort of the law-makers, however strict, and tight, and severe, and compulsory they may be, make the price of a mercantile commodity permanently resist the influence of the great law of supply and demand. Therefore, when a measure contravening that universally acting law is put into operation, interest, seeing its opportunity, will press ingenuity and fraud into the service, and circumvent the intentions of the silly Mrs. Partington, who undertook to keep the waves of the Atlantic out of her house by vigorous action with her broom. The six per cent. law is a premium on law breaking. It punishes those who obey it, because they reverence law even, when perpetrated by folly and ignorance instead of being legislated by intelligence and sound sense—their honesty will entail loss, and loss will drive them to some other business that will pay legitimate profits. When that is the case, Heathen-Chinee corner will become the daily scene of operations of a nature that will make them a spectacle to gods and men. When that pandemonium, brought into being by the assembled wisdom of the State, is in full blast, the financial reporter will not be limited to one day being a "ditto" to the day previous. There will be plenty of peculiar incidents to employ his talent in discovering and his skill in portraying.

MISS SMILEY preached to a large congregation at the Pilgrim Congregational church, St. Louis, on Sunday last, and the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* says of her, that she is very modest in her manner and bearing, and her utterances seem like a still small voice, full of sweetness and light, reaching every ear in the house. She speaks with tenderness from great depths of feeling and faith, and shows remarkable acquaintance with the bible, as well as wide and varied experience in the christian life. It is clear that she loves the Lord, and has great riches in Him. The audience listened with the utmost quiet, and every mark of appreciation. It appeared very easy for her to carry her auditors up to the same Lord whose riches she glorified, and the christian life was made to seem easy and delightful—the only life worth living. Miss Smiley has great ease and grace of speech, abounds in striking and helpful thought, and leaves her hearers hungering for more.

SLAVERY is slowly but surely diminishing and dying out in Brazil. By the law of 1871 all the children of negroes are born free. In the province of San Paulo the number of slaves, in three year, declined from 147,746 to less than 136,000. In 111 of the 161 parishes of that province, 18,176 children of slaves, happier than their parents, were born free beings. In the province of Pernambuco the number of slaves has been reduced from 106,201 to 100,000, and 12,312 slave children were born into freedom. The same ratio of decrease is visible in other provinces throughout the empire.

TENNESSEE NEWS.

Seventy students have just graduated in the medical department of Vanderbilt university.

T. R. Allen, past master of the Missouri State grange, is lecturing in West Tennessee.

Dr. William Balling, a well-known physician of Gibson county, died a few days ago.

A horse thief in Gibson county was pursued and shot one day lest week, but managed to escape arrest.

Chattanooga *Times:* "These very hard times, like war, brings people to their senses. They have made Democrats, and will keep making them." So said a Canadian in our office last evening. He has been many years in this country, and most of the time north. He knows whereof he speaks.

Jackson *Whig and Tribune:* A telegram received in this city stated that a young man named Charles O. Michie, in the employ of the Mobile and Ohio railroad company, came to his death while in the act of coupling cars on the sixteenth instant, at Troy station, Obion county. In stepping from between the cars, after dropping in the coupling-pin, his foot caught upon some obstruction, by which accident he was thrown prostrate on one of the rails, and the wheels passed over his form, twice severing one of his legs and grinding off one side of the poor boy's face. The corpse was brought to this city and interred. Deceased was about eighteen years of age. He had his home here, and was well known in Jackson. The family to which he belonged have suffered severely from railroad accidents. His father, Joseph B. Michie, was crippled for life by a run-off near Guntown, Mississippi, in 1866, and killed by a collision of trains on the Chicago and Alton railroad, near Lamont, twenty-two miles east of Chicago, August 16, 1872. It is a coincidence that both father and son met death on the sixteenth of the month. We deeply sympathize with the widowed mother, the wound of whose heart time and philosophy had hardly healed when it was torn open afresh by the horrible death of her only son.

Nashville *American:* Mr. H. L. Oliver, a young lawyer of good standing at the Nashville bar and of respectable family connections, was married to Miss Hannah Weil, daughter of Mr. S. Weil, of this city, at her father's residence, Friday evening, by Justice Creighton. Feeling that her parents would oppose the match, as it is against the Jewish creed to intermarry with other nationalities, she went to her father and put to him the following insurmountable interrogatories:

"Father, how old am I?"

Father—Nineteen years old, my daughter.

Daughter—When does a young lady become of lawful age?

Father—At the age of eighteen.

Daughter—Then I am free to act for myself, am I not, father?

Father—I see no objection to it.

Daughter—Well, then, Mr. Oliver loves me ever so much, and I love him ever so much. I want you to consent to our marriage, for if you do not I fear we will have to run away, and I'd much rather be married at home.

The father was very much astonished at her pointed inquiries, and more so when he found her betrothed a christian gentleman, but, after pondering the matter awhile, gave the sensible response: "Well, if you are bound to marry, I would rather you would be quietly married at home."

And so the young people were married and left for Huntsville that evening.

Alexandria *Gazette:* Major Hampton C. Williams died, on the fifteenth instant, of a protracted illness, from dropsy, at his residence, near Vienna, in Fairfax county. He was a native of Tennessee, a lawyer by education, and seventy years old at the time of his death. Having received an appointment to office under President Jackson, he removed to Washington when quite a young man, serving as private secretary to Mr. Polk during his Presidential term. His knowledge and natural fondness for the cultivation of fruit led to his appointment by the government as an agent to collect the different varieties of grapes in the southwestern States. Upon his return he became an extensive grower of fruits, until the breaking out of the war, when, at the age of fifty-four, he shouldered his musket and marched with the boys of the Seventeenth Virginia regiment to the battlefield of Manassas, and shared their hardships in the field from that time until he was appointed to office in Richmond. The war ended and he again became engaged in fruit-growing. He was a genial gentleman, and his long connection with public men at Washington gave him a vast fund of political information, which he imparted with zest to his ever-ready listeners.

From the Chattanooga *Times* we learn that John Froy, special agent of the postoffice department at Atlanta, has arrested Thomas Narrall, mail carrier on the route from Guntersville to Summerville, Alabama. About the twenty-second of last December a letter was registered at Warranto, in Alabama, addressed to Messrs. Rankin, Ordway & Co., of Nashville, containing $146 65, and failed to reach its destination. The matter was placed in the hands of Mr. Froy. After some days investigation he became convinced that Narrall was the guilty party. He arrested and took him before the United States commissioner at Huntsville, on the twenty-second instant. Defendant waived examination, and in default of twenty-five hundred dollars bail was committed to jail. A part of the money, together with some property procured with other portions of it, have been recovered. A hole was found in the bag, from which this and three other registered letters were abstracted.

Nashville *American:* Judge J. O. Shackelford, with his daughters, Misses Gertrude and Mary, left yesterday for Denver, which he proposes hereafter to make his home, engaging in the practice of law. The judge was born in Nashville, and went to Missouri with his father at an early age. His life has been, in many respects, a remarkable one. As a young man he spent many years as a trapper in the far west, in the days when trapping was perilous and romantic. After varied experiences from the northern plains down into Mexico, he returned to Dover, Tennessee, and shortly after formed a partnership with Hon. G. A. Henry, at Clarksville, in the practice of law. The partnership continued down to the beginning of the war. After the war he was appointed as one of the judges of the supreme court, and continued on the bench until 1868. Since retiring from the bench he has been counsel in a number of cases involving large amounts in the Federal and chancery courts. Few lawyers possess greater industry, or more indefatigable energy in the preparation of their cases. He has been a pronounced Republican, but moderate and liberal in his views, and leaves no personal enemies behind him, and none among those who differed with him in politics to wish him anything but prosperity in his new home.

Chattanooga *Times:* We give the following incidents as we have them from Judge William M. Bradford, at present holding court in this city: Judge Bradford's father, Colonel Henry Bradford, was a justice of the peace, and lived in Jefferson county, East Tennessee, from 1798 to 1805, during which time he married David Crockett and Miss Finley, of that county; it was about the year 1800. Colonel Bradford also married General Jake Tipton, for whom Tipton county was named, and General William Brazleton, who still lives in Jefferson county. Not only did he marry all these distinguished men to good women, but he was an excellent gunsmith. About the time that he married Mr. Crockett he presented him with a gun of his own make, and he believed to the day of his death that it was the identical gun, made famous by a famous man, that he had made. And well might Colonel Bradford have enjoyed this distinction, for he made with his own hands over thirteen hundred guns. Even in his eightieth year he made a very fine one, presenting it to the son of his youngest son, William M., with a silver plate in the stock, on which he carved the name of the owner. Colonel Bradford was born in the year that gave birth to this Union, and lived to the great age of ninety-five, possessing a retentive memory, and a fondness in the recital of such incidents as herein related.

Jackson *Whig and Tribune:* On the half way ground between this city and Lexington is where it happened. The able-bodied editor of the *Whig and Tribune* was split out of his buggy, and while he left no "footprints on the sands of time," he very certainly left a print—a hole large enough to hide all the kuklux klan that ever harrowed up "the souls of fearful adversaries." The coupling-pin of the buggy broke—the vehicle careened to one side, and the two hundred and sixty pounds going to make up our editor-in-chief were dropped around loose upon *terra firma*. The gay and festive steed that pulled him and his fortunes—the latter a carpetbag and a dirty shirt—cast one long, lingering look at the quivering eighth-of-a-ton of obesity, and then skedaddled like a two-forty nag on a shell road. The fore wheels account parched her in her rapid transit over the visible, diurnal sphere, until she turned aside, leaped a ten-rail fence, and passing between a mulberry tree and the corner of a smokehouse, shed off at her heels rigging, wheels and all, and then turned round, like other conquerors, "to muse upon the fearful ruin she had wrought." Then, to add to the intensity of the scene, the good lady of the premises, as much frightened as the Georgia woman in whose back yard General Forrest "formed a streak of fight and upset the ash-hopper," uttered a scream that wakened all the echoes slumbering round about. Fortunately, at this juncture the mail-carrier came along, aboard of one of those ani-mules which have "neither pride of ancestry nor hope of posterity," and our editor made a swap—an exchange—without passing any of the *quid pro quo*, and having harnessed the hybrid to his somewhat demoralized vehicle, and provided himself with a hickory hoop pole, he commenced his homeward trip. The mule evinced a desire to browse on the roadside, and but for the energy and industry of his determined driver in whacking him with the pole, it is estimated that the mule would not have reached Jackson before the first of May. His disgusted driver has set down the fable of the snail catching up with the hare as an unmitigated humbug.

CURRENT NEWS.

The buildings for the great Paris exposition of 1878 are making rapid progress. Over two thousand workmen are employed with twelve hundred carts, besides numerous barges and a circular railway, and all the work on the foundations has been completed.

The house at Abbeville, South Carolina, in which Hon. Jefferson Davis held his last council of war during his flight into Georgia, in April, 1865, has just been destroyed by fire. It was the residence of Thomas C. Perry, and cost over twenty thousand dollars.

A Parisian nurse dropped her baby by accident into the bear-pit at the *Jardin des Plantes*, and when one of the big bears approached and sniffed at the infant, the bystanders had great hopes; but the full bear loathed the child, and it was rescued by a keeper with no hurt beyond a broken arm.

The prospectus of *Coming Events*, a new London daily paper, promises "exclusive information upon everything that is of interest to the general public of London and suburbs of the occurrence of which previous information is to be obtained." The contents will be arranged under three heads: "To-day," "To-morrow," and "After To-morrow." The new journal will take no account of past events, with the exception of births, marriages, deaths, English stocks and funds. This must be the journalism of the future.

The *rosiere* of St. Denis this year is Josephine Dugil, a pretty girl, who has received for her pre-eminent virtue the dower of eight hundred francs, a wreath of roses and a medal specially struck to commemorate the event, inscribed with the names of herself and husband and the date of their marriage. There was the usual public marriage, a procession and a banquet, with a speech by the mayor, the shadow on the feast being the fact that Mlle. Vacette, the second *rosiere*, was in tears because the obdurate pa of her chosen wouldn't let him marry her.

Mr. John Habberton's literary fecundity has attracted so much attention that every new success of Mr. Anonymous is attributed to him. Of course much of his work was ready for the market which the popularity of *Helen's Babies* opened to him, but his second success, *The Barton Experiment*, of which twenty-five thousand copies have already been sold, was written in three weeks. He is now finishing *The Scripture Club of Valley Rest*, begun and announced a year or more ago. The early part of the manuscript is said to have "more in it" than either of the published books.

The bronze statue and die plates for the Moultrie monument have been received at Charleston by the designer and sculptor, E. T. Viett. The monument will be erected at White Point garden, Charleston, in commemoration of the memorable victory gained by the South Carolina troops under Colonel Moultrie, over Sir Peter Parker's British squadron, when the latter attacked Fort Moultrie, on June 28, 1776. The statue represents a continental soldier in full uniform, with his right hand raised and holding a cannon sponge in his left.

A generous resident in Lower Gornal, in the English diocese of Lichfield, resolved to distribute a hundred loaves of bread among the poor of the parish, and appointed the vicar as his almoner. Notice was given that the bread would be given away in the church on the last Wednesday of January. The vicar seeing a large audience in the church, thought that he could not do better than to season the almsgiving with admonition, so he mounted the pulpit and reminded his hungry auditors of the text, "Ye seek me, not because ye saw the miracles, but because ye did eat of the loaves." It was a good-sized stone to hurl at those who had asked for bread.

Yankee girls are now cutting and polishing diamonds. The art has been monopolized by Amsterdam experts, who have uniformly refused to teach any apprentices except Dutch boys of their own selection. Henry D. Morse, after employing Dutch diamond-cutters in Boston for many years, learned the secrets of the trade. He opened a shop in Roxbury, and privately taught six or eight young women this mysterious occupation. He finally apprised his Dutch workmen that American boys must be taught by them. They peremptorily refused to instruct the apprentices. He then discharged them, and brought the young women from Roxbury to fill their places. Twenty-three of them are now at work.

Mr. M. D. Conway says that he heard Mr. James Spedding, the biographer of Bacon—who was an *attache* of the English embassy at Washington under Lord Ashburton—say that during the high party excitements of those times he observed enough to establish his faith that the solid sense of the American people would never fail in any emergency they should have to encounter. "Mr. Froude returned from his tour across the Atlantic with a similar faith, which he has not failed to express on various occasions; and the opinions of such men are those of the most enlightened class. If another rebellion were to occur in the south, the number of sympathizers with it in educated circles here would be extremely limited."

A lawsuit over a meteor is an event undoubtedly without a parallel in the history of jurisprudence. Two years ago this month, a large meteor went splurging around over Iowa, and finally burst to pieces in Iowa county. A man named Maas found one of the pieces, weighing some seventy-five pounds, in a road that he was traveling over, and took it home, only to be soon notified that it didn't belong him, but to a society which owned the lands through which the road ran. He refused to give it up, and the society brought suit; Maas claimed it was his by right of discovery, but the society insisted that it had fallen on their land, and belonged to the realty by accretion from natural causes, and the court sustained this view. The society will present the chunk to the Iowa State university, and it will go into history as the meteor that there was a lawsuit over

Henry Hold & Co. will issue at once Mr. D. Mackenzie Wallace's book on Russia, which is awaited with interest. This is the book which was announced by Mr. Ralston of the British museum, himself the leading English authority on Russia, as "the best book ever written about Russia," and this opinion was confirmed by the verdict of the English press. The writer, who is an Englishman of culture and leisure, has been living for six years in various parts of Russia, from remote villages to the capital, with the sole purpose of studying the people, resources and institutions. The first edition in England was sold immediately on publication. The second was entirely subscribed for before it could be printed, and the third was announced while the second was on the press. The American edition will be a handsome octavo, with two fine maps, probably at four dollars.

Dr. J. H. M'LEAN's cough and lung healing globules perform miracles in curing coughs, consumption; but Dr. J. H. M'Lean's strengthening cordial and blood purifier is necessary for strength and pure blood. Dr. J. H. M'Lean, 314 Chestnut, St. Louis.

Breathing Miasma Without Injury.

There is no exaggeration in the statement that thousands of persons residing from one year's end to another in fever and ague regions on this continent and elsewhere, breathe air more or less impregnated with miasma, without incurring the disease, simply and only because they are in the habit of using Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a preventive. It has frequently happened and the fact has been amply attested by the parties themselves, that persons surrounded on all sides by neighbors suffering the tortures of this shivering and burning plague, have enjoyed absolute immunity from it, thanks to the protection afforded by the Bitters. Nor is that standard anti-febrile cordial less efficacious in remedying and preventing chills and fever, bilious remittents and disorders of a kindred type. Taken between the paroxysms, it speedily mitigates their violence, and eventually prevents their recurrence. These facts, convincingly established by evidence, appeal with peculiar force to travelers and sojourners in malarious districts.

ALL nervous, exhausting, and painful diseases speedily yield to the curative influences of Pulvermacher's Electric Belts and Bands. They are safe, simple and effective, and can be easily applied by the patient himself. Book, with full particulars, mailed free. Address PULVERMACHER GALVANIC Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, *Station D, Bible House New York City.*

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More effective and more complete, and more readily adapted to the various mechanical and agricultural uses than any other in the market. Practical improvements accumulated from twenty years manufacturing experience, with reputation maintained unsurpassed and unrivaled.

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Worcestershire Sauce

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New Model. 38 Calibre. Central Fire. With Automatic Cartridge Ejector

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For convenience, power and accuracy, it is unequaled. If your merchant does not keep them, order direct from the Agency, 79 Chambers St., New York. M. W. Robinson, Genl Agent.

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Stock subscriptions will be received by each member of the Board at their respective offices.

The first installment of stock subscription is now due, and will be received by the Secretary, at the office of the Association, 39 Madison street.

First monthly meeting for loans TUESDAY, 20th inst., at 7:30 p.m. JOHN GUNN, President.
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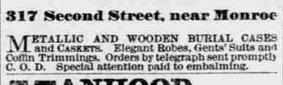

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NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE MEMPHIS CITY FIRE AND GENERAL INS. CO., 19 Madison st., MEMPHIS, TENN., February 22, 1877.

By order of the Board of Directors of this company, I will sell at public sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, Ten Shares (of $100 each) of the capital stock of this company. Said sale will take place at the company's office on TUESDAY, March 6, 1877, at 12 o'clock m., and will be made to satisfy a certain indebtedness due said company by Jesse Moore, and secured to them under the provisions of the lien held by them under section 16 of their charter.

feb23 HENRY J. LYNN, Cashier.

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OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

Assets, : : $43,494,650 92
Surplus { 4 Per Cent. Val. Standard. } 4,004,851 92
Dividend { For 1875 } 2,543,556 08

Ratio of expense of management to receipts in 1875..... 7-55 per cent.
Policies in force, December 31, 1875, 66,209, insuring.....$185,076,842 00
Amount of Losses paid at Mempuis Agency..... 312,596 00

JAMES GOODWIN.....President
JACOB L. GREENE.....Secretary
JOHN M. TAYLOR.....Ass't Secretary

Jas. S. Carpenter & Co.
Gen'l Agents for Tennessee,
No. 43½ MADISON STREET
Memphis ..... Tennessee.

Continental House,
Jefferson Street.

BOARD, PER WEEK, $5. MEALS, 25 CENTS
Lodgings, 25 cents

CHAMPION PLOWS!

PORTER, TAYLOR & CO., AGENTS, 300 Front Street.

JOHN JOHNSTON. J. N. FORD

JOHNSTON & FORD,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
No. 40 Madison street, Memphis, Tenn

COOK'S New Map of Memphis

IN order to supply a want long felt, I have, at a considerable outlay, made a new map of the city of Memphis, embracing all the newest subdivisions, railway connections, and all other general information to make the same as perfect as possible, rendering it a useful adjunct in every business office. The size of the map is 2 feet 6 inches by 3 feet—a portable and convenient size.

Mr. WILLIAM C. COGHLAN, who is my Agent, will wait on the citizens to take their subscriptions, from whom I trust a liberal patronage.

JAMES B. COOK, Architect,
38 Madison street

ELECTION NOTICE.

THE annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Memphis Gas Light Company will be held at the office of the company, 42 Madison street, Memphis, Tenn., on

Thursday, March 1, 1877,

to elect Seven (7) Directors to serve the company the ensuing year. Election from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.

JOSEPH CRAIG, Secretary.

Butterick's Patterns!

Of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Garments, Gents' Shirts, etc. Send for Catalogue, which shows every garment numbered, with full directions how to take your measure.

4516

J. B. ALDRICH, General Agent, 254 Second Street, Memphis.

[ESTABLISHED 1840.]

J. & J. STEELE & CO.

GROCERS

—AND—

COTTON FACTORS

No. 1 Exchange Building,
168 Front street, Memphis, Tennessee.

Are prepared to handle WHEAT on commission. Sacks furnished on orders.

ENCOURAGE HOME ENTERPRISE!

W. A. WILLIAMS. B. K. PLAIN

WILLIAMS & CO.

Lumber Dealers

AND MANUFACTURERS,

MILLS, NORTH FRONT STREET. SALESROOM AND YARD, CORNER GAYOSO AND SECOND STREETS,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

PACKING BOXES of ALL KINDS on HAND

J. R. GODWIN. L. D. MULLINS, Jr. S. M. McCALLUM

J. R. GODWIN & CO.,
Cotton Factors,
No. 336 Front Street, Cor. Union, Memphis.

J. W. LINDSEY. J. W. GOODBAR.

NEW HAT HOUSE!

LINDSEY, GOODBAR & CO.

Wholesale Hats, Straw Goods!

LADIES' TRIMMED HATS, AND TRUNKS,

327 MAIN STREET, - - MEMPHIS.
(BROWN & NORTON'S OLD STAND).

R. L. COCHRAN. SAM'L A. HATCHER.

R. L. COCHRAN & CO.

(Successors to M. E. & J. W. COCHRAN), Manufacturers

LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES,

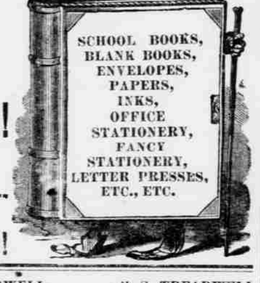
Doors, Sash, Blinds, and all kinds of Packing Boxes.

Office and Yard at foot of Washington Street.

Salesroom No. 4 Howard Row. Saw Mill 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, Moldings, Etc.

A. F. DOD & CO.



STATIONERS AND BOOKSELLERS!

SCHOOL BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS, ENVELOPES, PAPERS, INKS, OFFICE STATIONERY, FANCY STATIONERY, LETTER PRESSES, ETC., ETC.

279½ MAIN ST.,
Memphis, : : Tenn.,
(Boyle & Chapman's Old Stand).

Fresh Goods! Low Prices!

A. C. TREADWELL. A. B. TREADWELL. S. S. TREADWELL

A. C. & A. B. TREADWELL & CO.

(SUCCESSORS TO A. C. TREADWELL & BROS.),

Wholesale Grocers and Cotton Factors,

No. 11 UNION STREET, MEMPHIS, TENN.,

OFFER FOR SALE

10,000 bundle Iron Ties,
50 tierces Hams,
50 tierces Lard,
500 bbls. Refined Sugar,
5000 barrels Salt,
5000 rolls Bagging,
1000 pails Lard,
100 hhds. Sugar,
2000 kegs Nails,
500 pkgs. New Mackerel,
100 hhds. Molasses,
200 barrels Flour,
100 casks Bacon,
200 barrels Whisky,
1000 bags Coffee,
1000 pkgs. Tobacco,

Together with a full line of Case Goods.

Consignments of Cotton solicited, and liberal advances made on same. All Cotton insured while in store, as well as that consigned to us by river, unless otherwise instructed.

ESTES, FIZER & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers and Cotton Factors,
11½ and 13 Union street, Memphis.

A. M. BOYD. ALSTON BOYD.

A. M. BOYD & SON,
COTTON FACTORS,
360 FRONT STREET : : : : : MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

A. VACCARO. B. VACCARO. A. B. VACCARO

A. VACCARO & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS,

No. 320 Front street, Memphis.

SOLE AGENTS FOR COOK'S CHAMPAGNE IMPERIAL.

M. C. PEARCE. L. B. SUGGS.

PEARCE, SUGGS & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants
No. 258 Front street, Memphis, Tenn.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO THE SALE OF COTTON.

J. T. FARGASON. JAMES A. HUNT. C. C. HEIN.

J. T. FARGASON & CO.

WHOLESALE

Grocers and Cotton Factors

369 Front and 32 Clinton Sts., Memphis, Tenn.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO Win a Fortune! THIRD G. AND DRAWING, 1877. At New Orleans, Tuesday, March 6, **LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY CO.**

This Institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational purposes in 1868, with a capital of $1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of $250,000. **Its Grand Single Number Drawings** will take place monthly. *It never scales or postpones.* Look at the following scheme:

CAPITAL PRIZE, $40,000.

40,000 Tickets at Ten Dollars Each.

Fractions of tickets in proportion.

LIST OF PRIZES:

1 Capital Prize	$40,000
1 Capital Prize	20,000
1 Capital Prize	10,000
1 Prize	5,000
2 Prizes of $2500	5,000
5 Prizes of 1000	5,000
25 Prizes of 500	12,500
100 Prizes of 200	20,000
600 Prizes of 100	60,000
4000 Prizes of 10	40,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.	
9 Approximation Prizes of $400	2,700
9 Approximation Prizes of 200	1,800
9 Approximation Prizes of 100	900
4763 Prizes, amounting to	$222,900

Write for circulars or send orders to **M. A. Dauphin, P. O. 692, New Orleans, La.**

Grand Dollar Drawing, Tuesday, April 3d. Capital Prize, $20,000. Tickets, $1 each.

Attachment Notice.

Before G. D. CROCKETT, J. P. for Shelby county, Tennessee—O'Neal & Patterson vs. E. L. Dooley.

In this cause an attachment having been sued out under section 3455 of the Code of Tennessee, and returned levied upon the property of the defendants; and affidavit having been made that the defendant is indebted to the plaintiffs in the sum of $175, due by note, that the claim is just, and that the defendant is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee:

It is therefore ordered, That the said defendant make his personal appearance before G. D. Crockett, J. P., on the 19th day of March, 1877, at his office, 285 Main street, in the city of Memphis, Tennessee, and defend said attachment suit, within the time prescribed by law, or the same will be proceeded with exparte; and that a copy of this order be published once a week, for four consecutive weeks, in the Memphis Appeal. This February 15, 1877.

thu G. D. CROCKETT, J. P.

MAY'S MEMPHIS SHIRT FACTORY,

No. 237 Main Street, Memphis.

6 fine Shirts to order	$12
6 best shirts to order	15
Best 4-ply Linen Collars, per dozen	2
Best 4-ply Linen Cuffs, per dozen	4

Newest styles and exact fit warranted.

NEW FIRM.

APROPOS of the above cards, we desire to say to our customers, who are buyers of stock