W. H. MOORE,

AGENT FOR THE

ÆTNA LIFE INS. CO.,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.,

Cash Assets, over $10,000,000!

The Georgia HOME [FIRE] INS. CO.,

OF COLUMBUS, GA.,

Cash Assets, - - $426,000!

The State [FIRE] INSURANCE CO.,

OF NASHVILLE, TENN.,

Capital, - - - - $200,000!

Office: 293 Main st.,

— WITH THE —

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK.

PUBLIC LEDGER.

J. J. DuBOSE, - - - - - EDITOR.
J. HARVEY MATHES, CITY EDITOR.
E. WHITMORE, - BUSINESS MANAGER.

Office, No 13 Madison Street.

MEMPHIS:

Tuesday Evening, March 16, 1869.

Has the Sun Gone Down in Blackness?

The little morning cotemporary, not larger than "my lady's" pocket-handkerchief, is somewhat exercised over the fact that the Arkansas Legislature did not pass the appropriation for the Little Rock and Memphis Railroad, and charges rebels with having spoilt the nice little game by which Memphis would have been greatly benefited. Will some one conversant with the facts inform us whether or not this very small luminary has not been sold to the interest of the Clayton militia? It evidently "looks so to a man up a tree." But if we be mistaken from our aerial observation, we would be glad to give the accused the benefit of the doubt. The *Sun* would buy our silence to prevent, as honest journalists, our exposing the outrages and enormities practiced upon the people of Arkansas by the man who purports to be their Governor. The rebel journals of this city have not told half the outrages that have occurred in Arkansas. The people have suffered to that extent that all the railroads South of Mason and Dixon's line would not be an adequate compensation for their wrongs. But we must submit like whipped spaniels, and not raise our voices in defense of our down-trodden brethren for fear that our pockets will be victimized! Such a policy the *Sun* may have to resort to in order to keep its head above the waterline, but the LEDGER will, "wherever the enemy be found, strike him." We are not surprised at the constant shifting of sails by our cotemporary. Their intention, no doubt, is to catch the first friendly breeze that might pass along, for, since its advent upon the journalistic sea, it has been fearfully becalmed. Seeing such a hopeless state of affairs the chief editor has put on his long-tailed blue coat, and, as he sweeps the streets with it, begs some gentleman to step on it if he dares. Can any one inform us to whom this newspaper belongs?

"MACK," of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, says the first Cabinet is regarded in Washington as a "gift enterprise." Washburne gave offices, Stewart gave a house, Berie gave another house, and Hoare threw in a library. Old Ben. Wade said the reason Griswold, of New York, didn't get a place was that he didn't "subscribe enough." "Let us have *a piece*."

A Northern Democrat's Notions.

I.

MR. EDITOR: It is not in a captious or contradictory spirit that your whilom correspondent, "Northern Democrat," wishes to have his say on the present condition of the body politic. Whether it will avail anything of benefit, or interest others than the author, is a question most concerning himself. But in view of the obsequious course of many Southern newspapers—and a majority of those in Memphis particularly—their humility of sentiment, their obvious pandering to the powers that be, their utter lack of independence in tone and sterility of thought—the "Northern Democrat" is no longer able to "hold in;" his thought must have vent. He wishes to send his "barbaric yawp over the roofs of the world," but does not by any means suppose that his small thunder will ever crack the dome of heaven, or, to much extent, dilate the "milky way" of these soothsayers who are the reputed exponents of public sentiment.

The folly of these journals was never more clearly shown than in their *couleur de rose* expressions of confidence in the Grant administration, and their imputed intentions to give it their support. Now, I will willingly give them credit for good intentions; but I cannot, without losing faith in my own political integrity, pass them by without noticing their inconsistencies, and childish adhesion to what history will record as a blundering and oppressive administration of the Government.

To illustrate, I will take one journal, of "metropolitan facilities," in this city. In its style of writing, selections, and general make up, it is but a reflex of the Cincinnati Radical *Commercial*—which fact, of itself, is enough to condemn it in the minds of the Southern people. It gives in its adhesion to the Radical administration without a single criticism of the many blunders it has already perpetrated; without a single editorial allusion to the ignorance, egotism and despotic sway of the little tanner who destroyed a hundred thousand human lives in four years. It manifests *no* objection to Grant in his absolutism. It sees great encouragement in his inaugural address—because, we presume, he recommended the Fifteenth Amendment; otherwise, the *Avalanche's* pet theory of Universal Suffrage.

Grant, but a brainless offspring of West Point, in taking the oath of office, gave his promise to support the Constitution and execute the laws of his country, *as he found them*. His first act was to *demand* the repeal of a law, old as the Government itself, because it excluded a money changer and a plethoric bondholder from his Cabinet. The argument was that Stewart was an advocate of low tariff, and that he was conscientiously in favor of "restoring economy and strict frugality in the administration of the Government, and lift, as rapidly as practicable from the people, the great burdens of taxation, debt and extravagance resting upon them." Very good argument, but let us look at the facts. Low tariff, as I take it, means as small a tax as practicable on home manufacturers—so light that capitalists could not exercise absolute sway in the markets, and thus oppress small traders and the producing classes. We will suppose such a case, that Stewart, with his $120,000,000, should invest a twentieth part of that amount in goods, manufactured at home, under the low tariff system. Then being made Secretary of the Treasury, he could connive with Congress and in a day's time increase the tariff to the highest figure; and thus, while ruining traders of smaller means, would increase his own profits to fabulous amounts. This idea is not chimerical, but would be as certain to be acted upon as that there was a corrupt Congress, and a "Shylock" in the Treasury Department.

Then the proposition of "economy and strict frugality" is as equally absurd, and as opposed to the real facts as the low tariff idea. There is no man in the United States who has fostered and encouraged extravagance among the people more than Stewart himself. He has been conspicuous above all others in cultivating tastes and habits of extravagance among the masses. His immense wealth has grown from this morbid and thriftless appetite he has engendered. It has been his study for years—the business of his life—how to engender the taste and cultivate the appetite of women and the votaries of fashion for the devotion of money to extravagance and profusion of dress and ornamentation. He suggested new patterns and designs, and excited rivalry among manufactories in the production of costly fabrics, and imported the richest goods that could be had in Europe and Asia. As another writer has said, "Many a husband and father have become bankrupt through the extravagance begotten by Stewart's efforts. If whisky shops have beggared families, so has Stewart's store, which lived, flourished and grew by pandering to a morbid appetite for extravagant dressing, as whisky shops live, flourish and grow by pandering to a morbid appetite for intoxicating drinks." Stewart is not so anxious to relieve the people of taxation as he is to render certain the payment of the bonds, principal and interest, in gold—of which he himself is one of the largest holders.

I cite these facts to prove the utter futility and absurdity of the argument used to justify the appointment of Stewart, and to bring into clear relief the blunder and stupidity of Grant in making the appointment, and his arrogance and despotism in demanding the repeal of the law of 1789, so as to legalize his blunder. It also shows the obsequiousness and stupidity of the Southern press which propose to support his administration.

More anon.

NORTHERN DEMOCRAT.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—*Senate*—The Alabama land grant bill was passed.

Mr. Kellogg introduced a bill to guarantee certain Louisiana, Arkansas and Mississippi levee bonds—referred to the Committee on Commerce; also one to incorporate Southern Express Companies, which was likewise referred; also one granting the right of way for a railroad from New Orleans to the Rio Grande, in the direction of Mazatlan, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands; also a bill to dispose of the public lands in Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas and Florida—referred to the same committee.

Mr. Trumbull, from the Judiciary Committee, reported, without the amendment, the joint resolution providing for removal from civil office in the provisional governments of Virginia and Texas, as provided for in the joint resolution providing that removals from civil offices, as provided for in the joint resolution relating to the same, passed at the third session of the Fortieth Congress, that the same shall not be made until thirty days after the passage of the present resolution. Also favorably, with amendments, the bill to reorganize the judicial system. The amendments provide that more than one Circuit Court may be held at the same time, in the same District, by direction of the presiding Judge, who shall designate the business to be done in each, and also that Circuit Courts may be held by the Justices of the Supreme and Circuit Courts sitting together. The present Clerks of the Circuit Court and the District Court are to continue in office until other appointments be made, or they may be otherwise removed.

Also, with an amendment, the House bill to repeal the act regulating the Tenure-of-Office act. The amendment makes the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That an act passed March 2, 1867, entitled "An Act Regulating the Tenure of certain Civil Offices," be and the same is hereby suspended until the next session of Congress.

Also, with amendments, the "Bill to Enforce the Fourteenth Article of the Constitution." As amended, it provides for the prosecution of persons holding office in violation of said article, by the United States Attorneys, by writs of *quo warranto*, to take precedance of all other cases on the dockets of United States courts, and, on conviction, such persons shall be imprisoned not more than one year and fined not exceeding $1,000, and be forever disqualified from holding any State or Federal office.

Mr. Morton offered a joint resolution, providing that a majority of any State Legislature shall be sufficient to ratify any amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by Congress, and that the resignation, withdrawal, or temporary refusal to act, of the minority, shall not effect the validity of such ratification by a majority.

Mr. Davis objected, and the resolution went over.

The joint resolution to provide for a joint committee, to reorganize the departments, was passed.

Mr. Ferry moved to call up the joint resolution, amending the resolution respecting the Provisional Governments of Virginia and Texas, passed at the last session of the Fortieth Congress, but Mr. Edmunds objected, and it went over.

The bill to strengthen the public credit was taken up, in the form that it passed the House, and, after some discussion, was passed—yeas, 42; nays, 13.

The Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

House.—Mr. Paine introduced a bill for a provisional government for Mississippi.

Mr. Bingham, under a suspension of the rules, introduced a joint resolution for the protection of the United States interest in the Union Pacific railroad. Passed by 99 to 32. The bill declares the late meeting of the stockholders at New York to have been legally convened. It approves its resolution of adjournment to Boston, and authorizes the company to remove its general office from the city of New York to either Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Council Bluffs or Omaha, and prohibits any court but a Circuit or District Court of the United States from enjoining the company or appointing a Receiver; and it provides that after the next annual meeting at Boston in 1870, the company's meetings may be held either in Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, Cincinnati, Chicago, Omaha or St. Louis.

The Senate bill striking out the word white in the law relating to the District of Columbia, and in the charters of Washington and Georgetown, when it operates as a limitation of the right of any elector to hold office or serve as a juror, was passed by a vote of 111 to 46, and then the House adjourned.

The following shows how powerless an individual is in a crowd, and how brutal a crowd is:

"My friend Major Swansdown thought to do a clever thing. He drove a pair of horses and an open carriage in advance of the procession, near the platform as he could get. He and his friend Posey were going to have a nice time—sit comfortably, and hear and see all that was going on. But the crowd came. It surged around the Major's carriage. Those nearest were crowded upon the wheels and horses.

"They clambered up to sun themselves on the carriage and steeds. The Major and Posey remonstrated. The Major and friend fought. But what was mere pluck against the brute force of superior numbers? The horses were covered, the carriage was covered and broken, and at last my two gallant friends came out. The Major had a pair of black eyes; Posey ditto. The Major had his nose marked; Posey ditto. The Major had sore ribs; Posey the same. The Major's once handsome military frock is a jacket; Posey's upper garment had disappeared altogether. The Major says nothing; Posey asserts that it was the most infernal outrage any gentleman was ever subjected to. And I think it was."—*Don Piatt.*

Presents to the President.

President Grant is the daily recipient of all sorts of presents. The latest gift to him is a pair of patent leather boots, trimmed at the tops with gold fringe and tassels, the American coat of arms on the legs, and a pair of solid gold spurs attached, which are now on exhibition, and will be presented to the President by a Buffalo gentleman. The boots are made of the finest quality of patent leather and in the latest style, and lined in the inside with yellow kid. They are valued at $200.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST TO NOON TO-DAY.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 16.—Col. Stockton, of Pennsylvania, has arrived at St. Marks from the camp of the Cuban insurgents, with an address from the Supreme Junta, signed by General Cespedes, asking for recognition, and giving numerous reasons therefore.

A Washington correspondent says there is quite a stir in diplomatic circles over the report that Mr. Sumner has a very strong speech ready on the Alabama claims, holding that England is responsible for the prolongation of the war. It is rumored that the English Minister has ascertained the drift of the speech, and declared that it looks like war.

A *Tribune* special from Atlanta, Georgia, of the 15th, says that on Friday night last, at the time Dr. Darden was killed in Warren county, a colored man named Martin was forcibly taken from jail at Spring Place, Murray county, and hanged by a band of Ku-Klux. After Martin's arrest, his father engaged the services of General Glenn as counsel, and it is said the Ku-Klux held a long debate whether or not they would wait the arrival of the counsel and hang him, too; but it was finally decided to hang the prisoner at once.

Joshua Hill, Senator elect from Georgia, denies having sent any dispatch to the Georgia Legislature urging them to pass the constitutional amendment. He says: "I have my opinion as to the proper course to be pursued by Congress to secure the best interests of both Government and people, but while the present circumstance exists I cannot expect to influence others, and therefore do not urge it."

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 16.—Savage and Smith, who murdered Lieutenant Commander Mitchell, U. S. N, in October last, were to-day sentenced to ten years imprisonment, respectively, in the State prison.

Indian outrages are reported in Humboldt county, California. One man, while plowing his field, was shot and killed by the savages, his house plundered and fired, the family barely escaping by flight. Immediate pursuit was made, but the Indians escaped to the mountains.

Late Arizona intelligence states that Indian depredations and murders are numerous. The people are becoming exasperated, and a war of extermination is suggested, commencing with the massacre of Indians residing on Government reservations.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, March 16—General Canby has issued an order, appropriating about $435,000, one-half of the State Treasury of Texas, to carry on the provisional government of that State during the current year. It is said that more than one-third of this amount is for the penitentiary, which will return most of the amount thus appropriated.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, March 16—Gloster papers state that the gale on the night of the 6th inst. was one of the most disastrous ever known. Great fears are felt that some of the vessels composing the fishing fleet will never return, as several were seen in a disabled condition.

CANADA.

TORONTO, March 16—H. H. Taylor, the prominent produce merchant, known on 'Change as the "Barley King," has absconded. His liabilities are heavy.

General Markets.

Special to PUBLIC LEDGER by Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, March 16, 10.25 a.m.—Gold, 131 2-3. Cotton easier but not lower; low middling, 27½c; good middling, 29½c; Orleans, 29c; uplands, 28½c; Mobile, 28¾c.

NEW ORLEANS, March 16, 11:15 a.m. Gold, 132¾ Cotton dull and unchanged, middling, 28c; sales, 200 bales. New York sight bills, 3 per cent premium.

LIVERPOOL, March 16, 11:15 a.m.—Cotton quiet; uplands, 12¼d; Orleans, 12¾d; sales, 8,000 bales.

2 p.m.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; uplands, 12¼d; Orleans, 12¾d; shipments from Bombay since last report to the 11th, 25,000 bales.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Special to PUBLIC LEDGER, by Southern Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.]

LIVERPOOL, March 16, 11:15 a.m.—The cotton market opened quiet; middling uplands, 12¼d; Orleans, 12¾d; estimated sales for the day, 8,000 bales.

London Money Market.

Special to PUBLIC LEDGER, by Southern Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.]

LONDON, March 16, 11:15 a.m.—Five-twenties, 83¾; Erie, 2[illegible]; Consols, 93; Illinois Central, 97½. Bonds in Frankfort, 87½.

New York Cotton Market.

Special to PUBLIC LEDGER, by Southern Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, March 16, 10:30 a.m.—Uplands—Ordinary, 25½; good ordinary, 26½; low middling, 27½; middling, 28½; good middling, 29½ Florida—Ordinary, 25½; good ordinary, 26½; low middling, 27½; middling, 28½; good middling, 29½. Mobile—Ordinary, 25¾; good ordinary, 26¾; low middling, 27½; middling, 28½; good middling, 29½ New Orleans and Texas—Ordinary, 25¾; good ordinary, 27; low middling, 27¾; middling, 29; good middling, 29¾ Market opened dull and rather heavy; sales at all ports yesterday, 2,700 bales; receipts at all ports yesterday, 7,000 bales.

New York Money Market.

Special to PUBLIC LEDGER, by Southern Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, March 16, 10:25 a.m.—Gold, 131¾. Bonds of '81, 117; 5-20s—'62, 119¾; '64, 115¼; '65, 117¾; new 5-20s—'65, 113¾; '67, 113¾; '68, 113½; 10-40s, 105¾; Pacific Sixes, 103¾. Governments opened steady with moderate business. Sterling Exchange dull, at 108¾ for sixty-day bills. Gold carrying at 3½ per cent.; prices advanced in consequence of large short interest outstanding.

11 a.m.—Gold, 131½. Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 32¾; American Express, 42; Adams Express, 60½; United States Express, —; Merchants' Union Express, 16¾; Quicksilver, 23¼; Canton, 60¼; Pacific Mail, 97¾; Western Union Telegraph, 38¾; New York Central, 160; Erie, 36¼; Hudson, 140¾; Reading, 91¾; Chicago and Alton, 152; Chicago and Alton preferred, 152; Toledo, Wabash and Fort Wayne, 67; Toledo, Wabash and Fort Wayne preferred, 78; St. Paul, 69½; St. Paul preferred, 79¾; Fort Wayne, 120½; Ohio and Mississippi, 32¾; Michigan Central, 118; Michigan Southern, 97¾; Illinois Central, 139; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 89¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 106¼; Rock Island, 129; Chicago and Northwestern, 82½; Chicago and Northwestern preferred, 91½. Market rather bearish, with a downward tendency in prices.

10:50 a.m.—Tennessee bonds—Old, 66½ to 67¼; sales, 67; new, 65¼ to 65½; sales, 65½.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

Died in this city, March 15, Anna Rhodes, wife of W. C. Jones, in the 20th year of her age.

Funeral services from the residence of her mother, No. 169 Second street, Wednesday morning (the 17th inst.), at 10 o'clock. Carriages in attendance.

Special Notices.

Essays for Young Men—On the Errors and Abuses incident to Youth and Early Manhood, with the humane view of treatment and cure, sent by mail free of charge. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Pa. 119-43

Cough.—No Cure, No Pay.—FORREST'S JUNIPER TAR is warranted to cure Cough, Croup, Hoarseness, Throat and Lung Diseases, or the price positively refunded. Instantaneous relief produced. Try it. If not satisfied, return the empty bottles and get your money back. GOODYEAR & FALLS, 281 Main st., Agents. Price, 25 cents. Net sent by mail. 82-t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO.,
MEMPHIS, March 15, 1869.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, a dividend of five per cent. (free of Government tax) was declared upon the capital stock, and ordered to be credited upon stockholders' notes.

R. A. PARKER,
14 16 Secretary.

ANNUAL CELEBRATION

— OF —

St. Patrick's Day,

— AT —

New Assembly Hall

Main st., bet. Union and Gayoso.

ADDRESSES BY PROF. MITCHELL and others. A fine quadrille band will be in attendance. Entertainment to commence at half-past nine o'clock, in order to allow every person to attend the lecture for the orphans at St. Peter's Church.

Tickets admitting lady and gentleman, $2; can be procured at the Catholic Bookstore, 304½ Second street. 14-15

Grand Sacred Concert

For the Benefit of

ST. LAZARUS CHURCH,

At Assembly Hall,

Thursday Evening, March 18.

12 16 TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.

H. SEEHAUSEN,

DEALER IN

WATCHES,

SPECTACLES,

Musical Instruments,

STRINGS, ETC.,

245 SECOND ST.

bet. Court and Jeffers'n.

Watches and Musical Instruments Repaired. 119-41

CARRIAGES.

W. S. BRUCE & CO.,

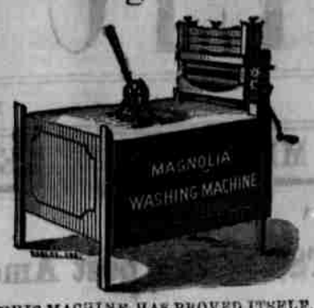
Nos. 37 and 39 Monroe Street,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE,

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS in superior Carriages, Park Phaetons, Brett's Landaus's, and other late styles of Carriages. Also, a good stock of Fine Top Buggies, No-Top Buggies, Spring Wagons and Velocipedes will be found at our rooms, on Monroe street, to which we invite the attention of the public. 1c 4-29

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

MAGNOLIA Washing Machine.



THIS MACHINE HAS PROVED ITSELF, at every trial with other Machines, to be the best Washing Machine ever produced. It has never yet failed to give entire satisfaction to all persons who have tried its merits, and we guarantee it to do all, or even more, than we claim for it.

All persons are respectfully invited to call at the Magnolia Laundry, No. 44 Monroe street, where these Machines can be seen in full operation. For sale by

ATWOOD & ANDERSON,
13-38 350 Main street.

The Mississippi Valley NAVIGATION COMPANY

OF THE

South and West,

To the Owners of Real Estate in Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama and Arkansas:

THE COMPANY KNOWN TO THE PUBLIC as the "Mississippi Valley Navigation Company of the South and West" is organized under a charter from the State of Louisiana. This charter authorizes a capital stock of five hundred thousand dollars, with the privilege of extension to one million. That the public may know the exact objects of the Company, the third article of the charter is given entire, as follows:

"The object of this Company is to construct or otherwise to procure and maintain one or more steamboats, or other vessels, to run on and navigate the Mississippi river, or its tributaries, for the purpose of carrying freight, mails and passengers; to construct docks, wharves, buildings and such other constructions as may be necessary to the building and repairing of vessels, and generally to exercise such incidental powers and privileges as are hereby or may be conferred on them for the purposes aforesaid."

The Company propose, under the provisions of this Charter, to construct a line of steamers to run between the different ports on the Mississippi river and its tributaries. They will be constructed upon the low-pressure principle; they will carry less steam; they will make better time, and be in all respects more safe than any description of boats ever placed upon our waters. Divided into distinct compartments, if disaster, whether by fire or snags, shall happen to one, the boat is not endangered. In case of fire, apparatus for turning steam upon it will be provided, and it is demonstrated that steam is the most effective extinguisher of fire. In case one compartment is broken through by contact with snags, and fills with water, the others are not endangered, and the boat cannot sink, as pumps, provided for such an emergency, will be in instant operation. Safety to passengers and freight is a great end, worthy of the struggle of the people of the Mississippi Valley.

Nearly three hundred thousand dollars in money and work has already been subscribed to the capital stock of the Company. The Louisiana Legislature has passed a bill subscribing one hundred thousand dollars of stock to the Company. An additional sum of that amount will, without a doubt, be subscribed by the same body. The Company have resolved to take lands for stock, and this is the feature to which they desire to call the attention of owners of real estate. In the Southern States, on account of the disorganized condition of labor, lands are an incumbrance. Vast tracts that yield no revenue to the proprietors, pay exorbitant taxes, and thus cripple their only productive resources. This Company propose to take these lands at a fair valuation and issue to the owners their stock in lieu. If lands shall enhance in value, so will the stock enhance in value, and thus the land proprietor will carry in his pocket the equivalent of his lands, to be converted into money or property without delay. The success of this great enterprise is beyond question. The stockholder, in addition to the benefit of the enhanced value of his lands, will be part owner of a line of boats, and be entitled to dividends in their earnings.

Persons wishing to exchange lands for the stock of the Company will send to the Agent at Memphis a description of them, their productive qualities, the timber, bottom or upland; whether overflowed or not; if overflowed, what proportion; how near to county town, to railroad, depot, river, and all facts necessary to afford the Company a satisfactory idea of the land. This may be done by certificates of reliable, disinterested persons residing in the neighborhood. The present actual value of the land may be proved in the same manner. The party offering lands must state in his proposition the lowest figures he will take. The Company will not give exorbitant prices. The titles must be unencumbered by judgments, mortgages, deeds of trust, tax titles, or otherwise. This may be shown by official certificates of judges, clerks, sheriffs, or the opinions of respectable attorneys. This is believed to be the best opportunity to dispose of surplus lands in the South and West that has yet been or can be offered.

Many of the best and wealthiest citizens of the South and West are warmly embarked in the enterprise. The General Headquarters of the Company are in New Orleans, but agencies exist in all the principal cities. The enterprise has been indorsed by Underwriters, Chambers of Commerce, Engineers, Mechanics, practical navigators, and all classes of practical men.

The foregoing facts are submitted to the public in the confident belief that they will be understood and appreciated.

Board of Directors for the Present Year:

John A. Grow, Thomas A. Adams, I. T. Winnemore, William Creevy, David DeHaven, Howard Millspaugh, John Paul Baker, H. Nolting, D. W. Flowree, J. Ed. Montgomery, N. S. Otis, Dr. J. R. Watkins, F. Y. Rockett, D. C. Martin, Capt. H. G. Carson, John Cobb, Gen. J. T. Critteenden, John B. Davies, Samuel Patterson.

Officers:

CAPT. DAVID DEHAVEN, President.
COL. JOHN A. GROW, Vice President.
ROBERT S. KIRK, Superintendent.
DAVID MILLSPAUGH, Treasurer.
NEWTON S. OTIS, Secretary.
CHAS. S. STEWART, Assistant Secretary.
JOHN B. DAVIES, Chief Engineer.

Standing Committees:

Finance Committee—I. T. Winnemore, John Paul Baker, H. Nolting.

Committee on Lands—Howard Millspaugh, John A. Grow, D. W. Flowree.

Committee on Steamboats—John B. Davies, J. Ed. Montgomery, H. B. Carson.

Committee on Docks and Wharves—William Creevy, N. S. Otis, D. C. Martin.

Committee on Revision of By-Laws and Charter—John A. Grow, J. P. Baker, Howard Millspaugh.

General Agent:

I. T. WINNEMORE.

Local Agents.

John P Baker, New Orleans.
W. Spears, Vicksburg.
F. Y. Rockett, Memphis.
Col. Ed. Yerger, Jackson, Miss.
J. S. Townsend, Grenada, Miss.
J. W. Johnson, Cairo.
J. S. Fox, Evansville.
J. E. Davis, Louisville.
John Cobb, Madison, Indiana.
S. Johns, Cincinnati.
Charles H. Beckwith, Chicago.
Martin & Howard, St. Louis.
J. C. Merriman & Co., St. Louis.
Don Alonzo Chase, New York.

Propositions for subscriptions of money or lands to the capital stock of the Company should be addressed to

F. Y. ROCKETT,
12-17 Agent at Memphis.

B. J. SEMMES & CO.,

Have For Sale, in Store and in Bond,

600 BARRELS

YANNISSEE, WESTMORELAND,

And Other Brands Whiskey.

BRANDIES! BRANDIES!

J. & F. Martell,
Otard, Dupuy & Co.,
Pinet Castillon & Co.,
James Hennessy.
Planat & Co.,
—AND—

VIRGINIA PEACH AND APPLE.

TERMS POSITIVELY CASH!

T. S. JUKES,

—AGENT FOR—

W. C. Davis & Co.'s CARDINAL —AND— FAVORITE Cook Stoves,

—AND DEALER IN—

Grates, Tinware, COAL OIL, Lamps, etc.

Roofing, Guttering and Stencil Cutting promptly executed.

328 SECOND STREET,

MEMPHIS, - - TENN.

3-t

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANnounce J. P. CARUTHERS as a candidate for the office of Chancellor of this County at the election to be held in May next. 1c

TO THE VOTERS OF THE CRIMINAL Court District: I respectfully announce myself a candidate for re-election as Judge of that Court, on the fourth Thursday in May.

te* J. T. SWAYNE.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE ISAAC MORRISON as a candidate for Judge of the Law Court of Memphis at the ensuing May election. te*

Dissolution of Co-partnership.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP EXISTING BEtween J. R. Miles and P. Gatens, in the cotton press and pickery business, under the firm name of J. R. Miles & Co., is hereby dissolved, to take effect on the 1st of March, 1869. P. Gatens, having bought the entire interest of J. R. Miles, assumes all liabilities, and will continue the business at the old stand, corner Fourth and Court streets.

MEMPHIS, March 8. J. R. MILES.
[10-tf] P. GATENS.

A RARE CHANCE

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