RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE RAILROAD.

	Arrives. A.M.	Arrives. P.M.	Leaves. A.M.	Leaves. P.M.
Express daily (except Sunday)				3.15
Mail Train		3.40		12.30
Nashville Accommod'n	8.40			4.15

Depot at head of Main street.
Ticket Office, 287 Main street, corner of Madison.

MISSISSIPPI AND TENNESSEE R. R.

	Arrives. A.M.	Arrives. P.M.	Leaves. A.M.	Leaves. P.M.
N. O. Mail (daily)		2.20		12.40
Express (daily ex. Sunday)	9.00			4.10
Freight (daily ex. Sunday)	5.30		6.00	

Depot at foot of Main street.
Ticket Office, 287 Main street, corner of Madison.
M. BURKE, Gen'l Sup't.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON R. R.

	Arrives. A.M.	Arrives. P.M.	Leaves. A.M.	Leaves. P.M.
Mail train daily		2.10		11.00
Express train daily		2.30		4.10
Somerville train daily (except Sunday)		8.30		5.00

Ticket office 278 Main street.
W. J. ROSS, Gen'l Sup't.

MEMPHIS AND LITTLE ROCK RAILROAD

	Arrives. A.M.	Arrives. P.M.	Leaves. A.M.	Leaves. P.M.
Mail Train daily		1.40		
" " " Leaves Louisville Depot				3.45
Freight and Accommodation daily		8.00		9.15

Sleepig cars on mail train. Ticket offices, Louisville Depot, 287 Main (cor. Madison) and 278 Main street.
W. E. SMITH, Act'g Gen'l Sup't.

PADUCAH AND MEMPHIS RAILROAD.

Mail Train arrives	9.00 a.m
" " leaves	4 30 p.m
Freight Train leaves	7.00 a.m
" " arrives	4 00 p.m

The mail train leaves Covington for Memphis at 7 a.m. and returns to Covington at 3:30 p.m. Trains leaving Memphis will start from the Underwriters' Warehouse.
J. W. WILBUR, Sup't.
H. H. GIVEN, Asst. Sup't.

RAILROADS.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE
—AND—
Great Southern Railroad.

SCHEDULE.

Express train leaves daily (except Sunday)	3:15 a.m
Mail Train leaves daily	12:30 p.m
Accommodation leaves daily	4:15 p.m

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars on all night trains.
For tickets or information, apply at Ticket Office, 287 Main, northwest corner of Madison street.
JOHN T. FLYNN, Sup't Memphis Div.
JAMES SPEED, Ticket Agent. 72f

MISSISSIPPI & TENNESSEE RAILROAD.

Change of Schedule.

MEMPHIS, TENN., January 1, 1876.
ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, JANUARY 2, 1876, trains will run as follows:

	Leave.	Arrive.
New Orleans mail, daily	12:40 p.m.	2:20 p.m
Express train, daily (except Sunday)	4:10 p.m.	9:00 a.m
Freight and Ac'm'dation, daily (except Sunday)	6:00 a.m.	5:20 p.m

M. BURKE, Sup't.
107-132

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, JANUARY 2, 1876:

	Leaves.	Arrives.
Mail train daily	11:00 a.m.	2:10 p.m
Express train daily	4:10 a.m.	2:30 a.m
Somerville train daily (except Sundays)	5:00 p.m.	8:30 a.m

No change of cars between Memphis and Bristol, and only one change of cars to Washington.
Close connection for all points East and Southeast.
Railroad time is twenty minutes faster than city time.
W. J. ROSS, Gen'l Sup't.
TOM B. DUNN, Ticket Agent, 278 Main st.
22-xxiii-21

THE PEOPLE'S FAVORITE!
LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI
Short Line Railroad

THE QUICKEST, BEST AND ONLY route with which passengers from the South make direct connection at Louisville with
PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS
To Pittsburg, Harrisburg, Philadelphia,
NEW YORK
And other Eastern Cities
WITHOUT CHANGE
Arriving many hours in advance of all other lines. Connections made at Cincinnati with all lines running
Pullman and Wagner Palace Sleepers
To Toledo, Detroit, Grand Rapids, Baltimore, Washington, Sandusky, Cleveland, Buffalo, Albany, Salamanca and New York
WITHOUT CHANGE.
This is the only line running its entire trains from Louisville to Cincinnati, and the only line by which passengers from the South on route to Eastern and Northern Cities can avoid a tedious haul through Louisville by changing cars at Short Line Junction, with L. and G. S. R. R., three miles south of the city, where they can be served with an excellent meal at Rufer's Dining Hall, at all hours. Through Sleepers from New Orleans, Mobile, Jacksonville, Atlanta, Little Rock, Memphis, Montgomery and Nashville, make direct connection at Short Line Junction with through Sleepers to New York and other Eastern Cities via this line.
DURING THE CENTENNIAL
Exhibition at Philadelphia, this line will sell Excursion Tickets at greatly reduced rates.
Ask for Tickets via LOUISVILLE AND THE SHORT LINE, the only line running through cars to Eastern Cities. For sale at all the Ticket Offices in the South and Southwest.
JNO. MacLEOD, Gen. Sup't.
S. S. PARRY, Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent, Louisville, Ky. 104-xxiii-103

ONLY ONE NIGHT OUT
—FROM—
Louisville, Cincinnati and St Louis
—TO—
NEW YORK,
—VIA THE—
LITTLE MIAMI, PAN HANDLE
and Pennsylvania Route.
Shortest and Quickest to all Eastern Cities.
DAILY
4 THROUGH TRAINS.
THROUGH FROM
Cincinnati to New York
IN 26 HOURS.
ALL SATURDAY TRAINS RUN through to New York without detention. Pullman's Palace Drawing-Room and Sleeping Cars on all through trains.
For Through Tickets,
—APPLY AT—
Ticket Offices Throughout the South and Southwest.
SIDNEY B. JONES,
G. S. W. Pass. Agt., Cincinnati, O.
W. L. O'BRIEN,
G. P. and T. Agt., Columbus, O.

FOR POSTERS, SHOW BILLS, CARDS, Circulars, etc., gotten up with the latest style of types and on superior paper of any desired color, go to the Ledger office and examine stock and prices.

PUBLIC LEDGER.

Eight Dollars per Annum — LARGEST CITY CIRCULATION. — Fifteen Cents Per Week

VOL. XXI. MEMPHIS, TENN.: FRIDAY EVENING, JANUARY 14, 1876. NO 117

PUBLIC LEDGER.

THE PUBLIC LEDGER IS PUBLISHED every afternoon (except Sunday) at No. 13 Madison street.

The PUBLIC LEDGER is served to city subscribers by faithful carriers at FIFTEEN CENTS PER WEEK, payable weekly to the carriers. By mail (in advance): One year, $8; six months, $4; three months, $2; one month, 75 cents. Postage free.

Newsdealers supplied at 2½ cents per copy.

Weekly Public Ledger,

Published every Tuesday at $2 per annum (in advance). Postage free.

Communications upon subjects of general interest to the public are at all times acceptable.

Rejected manuscripts WILL NOT be returned.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN DAILY:

First insertion	$1 00	per square
Subsequent insertions	50	" "
For one week	3 00	" "
For two weeks	4 50	" "
For three weeks	6 00	" "
For one month	7 50	" "

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY:

First insertion	$1 00	per square
Subsequent insertions	50	" "

Eight lines of nonpareil, solid, constitute a square.

Displayed advertisements will be charged according to the SPACE occupied, at above rates—there being twelve lines of solid type to the inch.

To regular advertisers we offer superior inducements, both as to rate of charges and manner of displaying their favors.

Notices in local column inserted for twenty cents per line for each insertion.

Special notices inserted for ten cents per line for each insertion.

Notices of deaths and marriages, twenty cents per line.

All bills for advertising are due when contracted and payable on demand.

All letters, whether upon business or otherwise, must be addressed to
E. WHITMORE,
Publisher and Proprietor.

FACTS AND FANCIES.

Squirrels infest California.

Baltimore lives on ducks and terrapin.

California trade lags and agriculture prospers.

Cotton raising in Missouri has proved a failure.

Minnesota women may vote on school questions.

Scelye, of Connecticut, is the bookish statesman of the House.

Louise M. Alcott calls John Swinton "the modern American Goldsmith."

The Boston Globe thinks New England has declined in power by putting inferior men to the front of affairs.

In Louisiana the death rate among negro children is less than that among white children; but in the case of adults the rate is excessive on the side of the negroes.

Mrs. Wiebaus, a German woman living in Lawrence, Mass., recently became the mother of five children at one birth, and at last accounts mother and children were all alive.

Foster, of Detroit, who saved so many lives is called a "home-bred hero;" but Lewis, of the Detroit Free Press, every day at noon, proves that he is home-made bread hero.

There is a good deal in a name in a Presidential election. "Buck and Breck," "Tippecanoe and Tyler too," are famous examples. How would these sound? "Hendricks and Lamar," "Blaine and Bristow."

Mrs. General Gaines has arrived in Washington to attend to the prosecution of a suit before the Supreme Court. She says she has been engaged in litigation concerning her interests forty-four years, and spent three fortunes.

Professor Sumner, of Yale, undertook to cheer up Chicago recently with a lecture on "The Benefits of Hard Times," but the unemployed thousands having no money to buy tickets, he had to waste his wisdom on a crowd made up of the temporarily prosperous.

The earth, in round numbers, is 25,000 miles in circumference and 8000 in diameter. The moon revolves around it at a distance of 240,000 miles. The average velocity of the earth in its orbit, is nineteen miles a second. The earth stands third in distance from the sun, and is larger than Mercury, Venus or Mars.

Queen Victoria has revived the dukedom of Gordon in the person of his grace the Duke of Richmond, who inherited Gordon Castle and the estates of the last duke of that name. Her Majesty has further signified her pleasure to raise the Earl of Abergavenny to the dignity of a marquisate, to confer an earldom upon Lord Wharncliffe, and to bestow an English peerage upon the Earl of Erné.

Emily Faithfull, in Women and Work, strongly censures those ladies who force themselves into court-rooms where men are undergoing trial for crimes of blood and death. The article goes on to say: "It is one of the curiosities of metaphysics that there is not unfrequently found in the gentler natures a latent cruelty that can inflict or endure, and even like to witness things from which harsher and sterner natures shrink. * * * * * * * Is there in women, as a sex, anything of this latent cruelty, this subtle pleasure in the sight or the mental contemplation of human woe and weakness, that leads them in all ranks, from the duchess to the coster-girl, to endure any amount of fatigue in order to be present at criminal trials? And, alas that we should have to say it, the more unfit for the ears of women is the evidence given, the more eagerly do women, pure-minded and upright, throng into the court and listen with rapt attention. If women care nothing for the openly expressed disgust of husbands and brothers at their fondness for the details of crime, will they not have some respect for themselves, and for the sake of womanhood keep away from such exhibitions?"

A Serpent Show.

An incident of the "quiet day" of the Prince of Wales' stay at Bombay, was one which is de rigueur with all visitors to India—namely, an hour or so with the Hindoo conjurers and snake charmers, of whom Bombay possesses many skillful and extraordinary specimens, and no doubt the Prince saw something to astonish him, even after the the puzzling performance of the Houdins and Maskelynes of Europe. The men themselves, always of low caste, possess an amazing command of the deadly varieties of reptiles, which they bring in flat wicker baskets to the door of any one who will pay a trifle for the exhibition. They lift the lid and out glides the dreaded cobra; but at a pluck of his tail or a light touch with a stick "the living death" rears his head and neck, puffs out his hood and dances time to the sound of his tumbi, a rude instrument which the "sampwallah" blows upon, being a gourd stuck over with the red and black seeds of the abrus precatorious and fitted with a double reed. The gray, horrid eyes of the serpent fix themselves steadfastly upon the man's gourd or turbin, the creature nods backward or forward, this way or that, with an obedient movement which follows every bend of the charmer. The majority of cobras carried about by these men will be found not only fangless, but with the fang gum cauterized, so that the poison teeth cannot grow again. Mr. Nicholson in his excellent book on Indian ophiology, has very truly pointed out that even the deadliest snakes may be taken up with impunity by those who have nerve and quickness of touch. Unless frightened or hurt they are remarkably slow to exercise their power. The great thing is, in fact, not to terrify the terrible naga; and half the mystery of the business stands explained when this odd amiability in the deadly cobra is understood and the perfectly collected manner of the charmer is also observed. It is considered rather lucky to have a cobra in the chuppur of the hut, and the children put out milk and eggs every night for "their uncle," who keeps down the rats and will live a whole season about the place without doing any kind of harm. Religion and legend combine to protect these reptiles in India, and, besides all the mytholgy which clusters round the great serpent of Vishnu and its antique worship, Hindoos believe that cobras guard all kind of underground treasures.

The juggler having no other garment on him than the lingouti, chooses a serpent of a harmless species and places it in a basket, which he covers with a lid. He then rises and flings his arms about, the while muttering some cabalistic words which his companion accompanies on a tambourine. Suddenly he arms himself with a flexible wand, which he whirls for some minutes above his head, and then suddenly throws down at our feet, where it arrives in the form of a serpent. In spite of the closest attention on two repititions of this feat I could not detect the moment when the wand was exchanged for the serpent.

That is an example of the marvellous adroitness of these Nats and Madari, or snake people, who are thought by some authorities to be identical with the gypsies of Europe. Mr. Nicholson, for example, points to the word Sarpengro in the Romany language, which means the same thing, and is almost identical in spelling with Sarpendren, one name of the great serpent Vasuki, in the Indian mythology. It may, therefore, be that in the Bombay snake charmers the Prince saw the relic of a nation and of practices infinitely more antique than Agha Khan's ancestor, and certainly it is curious how religious myths have made the serpent as little dreaded by the Hindoo people as he is detested and feared by the European races, who believe that in Eden, as Burns puts it, "he gave the infant world a shog maist ruined all."

The German Census.

Chicago Times.]

The German "instantaneous census" was taken on the 1st of December; and, although the enumeration was completed in about forty-eight hours, sufficient time has not yet elapsed for the footing of the figures and publication of the result as to the whole empire. It is ascertained, however, that Berlin, the capital, has increased 16 7 per cent. since 1871, and now numbers 964,755 inhabitants. Hamburg has 385,859, an increase of 13 83 per cent; Breslau, 237,938, an increase of 15 5 per cent; Leipsic, 126,412, an increase of 18 per cent; Hanover, 126,000, or 2.1 per cent; Konigsberg, 110,127, or nearly 10 per cent; Dresden, 106,378, or 19 per cent; Frankfort, 103,231, or 13 per cent; Stuttgard, 107,555, or 17½ per cent; and Strasburg, 94,257, an increase of 8728. A curious fact with regard to Berlin is that the French population of that city has increased from 220 before the war to 2400 at present. These Frenchmen are mostly cooks and other artisans. The wonder is that even a single Frenchman can make such a sacrifice as to live in the capital of odious Prussia. They are, no doubt, well enough treated in Berlin. In France a German is an object of contempt and insult, but in Germany a Frenchman is not regarded at all. The Berlin Frenchmen do not associate much with their German neighbors, but congregate every Saturday night in a particular cafe, where they recite the glorious deeds of France, and dream of the time when one Frenchman shall drive a thousand Germans and two shall put ten thousand to flight.

A Sandwich Island Volcano.

Horses and guides were in readiness, for of late years the once mysterious residence of the goddess Pele has become one of the lions of the world. "Forward!" cried the commander; and the party trotted on, headed by their guide. Eight miles on, they passed a vast chasm, after which they began to ascend more rapidly than before. In a short time they entered on a region of black lava, with hollows in it full of water, into which the natives on foot plunged to cool themselves. Trees, however, were still seen which had sprung up amid the once burning mass, and bushes of various sorts, among them strawberries, not here low plants, but vines of large size, bearing delicious fruit. Just below the edge of the plateau was a forest, and, on rising above it, the vast dome of Mauna Loa, of a bronze hue, rose before them against the deep blue of a tropical sky. They had barely time to reach the edge of the crater and to pitch their tents, which had been sent on before, when the sun set, and the surrounding darkness revealed two lakes of liquid fire down in the depths of a vast basin, with perpendicular sides several miles in circumference, and an apparently level bottom. For some time they gazed at the scene; not a word was uttered—even the midshipmen failed to cut a joke. No loud sounds were heard; no report, as many of the party had expected; but instead there came up from the bottom of the abyss a low, bubbling murmur, like that emitted by a thick liquid when boiling—for to nothing else could it be likened. Guided by some of the natives, we climbed down to the ledge, some hundred feet below the plateau, when they found themselves apparently not much above the margin of the largest of the two lakes of fire. "There are a good many things I would dare to do, but I shouldn't like to jump into that," said Tom, as he watched the mighty volume of lava in a furious state of ebullition, forming fiery waves which ran ceaselessly across the lake toward a wide abyss to the southward. Sometimes the whole seemed rising, and suddenly, at the distance of scarcely three hundred yards, a vast column spouted up to the hight of sixty or seventy feet, almost as quickly subsiding; and the next instant another arose still nearer to them, which made even Jack spring back, for so near did it appear that he could not help fancying that it might fall upon them.—*Kingston's Active Service Afloat.*

A Curious Romance.

Norfolk street, Strand, says the London Court Journal, has a curious commemorative monument. An observant spectator will notice that the first floor windows of a large house at the corner of Howard street present a peculiar appearance. The shutters are up, and they are covered thickly with dust, while through the chinks can be seen the blinds, also thick with dust and moldering away with age. Those shutters and blinds have been in exactly the same position, untouched, for about fifty years. During that time no human foot, it is believed, has entered that room. And the reason is this:

Fifty years ago a certain nobleman was engaged to be married, the day was fixed, the wedding morning arrived, the breakfast was laid out in that spacious and handsome room, the bridegroom was ready to proceed to church, when it was discovered that the bride was missing; a note in her handwriting was found addressed to the bridegroom, briefly informing him that she had eloped that morning with his "best man," a gay and gallant captain of dragoons. The jilted bridegroom did not say much, but he went alone to the room in which the wedding breakfast was laid out, with his own hands put up the shutters and drew the blinds, locked the door and took the key. He gave orders that the door should be nailed up and barred with padlock bars, and that no one should enter the room again. When the house was let it was stipulated that the room in question should remain untouched, and a sum of £200 per annum was paid to the tenant to compensate him for the deprivation of the use of the room. The nobleman has been dead some years, but it is believed the room has never been entered since he closed it, and there are the "wedding meats" mouldering silently away, and the ornaments crumbling to dust in the funeral gloom.

The cooking school recently started in Boston has been successful. It is under the management of a company of ladies, who hire the rooms and see that the cook teacher is competent. Ten lessons of two hours each are given to classes of two, three or four, or to a single pupil, at the preference of the learner. The pupils do the cooking themselves under the direction of the teachers, and may, if they wish, eat what they cook. Many of the classes are composed of middle-aged ladies, who are excellent housekeepers, but go to cooking school to learn to make delicacies or ornamental dishes, in which the teacher excels.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

How the Blood is Filtered.

When the blood contains the acrid elements which produce rheumatism, gout and venal disorders, the kidneys ought, for it is their office, to filter from the blood, in its passage through them, these hurtful impurities. When they do not, they may be incited to a thorough performance of their duty, and the blood thoroughly depurated by that admirable corrective of organic inactivity, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Not only is torpidity of the kidneys overcome, through the agency of the Bitters, but digestion is facilitated, bilious tendencies counteracted, and the bowels stimulated to a due discharge of their function, which, in connection with that of the kidneys tends to free the system from the bodily refuse, whose retention is so prejudicia to health.

MANHOOD.

MANHOOD RESTORED.

A VICTIM OF YOUTHFUL IMPRUdence, causing premature decay, nervous debility, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has found a simple self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, 78 Nassau street, New York. Y-eod-107

THE OLD RELIABLE.

FRANKLIN
BOOK BINDERY,
Blank Book Manufactory

—And—
PRINTING HOUSE,
15 West Court street, Memphis.
S. C. TOOF, Proprietor

BOOKS BOUND AND MANUFACTURED, from a PAMPHLET to the FINEST BOOK in the country, the Eastern market not excepted in quality or price.

Fine Blank Books a Specialty.

GROCERIES.

NEW GOODS
For the Holidays.

Select Layer Raisins,
New Mince Meat,
Citron and Figs,
Dried German Pears and Cherries,
Choice Apple Butter,
Choice Maple Syrup,
Extra fine Smoked Salmon,
Fancy N. Y. State Cheese,
Gilt Edge, Creamery and Roll Butter,
Extra Large Cape Cod Cranberries,
Windsor, Manor and Underwood Pickles,
Adam Exton's "Trenton Crackers,"
Almonds, Filberts, Cream Nuts and Pecans,
A full line of Jellies and Preserves,
California Apricots, Damsons and Pears.

WM. DEAN & CO,
189 Poplar Street.
87-t

LEGAL.

In Supreme Court at Jackson

R. M. Bishop & Co. vs. W. L. Stewart.

BY VIRTUE OF THE DECREE PRONOUNCED in this cause, October 2, 1875, by the Supreme Court of Tennessee, at Jackson, I will, on

Friday, 4th day of February, 1876,

offer for sale to the highest bidder, in front of the office of the Sheriff of Shelby county, in the city of Memphis, the real estate mentioned and described in said decree as follows: A certain lot of land lying in the city of Memphis, Shelby county, Tennessee, and known as the Butler division, it being part of lot No. 1 and block No. 15 in said division: Beginning at a stake where DeSoto street enters the Butler division of the city of Memphis; running thence southwardly, and on the east side of said street; thence running eastwardly on the Butler division line, 150 feet to stake; thence southwardly and parallel with DeSoto street, 58 feet to a stake; thence westwardly and parallel with the first line, 155 feet to a stake on the east line of DeSoto street; thence northwardly with the east line of DeSoto street, 58 feet to the beginning.

Terms of sale—Cash.

JNO. H. FREEMAN, Clerk.
CLAPP, VANCE & ANDERSON, Solicitors.
January 5, 1876. 109-135

In Supreme Court at Jackson

Orlando Brown et al. vs. W. R. Hunt, administrator, et al.

BY VIRTUE OF THE DECREE PRONOUNCED in this cause, October 28, 1875, by the Supreme Court of Tennessee, at Jackson, I will, on

Friday, 4th day of February, 1876,

offer for sale to the highest bidder, in front of the court-house door of Shelby county, in the city of Memphis, the real estate mentioned and described in said decree as follows: Lot No. 151, situated in the city of Memphis, Shelby county, Tennessee, on the south side of Mosby street, fronting 42 feet on said street, and running back between parallel lines 150 feet.

Terms of sale—Cash. Equity of redemption barred.

JNO. H. FREEMAN, Clerk.
MERCALF & WALKER, VANCE & ANDERSON, Solicitors.
January 5, 1876. 109-135

In Supreme Court at Jackson

W. R. Cunningham et al. vs. F. W. Royster et al.

BY VIRTUE OF THE DECREE PRONOUNCED in this cause, October 22, 1875, by the Supreme Court of Tennessee, at Jackson, I will, on

Saturday, 5th day of February, 1876,

offer for sale to the highest bidder, in front of the court house door of Shelby county, in the city of Memphis, the tract of land mentioned and described in said decree as follows: A certain tract of land in Shelby county, Tennessee, being the same bought by M. J. Wicks at a sale by the Clerk and Master of the Chancery Court of Memphis in the cause of M. J. Wicks vs. McDermott et al., No. 2883, Old Rule Docket, beginning at a stake in the center of the Stage road, the southeast corner of the track; thence north 42 chains, 79 links, to a stake; thence north 90° west 14 chains, 50 links, to a stake; thence north 91 chains, 16 links, to a stake 16 links south 16° west from a black-gum marked A E T; thence west with Mrs. Jane Donelson's south boundary line 68 chains and 20 links to a stake, the northeast corner of M. F. Scruggs' tract; thence south 38 chains, 6 links, to a stake 16 links south 16° of an elm marked J M R; thence east 24 chains, 39 links, to a sweet-gum marked T E L C, M. F. Scruggs' northeast corner of a 120-acre tract; thence south 112 chains, 35 links, to a stake in the center of the Stage road; thence with said road north 78° east, 22° 22'.30 east 7° 50' south, 30° east to the beginning; and being the same tract of land conveyed by M. J. Wicks to F. W. Royster, Trustee, on 25th of December, 1868, by deed recorded in Book 69, pages 617, 618 and 619, in the Register's office of Shelby county, Tennessee.

Terms of sale—Cash.

JNO. H. FREEMAN, Clerk.
CLAPP & MEUX, H. CLAY KING, Solicitors.
January 5, 1876. 109-135

In Supreme Court at Jackson

Mathias D. Meriwether vs. Richard H. Patillo.

BY VIRTUE OF THE DECREE PRONOUNCED in this cause, October 16, 1875, by the Supreme Court of Tennessee, at Jackson, I will, on

Friday, 4th day of February, 1876,

offer for sale to the highest bidder, in front of the door of the court-house of Shelby county, in the city of Memphis, the tract of land mentioned and described in said decree as follows: Lying and being in the Fourteenth Civil District of Shelby county, State of Tennessee, near the eastern limits of the city of Memphis, and bounded as follows: Beginning at a stake on the north side of Madison avenue at a point 728 feet 9 inches from the intersection of McLean and Madison avenues; thence north and parallel with McLean avenue 529 feet 3 inches to a stake; thence east and parallel with Madison avenue 340 feet 3 inches to a stake; thence north 57 feet 9 inches to a stake; thence east and parallel with Madison avenue 89 feet to a stake; thence south and parallel with McLean avenue 586 feet to a stake on the north side of Madison avenue; thence west with said avenue 429 feet 3 inches to the beginning.

Terms of sale—Cash.

JNO. H. FREEMAN, Clerk.
JOHN JOHNSON, H. E. JACKSON, Solicitors.
January 5, 1876. 109-135

Insolvent Notice.

STATE OF TENNESSEE, SHELBY COUNTY, OFFICE COUNTY COURT CLERK, MEMPHIS, TENN., December 31, 1875.

To James M. Cannon, Ex'r of Thos. Joyce, deceased:

HAVING SUGGESTED THE INSOLvency of the estate of Thomas Joyce, deceased, you are hereby ordered to give notice by advertisement in some newspaper published within the said State, and also at the Court-house door of Shelby county, for all persons having claims against said estate, to appear and file the same with the Clerk of the County Court, authenticated in the manner prescribed by law, on or before the 3d day of April, 1876, and any claim not filed on or before said day, or before an appropriation of the funds of said estate is made, shall be forever barred, both in law and equity.

Witness my hand, at office, this 31st day of December, 1875.

JAMES REILLY, Clerk.
By JNO. J. SHEA, D. C. 107-116-119-125

CHEAP READING.

A 36-Column Journal,

The Weekly
PUBLIC LEDGER!

PUBLISHED EVERY
TUESDAY MORNIN
—AND—
$2 Per Annum!

THE BEST
NEWS, LITERARY,
—AND—
Miscellaneous Journal
In Tennessee.

The Commercial, News, Miscellaneous and Local departments will be kept up to the highest standard of approved journalism, endeavoring to please all tastes and to

Interest all Readers,

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FIRESIDE VISITOR AND FAMILY COMPANION!

in every section of the State and throughout the South. Plainly printed, on superior paper, with a large and increasing circulation.

ADVERTISERS

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50c " Each Subsequent Insertion.

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Specimen copies mailed free.

All communications should be addressed to

E. WHITMORE, Publisher and Prop.,
13 Madison Street.

New Advertisements

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