THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY M'CLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL. MEMPHIS, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 1859. VOLUME X.—NUMBER 56.

Daily Appeal.

THE WASHINGTON TRAGEDY.

From the Baltimore Sun.]

Such events as that which convulsed the social elements, and disturbed the public order of Washington city on Sunday last, are not of so frequent occurrence, as to excite the solicitude of the press or to exact its comments. The people are vastly more interested in affairs of less potency and less weight than in those of scenes of immediate and bloodshed to distract a similar and more familiar topic. Nevertheless, the subject is not without suggestive features; and it is well that the popular mind should indulge a common sense view of the affair. We do not propose to discuss the legal or the moral guilt of the parties. Human nature is prone to error, and without the influences of Christianity and the restraints of civilization, it would revel in the grossest depravity. As it is, there are multitudes who are not in any degree influenced by the one, and whose strong passions impel them to overleap the other, for the gratification of depraved and vicious appetites. Society will of course sit in judgment upon the erring; but the judgment of society is not final. There is a higher tribunal before which the erring are judged as they are known, and where even the judgment of society may suffer reversal. It is not for us, therefore, to descant upon the moral guilt of the parties, and the legal issue is always within the jurisdiction of the courts.

But there is a question which runs at this moment through society with a sort of electric pungency, and thrills the man as he asks his neighbor or himself—"What would you have done?" The look of perplexity, and the incredible variety of the reply, is the best solution of the nature of the deed which has been transacted. The provocation is of such a character that the law does not seem to have ever effectually graspled with it; consequently, we find that no man refers his act under such provocation to the laws at all, but answers from feeling and temperament. What any man would do, consequently, can only be conjectured from the habits, constitutional peculiarities, temperament, opportunity, social position, and of martial law, or any other circumstance or condition by which he may be affected. Nevertheless, if he takes the life of his wronger, except in flagrant debauch, the law attaches him with the crime of murder.

With these conflicting elements of the affair it is really a duty which every man owes to himself and to society to think and inquire what would he do in such an event, but what he ought to do. What he would do, without previously determining what he ought to do, would be, most likely, what the instinct of the brute, or the passion would dictate. But by judiciously facing the question it may not be difficult for an intelligent mind to arrive at a deliberate conclusion as to what he ought to do.

In the first place, it is an obligation imposed upon us by ourselves to look to the law. We have made the law and we bound ourselves in obedience to it. Is it a good law? Is it a just law? Is it a reasonable law? We answer yes, if it is good, just and reasonable. Then we ought to respect it and submit to the penalty it inflicts. If it is bad we should repeal it. Repeal it? And what then? Leave every husband free to redress his martial wrongs as he may think fit? We should recede through the broad road of errors to barbarism and retaliatory slaughter. One man, jealous and foolish, would conceive a suspicious look, and would pass over the boundary of the law, and would have to be at points incessantly. The cowhide, the knife and the revolver would be constantly in service. The law, therefore, whether it forbids by penalty redress at the hands of the husband of the smallest wrong offered to a wife, or the greatest, is wise and good. Therefore, laws binding because we make them, are in themselves, it ought to be obeyed. Then, at the outset, what we ought to do—is—to obey the law.

But it is objected that the law has provided no adequate penalty for the social offense—the terrible provocation. It has in several States made adultery a penal offense. But it is urged that none would desire, and few would submit to the public exhibition and detail necessary for the conviction of the offender; hence the law is disfigured and unlike the law we will be taken from the statute books. Let us concede this—what then? Shall we enact a more rigorous penalty, and make it death? The act of last Sunday answers this question in the negative. We say, emphatically, No! The law, as it stands, answers no. Common sense answers no. Yet pausing, we see the prescription comes, ask YES! Who is right? The law as it is and common sense—or passion. And why? Our reason will suffice. Because the law is just and impartial. It measures the offense not by the passion of the wronged, which may choose its victim, or act from impulse, but by the moral guilt of the parties, and that guilt it attaches to both the offenders alike. If the death penalty were just, therefore, it should be dealt with even hand against both. But the law does not deem the offence worthy of death, and, indeed, rarely punishes it at all. Is the law, therefore, just; This presents a social question, and therein the law vindicates itself.

No married woman can be approached by any man with unlike professions of regard, so well as her husband, with all the tenderness of his deep, silent love. Not the slightest impropriety, not the least intelligency in word or look, can be thrust upon her observation without startling her indignant and fearless guard. It is if once warned and armed; she has a counsellor ever at her side to direct her, and a champion to defend her against a true and honorable husband. Hence the law extends her guilt at least equal to that of the most seductive and designing invader of her honor, when she falls. The married woman who falls is the very parody of virtue and cannot be surprised. She can hardly be said to fall—she steps aside of her own free will, with a deliberate eye. With these premises can there be any difficulty in answering the question, what a man ought to do in the exact supposed? We believe that many a good husband has done just as his done before, and we could name a shining example in the act of one, who well deserves the title of hero and philosopher. He neither clear the man out weapon. He called the erring wife before him, and bade her take whatever she could rightfully claim as her own, and go from him forever, and he, like a hero, that he was and is, he entered manfully the even tenor of his way, and all men honor him. This is what, in our opinion, a man ought to do.

THE HAWESVILLE TRAGEDY.

From the Louisville Journal.]

The news at last received of the encounter between Maxwell and Lowe, at Hawesville, and also the account of the killing of Lowe in jail more, as we have before incorrect in several particulars. We shall give the particulars received here last evening, and which are no doubt true.

On Tuesday last, Lowe sent word to Maxwell that he wished him to remain a part of the day in his room. Maxwell, accordingly, stand in his room, having employed Judge Yeamans to attend to his duties as Prosecuting Attorney. Lowe sent him a letter by a friend, inquiring whether he would accept a challenge from him. Maxwell refused to communicate with Lowe by letter. Lowe then sent word to Maxwell whether he would appear upon the street, with long or short arms. Maxwell declined to give any explanation of his intentions, upon which Lowe said he should go upon the street when he pleased and as he pleased.

Shortly afterwards, Lowe made his appearance armed, and commenced calling upon Mr. Cicero Maxwell, if within the sound of his voice, to come forth, stated that he had been stigmatized by Maxwell as a political juggler, and that he intended to proceed to Maxwell's "house, a calumniator, and the son of a w——," repeating the denunciation several times. Maxwell, accompanied by Messrs. Morrison, of Hartford, Thos. Withrow, of Hawesville, and Judge Mayhall, of Hawesville, left his room. Maxwell armed with a double-barrelled shot-gun, Mayhall with a rifle, and two others with pistols. Maxwell, as soon as he got within shooting distance of Lowe, fired at him. The shot struck Lowe on the left breast, but he was protected by a coat-of-mail, which was subsequently given by him to Judge Stuart, of Bracketing. Lowe immediately returned the fire, and then wheeled and fled. He ran into a crowd at the court house, where the Hon. John B. McHenry, of Owensboro, made a speech, invoking the citizens to do no violence, and to let the law take its course.

Lowe afterwards took refuge in a widow's house, but Maxwell's friends pursued him, demanding him of the widow, and threatening, in case of a refusal, to demolish her house. She told them he was there, but entreated them not to injure her house, as she had no power to remove him. Three of Maxwell's friends went into the house and assured Lowe, that, if he would go out with them, he should not be hurt. Lowe, asking them to spare his life, left with them, but, after his presence became known, the crowd commenced firing. One of Maxwell's friends then said to Lowe that he could no longer risk his own life to save his. Lowe ran and called on Harris to follow him, pursued by the crowd who continued firing. Aldridge, a friend of Lowe, ran with him and fired once at the pursuing crowd. He was instantly killed by a shot through the head. Lowe was shot in the thigh, and had a fifth shot of, and his clothes were literally riddled, but his life being saved by his coat of mail. He ran down to the bank of the Ohio, where he fell in a state of exhaustion, followed by the crowd. He fell unhip fire as if killed. Thomas Withrow had dried at him in the pursuit until his shots were exhausted, and after Lowe was down ran up to him cut at him with a knife, but the coat of-mail prevented the penetration of the weapon. This coat-of-mail, which was of steel, was so closely linked, that a pigeon-shot could scarcely penetrate it, and it extended up over the middle of the back part of his head, being concealed by a thick wig. Harris, Maxwell's friend, went to Lowe to protect him from violence, and a pistol, swearing that he would kill Lowe, but Harris knocked the pistol up, and it was discharged in the air. Maxwell then went up to Lowe and asked him if he would retract what he had said of Maxwell. Lowe replied that he retracted everything he had said, and that he was a coward and had disgraced himself. Thereupon Maxwell appealed to his friends not to hurt Lowe, stating that the latter had done all he could wish him to do. The appeal had its effect, and Lowe was conducted before Judge Stuart at the court house.

Judge Stuart made a speech to the crowd, telling them that they should have to walk over his dead body to do any further injury to Lowe, that Lowe had surrendered himself to him and should be protected by him. A surgeon was sent for and Lowe's wounds were dressed in the court house. Judge Stuart then took him to the jail and remained with him till half-past ten o'c. Nothing further occurred during the night. The next morning Lowe sent for Harris and thanked him for his protection. He was still afraided the mob had begged Harris's influence in behalf of himself, his wife, and his children.

In the meantime a rumor became current in the streets that Lowe had threatened to kill the last man of the mob, at the risk of his own life, as soon as released. Thomas Withrow and Dr. Davidson went to Mr. Oldham, the jailer, and demanded the keys of the jail. He refused to comply with the demand, whereupon they pointed their pistols at his breast and said they would kill him if the keys were not surrendered. He surrendered them and the two men went to Lowe's cell and unlocked the door. The prisoner in the adjoining cell saw them enter. Lowe, who was lying upon his bed, begged for mercy, beseeching them to spare his life, for the sake of his wife and children. The prisoner of the neighboring cell states that the tall man (Withrow) shot first, and the short man (Davidson) next. The two then passed out of the cell, but immediately went back, and each fired two more shots. Anyone of the six shots would have been mortal. Two balls were lodged in Lowe's body, and one in his head.

We have no time for comments and very little disposition to make any. We are told that Withrow and Davidson have not been arrested, and that there seems to be no disposition about Hawesville to interfere with them. All there can be no doubt as to the character of the deed perpetrated by them. One of them, we are told, had, or supposed he had, cause of mortal quarrel with Lowe, but when was the law, that may be, the killing of an unarmed and wounded man in a jail in the midst of his prayers for mercy was an awful murder. We are sorry, too, that, whatever other offenders may have been exhibited during the progress of the events we have recorded, not the slightest political feeling was visible.

The French Emperor's Speech.

From the Journal de Paris, February 28.]

The imperial speech from the throne at the opening of the French legislature has been delivered, and still the great question of peace or war, which it was anxiously expected to solve, remains as undecided as at any time, since Baron Hubner was "snubbed" on New Year's day. The public funds in Europe, which are generally considered a faithful though sensitive indicator of the state of the political atmosphere, point toward storm rather than fair weather, and the "stand uncertain" "great difficulty," "increased alarm," are said to exist in well informed circles.

If the telegraphic synopsis of the Emperor's speech, to be found in another column, is entirely accurate, we are not surprised that the public in the Old World are unable to decide what his Majesty really means. "The Empire is Peace," but France is going to insure wherever her Emperor thinks that there is "a just cause," and wherever he thinks that "civilization ought to be made to prevail." The Emperor "hopes" that peace will not be disturbed, but he is determined not to be "led away or intimidated." His policy will not be "provocative," neither will it be "pusillanimous."

Here are the bane and antidote, served out to the most accurately balanced proportions. Both have been swallowed, and as the Paris correspondent of the London *Herald* writes, "affairs stand just as they did before the Emperor's speech." The alliance with England is alluded to with some satisfaction by the Emperor; but he takes care to remind his friends on the channel, that the consideration of the alliance is entirely due to his preservence, and that he is entitled to great consideration for the magnanimous manner in which he has "thrown aside all opportunity revolving irritating remembrances of the past," and for the fortitude with which he has opposed "the national antipathies of his country." The entente cordiale is therefore dependent altogether for its existence on the degree of perseverance which Louis Napoleon employs to maintain it. Between France and Russia "relations of the frankest cordiality" are said to exist. Good will characterizes the intercourse between the cabinets of Paris and Berlin; but the cabinets of Vienna and Turin, in the last May-day speech "speaks it with regret") disagreed upon important questions. A vague hint as to some mysterious "combined action" which Austria was guilty in "the re-construction of the Danubian Principalities" is all the information which his majesty vouchsafes as to the cause of the regrettable disagreement.

It is in this connection, and as if in anticipation of the question which the people might ask as to what France had to do in Moldavia and Wallachia, that the Emperor assumes the right to interfere everywhere as to the unequal champion of "just causes," and the diffuser of civilization by force, if it "ought to be made to prevail." The allusions to Italy are exceedingly vague and unsatisfactory. There is not a word about the Pope or the Papal government; not the faintest indication of a withdrawal of the French army of occupation, and not even the most indistinct outline of that plan of reform which his eulogistic journalists have assured the world his sovereign intends to carry out in the interests of human freedom, and on grounds of public utility. He only says that the present state of the Italian peninsula is "abnormal," and "gives a certain cause of anxiety to diplomacy," and that in spite of alarmists and fears of the dangers of "a new coalition," he has determined to persevere in the path of right and justice. Whether this path leads, in his opinion, and that of Sardinia, to the expropriation of Austrian Italian possessions, or as England and Prussia think, to the full enjoyment of all rights of existing treaties, and non-interference with the territory of independent sovereignties, his Majesty has not deigned to state.

Fleets, armies, batteries, are being fitted out in every corner of France, with the utmost speed and secrecy. Sardinia, Italy is one vast camp. Sardinia is voting fifty millions of francs for powder and ball. Were war inevitable, the preparations could scarcely be more pronounced, or on a greater scale than they are described to be. And yet we still hope that better counsels will prevail; that the rivers which greeted Louis Napoleon on Mercy's allusions to peace, indicating, as they do, the hatred of the French people to the exhausting drain of men and money incident to war, are more to be relied on than the mere diplomatic magnanimity, and that the general aversion to military usurpation which prevails in Europe, together with the fund of the probable fate which awaits the winning side, will be, in the end, the most unexpugnable foe of despots from disturbing the peace.

English Women in Paris.

The following sketch of English women, as they are seen in Paris, is from the pen of a witty Frenchwoman:

In general, the most trifling acts of and Englishwomen have in them, as it, a fixed determination. They know nothing of the impulses, the nonchalance, or the vivacity of a Frenchwomen. They never do one thing rather than another through indecision; everything is the result of a decision, even the manner of walking, conversing, laying, or praying. They do not desire a thing—they will it. They don't walk—they have a destination; they don't walk—they go straight—to nothing; they set out to proceed—nowhere in particular. No matter—they have a motive. Marine will arrive at some place or other, and that they will have of walking seems to say, I will certainly go to no place else. They possess interior laws which rule their conduct; they have an interior judge which promptly decides everything without appeal. Thus, in everything is predetermined; everything is the natural consequence of a previous arrangement—the effect of a cause. Thus, as it were, for a journey; they embark for every object. This is, perhaps, the consequence of their occupying an isle out of which they cannot stray by chance or inclination—which they cannot quit without a degree of resolution. This resolute spirit, which is so devoid of grace in the eyes of a Frenchman, that he should be concerns of life, is of great efficacy when directed to matters of importance.

The English ladies are wonderfully original in their style of dress. We have admired the British beauties with bitterness and envy, we hail with delight the fantastically attired beauties of another, which, it pleases *Perfide Albion* to send us; and we say to her, in double glory, that if the modern Venus, that is, Beauty herself, has arisen from the clear British Channel, the others, the Graces, the Hours, to use a name, has scrambled up from a muddy pool of the Thames. In fact, we recognize in our neighbors, beyond the sea the supremacy of furbishing up or adorning the beautiful, and women most remarkable for the opposite quality. The English never do things by halves; they are handsome to perfection, or they push ugliness to deformity, and then they cease to be women. They are fond beyond bounds in creation, whose species, infinitely varied, admit of no standard. Their dress resembles an agni fowl, another a supernaturalist, that, plus a young donkey, many resemble dromedaries, and some the hirsute bison. Quietly seated in a sedan, and appropriately dressed, they are honestly ill-favored, and no one thinks more about it; but in a costume ball, when these strange figures are dressed and are bedizzened, in brisk contrast with Parisian belles with shapes and motions in high relief, and their peculiar graces striking so strongly on the senses, they produce a tremendous effect.

Adulteration of Liquors.

The effort to prohibit the adulteration of intoxicating liquors having proved a signal failure in those northern States where it has been tried, some of the most noted temperance advocates are giving their energies a far more practical direction.

We observe, says the New York *Journal of Commerce*, that Edward C. Delavan, for many years President of the New York Temperance Society, has prepared and given wide circulation to a pamphlet on the adulteration of liquors—a subject which at once commends itself to the consideration of every philanthropist. To such an extent has the science of chemistry been made available, of late years, for the prosecution of this nefarious business, that dealers in genuine liquors have been crushed out from the competition, and thousands of miserable victims, under the delusion that they are drinking at least nothing worse than rectified spirits, are plunging rapidly into delirium. There appears to be no doubt that mortality from this source is advancing at a fearful ratio, especially among the laboring classes, whose knowledge as to the effect of an habitual use of drugged liquors is too often only acquired through a sudden experience. Mr. Delavan is assured by "medical men advanced in life" that the effect of intoxicating liquors now, is much more fatal than thirty years ago. Then, liquors were comparatively pure. The alcohol in them was the only ingredient with which the constitution had to contend; and the same amount of alcohol, which might formerly have been indulged with comparative impunity, for a long period, would now produce intemperance and disease in but a fraction of that time. The author of the pamphlet before us endeavors to establish the alarming truth that "among all the wines for commerce now for sale and in use in this country, such an article as the pure, unadulterated juice of the grape, is almost, if not altogether, unknown." He refers to the printing of receipts for making counterfeit liquors of every description, the price of one such receipt, signed for the western trade, being five dollars; wines, brandies, rum and gin being made at pleasure from common whisky. The statement is made on the authority of Prof. C. A. Lee, of New York, that a cheap Madeira is made here, by extracting the oils from common whisky and passing it through carbon. There are instances enough, of late years, of the use of this branch of business. Prof. Lee further says: "The trade in empty wine casks in this city with the Custom House on work and certificate, is immense; the same casks being replenished again and again, and always accompanied by that infallible test of genuineness, the Custom House certificate. There is also, in this neighborhood, it is stated, an extensive manufactory of wine casks, which are made so closely to imitate the foreign, as to deceive experienced dealers.

Hiram Cox, M. D., of Cincinnati, is quoted as having analyzed in that city sixteen lots of wine, of different varieties, which did not contain one drop of the juice of the grape. The basis of the Port wine, for example, was diluted with sulphuric acid, colored with elderberry juice, with alum, with sugar, and neutral spirits. The basis of the Sherry wine was a sort of pale malt, sulphuric acid from the bitter almond oil, with a percentage of alcoholic spirits from brandy. The basis of the Madeira was a decoction of hops, with sulphuric acid, honey, spirits of Jamaica rum, etc. President Nott, in his published lectures in relation to this subject, speaks of the examination, by the assignee of the papers of a house which had suspended payment, resulting in the discovery that many hundred barrels of cider had been purchased during the previous year, but none of which had yet nothing but wine had been sold. Many other similar facts are recounted, and extensive quotations made from foreign periodicals and other authorities, showing that adulteration is practiced in both England and France, to an extent not readily credited.

This subject should receive more earnest attention; for it is apparent that the evils of intemperance are becoming fearfully aggravated by the substitution of poisonous compounds for the alcoholic liquors formerly used, and the working classes, who are the greatest sufferers, need to be better informed as to the true character of their stimulating beverages. Legislation, too, can be employed with advantage in this direction. One consideration entitled to some weight, is, that direct encouragement will thus be given to the manufacture of pure winds from native fruit.

Interesting to Purchasers of Swamp Lands.

It is known to many of those who have purchased swamp lands, both from the commissioners and State agents, that a variety of errors existed, for which there was no remedy. The General Assembly, at the last session, passed several acts providing for the correction of those errors, and to remedy the defects in the system as then existed. The Auditor, and the several land agents under instructions from him, have now the power of examining all sales purporting to be erroneous, to decide between claimants and to issue certificates to enable the interested party to procure a deed for the land, or to have the purchase money refunded, as the case may be. An important bill provides that a purchaser from the commissioners, whose certificate of purchase embraces lands confirmed and others not yet confirmed to the State, and who may receive a patent certificate for the part that is confirmed, and a holding certificate, as it is called, for that which is not confirmed, so that if the land subsequently becomes the property of the State they may hold it, or if not, may have the money or scrip refunded. The numerous existing errors in the sales of these lands, under the provisions of these acts, may be speedily adjusted and titles to valuable lands rendered secure. The auditor is preparing instructions to the several land agents preparatory of the new laws and of the action to be taken thereon, which we shall publish, or so much of them as will be important to our readers.—*Little Rock True Democrat.*

HOSTETTERS BITTERS.—*The Injunction Case.* In our court columns we will be reported this morning a copy of a petition filed in the Sixth District Court yesterday morning, by Messrs. Durant & Horner, as counsel for Hostetter & Smith, of Pittsburgh, the manufacturers and proprietors of the world-renowned "Hostetter's Stomach Bitters," praying for an injunction to restrain certain parties here from manufacturing a spurious article, and selling it for the genuine. The popularity of Hostetters Bitters throughout these States, Mexico, Central and South America, has, of late years, been unprincipled scamps in the West, calling themselves Frazer & Buchanan, the owners of which names could never be found, to get up a spurious imitation, large quantities of which were shipped to this city and generally sold at auction. The temporary success of the Western fraud encouraged parties here, equally unscrupulous, to counterfeit the manufacture, and by buying up the empty bottles of the genuine article and re-filling them with the vile imitation, having imitation labels printed, and similar devices, they managed to effect considerable sales. The principal parties thus far detected in this fraud, as will be seen by referring to the petition for an injunction, are Daniel M. Elmore and Benjamin A. Johnston, whose headquarters for manufacturing the spurious article are in the block of buildings in the centre of Poydras street, immediately below the Poydras market.

The court, yesterday, promptly granted the injunction prayed for, and cut short Elmore and Johnston in their novel and discreditable enterprise.—*New Orleans True Delta.*

A CURIOUS BRIBAL.—A correspondent, writing from the West Union, on the Northwestern Virginia Railroad, says that a wedding recently took place in a death chamber, at Spring Hill, near that place. Mr. Barr and Miss Ripley were married while the father of the lady was lying a corpse. It appears that that day had been set for the wedding to take place. Mr. Ripley was suffering with the consumption, and expired on that morning at 6 o'clock. The wedding accordingly took place at 9 o'clock, over the corpse of her father.

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feb26-6m&dy

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THE Special Committee on Market Houses, submit bids for the building TWO MARKET HOUSES, one on Beale street and one on Market street, respectively, and to be contract for building said houses, are requested to call at the office of the City Engineer, and examine plans and specifications. Bids will be received by the Committee in the first preamble, and can be left with the City Engineer or handed to the Committee.

feb16-tf JNO. P. ROBINSON, Chairman.

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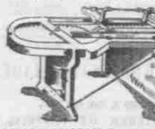

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SPACE OCCUPIED	1 Day	2 Days	3 Days	4 Days	5 Days	6 Days	1 Week	2 Weeks	3 Weeks	4 Weeks	1 Month	2 Months	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
1	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	15 00	18 00	22 00	25 00	35 00	50 00	75 00	100 00
2	4 00	6 00	7 00	9 00	12 00	15 00	18 00	22 00	26 00	32 00	37 00	50 00	75 00	100 00	150 00
3	4 50	8 00	10 00	12 00	16 00	20 00	22 00	26 00	30 00	40 00	50 00	75 00	100 00	150 00	200 00
4	7 50	10 00	12 50	14 00	20 00	25 00	30 00	35 00	40 00	50 00	62 50	87 50	125 00	175 00	250 00
5	9 00	12 00	15 00	18 00	24 00	30 00	35 00	40 00	45 00	60 00	75 00	100 00	150 00	200 00	300 00
6	10 50	14 00	17 50	21 00	28 00	35 00	40 00	47 50	55 00	70 00	87 50	125 00	175 00	250 00	350 00
7	12 00	16 00	20 00	24 00	32 00	40 00	50 00	60 00	70 00	80 00	100 00	150 00	200 00	300 00	400 00
8	13 50	18 00	22 50	27 00	36 00	45 00	55 00	66 00	75 00	87 50	112 50	175 00	225 00	350 00	450 00
9	15 00	20 00	25 00	30 00	40 00	50 00	60 00	70 00	80 00	100 00	125 00	200 00	250 00	400 00	500 00

☞ One square, renewable weekly, per annum, $40 00
☞ Two square, renewable weekly, per annum, 60 00
☞ Three square, " " " 80 00
☞ Four square, " " " 100 00

☞ All advertisements required to be kept on second page, CHARGED AS NEW EACH DAY, and on third page, at advance over stated rates.

☞ Advertisements directed in the displayed, or set in larger type, charged DOUBLE rates.

☞ Yearly advertisers will be charged extra for occupying space over contract, and when LARGE TYPE lettering is used, or the advertisement kept on inside of pages.

☞ Yearly advertisers will be charged extra at regular rates for Weekly, Semi-Weekly, Co-Partnership Notices, To Consignees, &c.

☞ TRANSIENT ADVERTISING MUST BE PAID FOR IN ADVANCE.

☞ No advertisement will appear in the Weekly paper unless by special contract.

☞ Advertisements to be inserted in the Weekly paper only, or at irregular intervals in either of the papers, will be charged $1 per square for each and every insertion.

☞ Announcing Candidates for State, County and Municipal Offices, $5 each, to be paid in advance in every instance.

☞ All advertisements for Charitable Institutions, Fire Companies, Ward, Town and other Public Meetings, to be charged half price.

☞ Marriages and Deaths are published as news; but charge for Funeral Notices, or Respect and Funeral Invitations or other advertisements.

☞ All Legal and Transient Advertisements will be charged by the square.

☞ Editorial Notices to Local Column will be charged 10 cents per line.

☞ No deduction or variation will be made from the foregoing rates.

M'CLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL.

Professional Cards.

J. F. ARNOLD..... B. A. HILL.

ARNOLD & HILL,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Memphis, Tennessee—Office on Second street, opposite Commercial Hotel. Will practice in the Chancery and General Collecting Courts, Jackson, Mississippi, with promptness and fidelity, any business entrusted to them professionally. Refer to the past as an index to the future.

m1y3-dawly

S. D. PAYNE..... T. H. LOGWOOD.

PAYNE & LOGWOOD,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, No. 87 south side of Court Square, Memphis, Tenn. Will practice in the Courts of West Tennessee, North Mississippi and Eastern Arkansas.

feb23-1y

T. H. Logwood, Commissioner for Mississippi and Arkansas.

D. M. DUBOSE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Memphis, Tenn.—Office on the south side of Court Square in Stewart's new block.

feb24-1y

JOHN P. FARRELLY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Memphis, Tenn.—Office on the northeast corner of Court Square, in Bisbie's Building.

feb24-1y

DR. WM. T. BAILEY,

OFFICE IN MAIN STREET, over Weaden & Co.

feb13-1y

DR. D. HERNDON,

OFFICE, corner of Main and Madison streets. Residence on Main.

n14-4m

WALTER COLEMAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, 290 Main street, 40 door west of Montgomery's Hall.

sep7-1y

DR. T. A. MEANS,

OFFICE—Front Room, immediately over the Post Office.

aug5-1y

GEORGE DIXON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, has removed his office to Lenow's Block on Union street, two doors east of corner of Main and Union.

m16-tf

DR. THOS. TATE,

OFFERS his services to the citizens of Memphis and vicinity. Office on corner of Second and Washington streets.

mar11-1y

WM. KENNEDY, JR.,

ATTORNEY AT LAW—Office over German Bank Building, Memphis, Tennessee.

mr18-1y

H. C. SLAUGHTER.

ATTORNEY AT LAW—Office with Justice Horne, North Court street, Memphis, Tenn.

Will practice in the Chancery Courts of Memphis, and Northern and Eastern cities.

jan15-dw

J. W. BUTLER..... W. A. BEVENS

BUTLER & BEVENS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Batesville, Arkansas.

feb15-1y*

DR. T. C. GAYLE,

PRESENTS his thanks to the citizens of Memphis and vicinity, for the very liberal patronage extended to him for the past seven years. With an experience of thirteen years in the practice of Medicine, adapted to this climate, and by punctual attention to the wants of his patrons, he hopes to merit a continuance of the favors conferred in his care. Fees expected by public custom, and paid in cash or as contracted. Office at 278 Main street.

D. C. GLENN..... H. W. CHALMERS.

GLENN & CHALMERS.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, No. 40 Camp street, up stairs New Orleans.

P. T. ABELL..... S. P. STRINGFELLOW.

ABELL & STRINGFELLOW,

(Late of Memphis.)

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Vicksburg, Mississippi.—Second door above the Post Office, in the room lately occupied by Judge Shackelford.

J. KNOX WALKER..... W. L. M'CONNICO.

WALKER & M'CONNICO,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Memphis, Tennessee—Office, No. 27 south side Court Square.

feb8

D. S. WRIGHT..... J. A. BLAIR.

WRIGHT & BLAIR,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Jacinto, Tishomingo county, Mississippi.

feb10-1y

DANIEL MACE..... SAMUEL CARPENTER.

MACE & CARPENTER,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Memphis, Tennessee—Office on Main street, corner of Jefferson.

feb15-dtm

SAMUEL BENTON..... T. W. UPSHAW.

BENTON & UPSHAW,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Holly Springs, Mississippi, will practice in the Seventh Judicial District, the counties of Coahoma and Bolivar in the Third District, the Federal Court at Jackson, and the Hirt Court at Jackson.

☞ Special attention given to collections.

SAMUEL ALBERT REED..... WM. H. KEEB.

R. & W. H. REED,

ATTORNEYS and Counsellors at Law, (late of Augusta, Georgia,) having permanently located in Memphis, offer their professional services to the public.

OFFICE—Madison street, over Gayoso Savings Institution.

GEO. W. BAYNE..... EDW. PICKETT, JR.

BAYNE & PICKETT,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Memphis, Tennessee—Office, Madison street, opposite N. S. Brown & Co.'s Commission Sales Rooms.

W. P. CURLEE..... R. C. HAMMONS.

CURLEE & HAMMONS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Ripley, Mississippi, will practice in the counties of North Mississippi, and the Federal Courts at Jackson.

REFER TO—Messrs. Owen & Owen, Memphis, Tenn., and M. J. Sparrow & Co., Memphis, Tennessee.

jal5-dawly

INDIAN DOCTORS,

PROFS. BROCK & SPIEGLE,

Memphis, Tenn.,

CONSULTED in person, from the North and South of America, and Europe, and their wonderful cures in the medical knowledge and use of over five thousand Sebimical Plants, Barks, Roots, Herbs, Balsams, and Gums. The learned and skillful.

Cancer Operators

in the world. Constitutional treatment, without the use of the knife, and without exposure, with permanent cures, and all Chronic Diseases by the Indian System of Medicine.

☞ Valuable proofs forwarded by mail, free, on application, and we challenge the world to perform the cures we are now performing, by any other system.

Indian Infirmary, corner Talbot and Manassas streets, Memphis, Tenn.

m9-dawly

Dr. Creighton's Office Hours,

FOR THE CURE OF THE

EYE, THROAT AND LUNGS,

AM from 9 to 12 A. M. and 2 to 4 P. M. The balance of his time will be devoted to General Practice.

☞ Consultation free. Dr. Creighton's service, most cannot this arrangement.

☞ Office 266 Court street, second door east of Court Square.

feb16-1y

CHARLES SCOTT..... L. Y. DIXON.

SCOTT & DIXON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,