THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY M'CLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL. MEMPHIS, SUNDAY, JULY 24, 1859. VOLUME X.—NUMBER 172.

Daily Appeal.

THE STORY OF RICHARD MILLER.

Some years ago, in a little city in the West, lived Richard Miller, an honest, industrious, sober shoemaker. He had emigrated from Philadelphia a few years previous to the opening of my story, with his wife and child; and by economy and the closest attention to business he managed to lay up six hundred dollars. This sum he would have undoubtedly soon increased so as to place himself and family beyond the reach of want; in a few years, had it not been for that insidious monster, consumption. The fell destroyer came to him, as usual! In such cases, it is bad cold, and for a long time he flattered himself into the belief that it was only a bad cold; but like a skillful sapper and miner, it soon undermined his constitution, and he began to have some faint glimmering of his real condition.

There was no use staying any longer in the West, so he sold out his stock and fixtures, and returned to Philadelphia, where he took up his permanent abode. Having been entirely too weak to work, he spent his days in that inactive, but pleasant state so common to consumptives.

One day he took it into his head to consult an eminent physician—one of the professors of a medical college—in order to ascertain his true condition. He called upon him, stated his case, and underwent the customary examination.

"Young man," said the professor, "your lungs are badly affected, and I am only dealing frankly with you when I say, that in my opinion, you are not long for this world."

Miller's heart sank within him as he heard his doom. He had the most implicit confidence in the professor; and, as he thought of his wife and child, he felt very much as though for the future, the world would be a blank to him.

"Did you ever drink whisky?" inquired the professor, as he paced the room.

"Never, except upon one, or perhaps two occasions," said Miller.

"You can keep yourself alive two years—probably three—by the moderate use of whisky. It is a dangerous prescription, but in trying it to you I have reason to believe that you will not let it get the mastery over you. Get the best article you can buy, and drink a pint of it a day."

Poor Miller, ready to grasp at the merest shadow of relief, went to a liquor store and purchased a demijohn of Bourbon whisky, and commenced taking doses of it at intervals during the day.

A year rolled away, and Miller was much improved. His cough was easier, and the stimulus appeared to impart a kind of artificial strength to his body. I regret to say, his appetite, which never before craved alcoholic drinks, had assumed an abnormal condition, to appease which it required not less than three quarts per diem. He was able to be out and doing much toward retarding his march down to the grave; but the heavy doses of alcoholic stimulants invested the past, present and future with a feeling of obliviousness that was quite a relief to his melancholy broodings over his misery when he was properly himself. When in this state Miller loved solitude, and he frequently walked as far away from home as his strength would permit him—generally in the neighborhood of the brickyards in the north-western part of the city.

One day having extended his walk beyond his usual limits, and being overtaken by a thunderstorm when he reached the brickyard, he took shelter under the shed of one of them. Having drank an unusual quantity of whisky during the day, he fell asleep upon the wheelbarrow upon which he was resting, while the storm was still raging; nor did he awake until the dawn of the next day, a mild, beautiful June morning. At first he was grievously sick, but soon recalled to his reflection the storm and the brickyard, and feeling somewhat drowsy, he composed himself for another nap.

It is uncertain how long he slept—probably not over half an hour—but during that time he had a remarkable vision. He dreamed out the principles of a machine for the manufacture of brick—a machine that would in a great measure supersede all hand labor. Every wheel, cog and casting passed through his brain, and in his dream he even saw the machine in practical operation. When he awoke it was quite light, and he hastened toward his home. His mind was entirely taken up with the machine, his dream having evidently made an impression upon him as indelible as any idea ever conceived in his most wakeful hours. Long before he reached his home he had resolved to carry out the spirit of his dream. After breakfast he made the necessary preparations to work out a model. The obstacles that interposed were legion, but he overcame them all. Tools that he could not borrow he bought, and it was a day when he worked as most patiently and perseveringly, paying very little attention to the whisky, as his whole soul appeared to be wrapt up in one grand object.

His wife, from the beginning of the work, thought that his mind was giving way; and the poor, patient, enduring woman, finding their stock of money rapidly decreasing, turned to sewing—while he sawed, planed and chiseled at his model. He grew morose, and seldom spoke. Sometimes he would gaze intently upon the model for a long time, and then, as if reassured, he would go to work again with renewed energy; and so he continued for many long and weary weeks, until the model was finally completed, and stood before him perfect in all its parts. As he worked it in the presence of his wife, a gleam of satisfaction would spread over her pale face as she smiled. It was the first smile that had illuminated his features since he had been at work upon the model. He carried it off to a finished mechanic, who manufactured a few duplicates for twenty dollars; and when he had finished his job, the wife saw him take that amount from their slender store more in sorrow than in anger, but she knew the utter folly of protesting.

Richard Miller now for the first time consulted a friend in the matter; and that friend, having had some experience in patenting inventions, gave him the benefit of his knowledge. To procure the patent would cost thirty dollars more. This alarmed Miller; but the patent must be had, and had it was, before the time letters arrived, and he had the rough model and the document—nothing more. Out of them it would be next to impossible to realize. No, he must have a machine capable of working. He felt satisfied that nothing short of a machine would enable him to dispose of his right. But how to get a machine built was a question which puzzled him sadly. No one capable of making a perfect machine would undertake the job for less than one hundred dollars. Also he had no longer that sum of money in the house. Miller was almost bordering on despair, when one of the mechanics to whom he had spoken called upon him in order to make a more minute examination of the model. He was eminently a practical man, and he made a most thorough examination, at the end of which he declared his firm conviction was that the machine was a great invention. At all events he would be willing to build one on a contingency. If it failed to work, he would charge nothing; but if it answered the expectations of the inventor, then he would charge two hundred dollars for the machine and risk. This was virtually taking an interest in the success of the invention, and Richard closed with him. The mechanic was prompt and energetic, and putting his whole force to work, in a few days turned over to Miller a complete machine.

His next business was to give the machine a trial. He went over to the brickyard, where he had an acquaintance in the brick business, and prevailed upon him to let the trial take place at his yard, next day, at 11 o'clock. The professor had very little faith in the machine, but, as he had a large lot of brick for sale, he was willing to submit to almost anything to attract attention to his yard. To this end he style inserted an advertisement in several of the daily papers of Philadelphia, announcing the trial of wonderful patent brick machine, naming the time and place, which, of course, he thought would only be another addition to the long catalogue of failures in that line of inventions.

Next day Miller partook of an early breakfast, and then possessed himself of the last dollar in the house to pay current expenses. He bade his wife be of good cheer—that he thought he would return before night with not less than five hundred dollars. The poor woman thought it more likely that he would return, dejected, broken-hearted and ready to die; but she said nothing.

From his house he went direct to the machine shop, and had his invention taken to the ferry-boat, and had it safely landed, put up ready to operate at the appointed hour. He knew nothing of the advertisement in the papers, and was therefore a little surprised to see upwards of a hundred persons congregated in the yard. He did not like it, for in case of failure the mortification would only be the greater; but he consoled himself with the belief that in case of success competition might spring up and enable him to realize one thousand dollars for his right instead of five hundred dollars, at which moderate figure he held it.

The clay having been elevated, the horse was started and the machine moved. It was a moment of intense anxiety to Miller, who painfully so to Richard Miller. Eureka! it was a triumph! mould after mould of beautiful brick were carried from it, until in an incredibly short space of time a thousand were finished and drying in the yard.

There stood Richard Miller gazing on his invention. It was the full realization of his dream in its minutest particulars. It was the happiest moment in his life. He was on the point of offering the right of making and vending the machine in the United States to the highest bidder, when an old Yankee tapped him on the shoulder.

"Young man," said he, "that's a very good machine of yours, but there is one very important improvement can be made. Under the circumstances, I will give you fifty thousand dollars for your right, title and interest in it."

Miller grasped one of the levers of his machine to keep from falling. No! it could not be; the whole thing must be a continuation of the brickyard dream.

"How much do you say?" asked Miller in doubt.

"Fifty thousand!" said the man, evidently made up to increase the amount if Miller demanded it.

"I'll take it!" gasped the inventor, who still could not believe the evidence of his senses.

"Then come with me."

A few minutes more, and they were on their way to Philadelphia; and in crossing the river Schuylkill they sold the last sixpence the last dollar world for ferriage. Once arrived in the city, they went directly to the office of a lawyer, where the necessary papers, making a full and formal transfer, were drawn up—Miller all the time doubting the possibility of the man having anything like the amount of money he offered; but he still reclined in his mind that he was safe if he got but a single thousand in cash, and the balance in worthless promissory notes. At length the assignment was finished and signed, and the man handed Miller a check, payable at one of the principal banks, for the entire amount, on the bank of which the attorney certified to Miller being the owner of the check.

The patentee was still incredulous; but satisfied that if the check was worthless it would be evidence of fraud, and the sale not valid, the papers were exchanged, and he left the office. He hastened to the bank, and presented his check to the paying teller. That gentleman scrutinized it a moment, and then asked how he would have it?

Richard Miller was again nonplussed. He stood like a statute gazing upon the teller until the question was repeated.

"Gold and silver!" said Richard.

"Gold and silver?" said the teller in surprise—"Have you a dray?"

"Beg your pardon," said Miller. "Let me have a bag of a thousand dollars in gold and silver, and the balance in bank notes."

A bag with that amount in gold and coin was soon placed before him, and forty-nine packages of one thousand dollars each were laid upon the counter. Miller had by this time to a measure regained his self-possession, and after stuffing the notes into his pocket, he shouldered his bag of coin and left the bank.

As soon as he saw an omnibus he hailed it, and rode to within two squares of his house. When he reached the latter he staggered in beneath his load, and walking directly to the bed, he emptied the bag of glittering coin upon it, to the infinite amazement of his wife. But what was her astonishment when he drew from his pockets package after package of bank notes. He contained himself until he had thrown the last package upon the bed, when he gave way to the wildest and most extravagant feelings.

"Ha! ha! ha!" he laughed hysterically—"my dream is out! The machine works! Fifty thousand! Ha! ha!"

Then snatching up his child, he continued, pacing the room—

"My boy, you are no beggar! Fifty thousand! ha! ha!"

In this way he raved, shouted and stamped. Large beads of perspiration stood upon his brow, his face looked haggard, and his eye had the wild glare of the maniac. In vain his wife tried to calm his agitation; he raved until he ruptured a blood vessel. He sank down in his chair with his child in his arms, the blood gushing from his nose and mouth. He drew back his head to indulge in another hysterical laugh, but it was choked by a gurgling noise, and the next minute Richard Miller was a corpse! His spirit had passed away, in the language of Longfellow:

"Like a musical note,
In the triumph of a dream!"

The reader will note that we have used fictitious for real names. The machine, which went under the name of the purchaser, made him an independent fortune and is still in use.

JUSTICE SATISFIED.

FROM REV. C. H. SPURGEON.

"If we confess our sins, He is faithful and just to forgive us our sins, and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness."

If I understand this text, it means this—that it is an act of justice on God's part to forgive the sinner who will make a confession of his sin to God. Mark! not that the sinner deserves forgiveness; that never can be. Sin can never merit anything but punishment, and repentance is no atonement for sin. Not that God is bound by any necessity of his nature to forgive every one that repents, because repentance has not in itself sufficient efficacy and power to merit forgiveness at the hand of God. Yet, nevertheless, it is a truth that, because God is just, he must forgive every sinner who confesses his sin. And if he did not—mark, I do not like to say, but it is warranted by the text—if a sinner should be led truly and solemnly to make a confession of his sins and cast himself on Christ, if God did not forgive him, then he would be a God that he is represented to be in the Word of God; he were a God unjust, and that, may God forbid, such a thing must not, cannot be. But how, then, is it that Justice itself actually demands a repentant soul that repents should be pardoned? It is so. The same Justice that just now stood with a fiery sword in his hand, like the cherubim of old long before the way of the tree of life, now goes hand in hand with the sinner. "Sinner," he says, "I will go with thee. When thou goest to plead for pardon I will go and plead with thee; but when I and I am satisfied with what Christ has done, that I will go with thee and plead for thee. I will change my language; I will say to you, I won't to oppose thy pardon, but I will go with thee and demand it. It is but an act of justice that God should now forgive."

And the sinner goes up with Justice, and what has Justice got to say? Why it says this: "God must forgive the repenting sinner; if he be just, according to his promise. A God who made the necessary promise were unjust Who not believe in men who tell us lies. I have known some of so gentle a disposition, that could not say "No!" if they were asked to do a thing they have sworn to do. Yes! they have never earned a character for it, when they have said, "Yes," and afterward did not fulfill. It is not so with God. He is not a tender-hearted being who promises more than he can perform, and no forgetful one who promises what afterward shall slip from his memory. Every word which God utters shall be fulfilled, after it has been spoken; for God is no forgetful being. Though your sin be never so black.

Suppose the promise you take should be this: "Him that cometh to me I will in no wise cast out." "But," says the Law, "that art one of the greatest sinners that ever lived." "Ay, but the promise says, 'Him that cometh,' and I come; and I claim the fulfillment of it." "No, but thou hast been a blasphemer." "I know it, but the promise says, 'Him that cometh,' and I come, and blasphemer though I am, I claim the promise." "But thou hast been a thief, thou hast deceived thy neighbor, and thou hast robbed men." "I have, but the promise says, 'Him that cometh to me I will in no wise cast out;' I come, and I claim the promise. It does not say anything about character in the promise; it says, 'Him that cometh,' and I come, and if I be black as the devil, I claim the promise." "But thou hast been a liar." I confess all that can be said against me. Will God be untrue, and send a seeking soul away with a promise unfulfilled? Never!" "But," says one, "you have lived many years in this way; your conscience has often checked you, and you have resisted conscience often; it is too late now." "But I have the promise, 'Him that cometh,'—there is no time stipulated in it—'Him that cometh;' I come, and O God, thou canst not break the promise!" Challenge God by faith, and you will see that he will be as good as his word to you. Though you are worse than words can tell, God, I repeat it, as long as he is just, must honor his own promise Go and confess your sin, trust in Christ, and you shall find pardon.

The Memphis Appeal.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY, BY JNO. R. M'CLANAHAN.....LEONIDAS TROUSDALE, BENJAMIN F. DILL. Under the style and firm of M'CLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL, TO WHOM ALL LETTERS ON BUSINESS, OR OTHERWISE, SHOULD BE DIRECTED.

PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily (in advance) per annum.....$10 00
Tri-Weekly " " 5 00
Weekly " " 3 00

☞ All Daily subscriptions will be considered due and payable fortnightly in advance.

☞ The foregoing terms will be strictly and rigidly adhered to.

DAILY RATES FOR ADVERTISING.

Per one square of ten lines or less, one insertion.....$1 00
For each additional insertion of same.....50

Space	1 Day	2 Days	3 Days	4 Days	5 Days	6 Days	1 Week	2 Weeks	3 Weeks	1 Month	2 Months	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
1	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	7 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	15 00	20 00	30 00	40 00	50 00	75 00
2	4 00	6 00	7 50	9 00	10 50	12 00	15 00	18 00	21 00	25 00	35 00	45 00	60 00	100 00
3	5 00	7 50	9 00	10 50	12 00	13 50	18 00	20 00	22 50	30 00	40 00	50 00	75 00	125 00
4	7 50	10 00	12 00	13 50	15 00	16 50	20 00	22 50	25 00	35 00	45 00	60 00	85 00	150 00
5	9 00	12 00	13 50	15 00	16 50	18 00	22 50	25 00	27 50	40 00	50 00	65 00	95 00	175 00
6	10 00	14 00	15 00	16 50	18 00	19 50	25 00	27 50	30 00	45 00	55 00	70 00	100 00	200 00
7	12 00	16 00	18 00	19 50	21 00	22 50	30 00	32 50	35 00	50 00	60 00	80 00	125 00	225 00
8	13 50	18 00	20 00	22 50	25 00	27 50	35 00	40 00	50 00	60 00	75 00	95 00	150 00	250 00
9	15 00	20 00	22 50	25 00	27 50	30 00	40 00	50 00	60 00	70 00	85 00	100 00	175 00	300 00

☞ One square, renewable weekly, per annum, $40 00; twice a week, " 60 00

☞ Two squares, renewable weekly, per annum, 60 00; twice a week, " 80 00

☞ All advertisements required to be kept on second page, CHARGED AS NEW EACH DAY, and on third page, a quarter over dated rates.

☞ Advertisements directed to be displayed, or set in extra type, charged DOUBLE RATE.

☞ Yearly advertisers will be charged extra for occasional space over contract, and when LARGE TYPE is required to be used, or the advertisement kept on inside of paper.

☞ Yearly advertisers will be charged extra at regular rates for Wants, Rents, Removals, Co-Partnership Notices, and Miscellaneous Matter.

☞ 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 obituaries, Tributes of Respect and Funeral Invitations as other advertisements.

☞ All Legal and Standard Advertisements will be charged at the usual rates.

☞ Editorial Notices in Local Column will be charged 20 cents per line.

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

M'CLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL.

W. T. PLUMMER, J. W. ELDRIDGE, WM. C. ANDERSON of Memphis. Memphis.

PLUMMER, ELDRIDGE & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DRUGGISTS,

(All the sign of the Eagle)

No. 261 Main Street,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

HAVE in store and are now receiving a fresh and complete supply of

DRUGS, MEDICINES AND CHEMICALS, PAINTS AND OILS.

FINE TOILET SOAPS AND PERFUMERY, Fancy Articles, Combs, Brushes and Pomades, Window Glass and Glassware, Fine Wines and Brandies, (for medicinal purposes.) Spices and Seeds, Instruments, Garden and Field Seed, and all other articles in their line of business. They respectfully solicit the attention of Planters, Plantation Merchants and of the public generally.

☞ Prescription Department is complete, having in our employ two of the most careful and skillful prescription-ists in the city, who will give their attention to Physicians' prescriptions at all hours of the day and night. jul28-dawtfy

Statement of the Lamar Fire Insurance Company.

MEMPHIS, JANUARY 1, 1859.

Amount of Capital Stock fully paid up in cash	$200,000.00
Amount of Surplus or fund Jan. 1, 1858	59,069.32
Total	$259,069.32
ASSETS.	
Amount Cash in hand and in bank	$19,684.19
Bank Stock, viz: 124 shares Bank of Commerce, N. Y.; 32 shares St. Nicholas Bank	15,600.00
City Bonds and Mortgages, first class property in New York and Brooklyn, mostly improved, worth in each case 50 to 100 per cent more than loaned	193,480.00
Loans on demand, secured by good stocks at a liberal margin	27,700.00
Uncollected Premiums of Insurance	556.18
Interest accrued on bonds, etc., not yet due	1,967.06
Total	$258,069.32
LIABILITIES	
Amount liabilities by Books and others, due or not due	none.
Amount losses adjusted, due or not due	none.
Amount losses unadjusted	none.
Amount losses in process, waiting further proof	none.
Amount all other claims against the Company	none.

The greatest amount allowed to be insured in any one risk, or on any one building, is $15,000; but in no case is it allowed by circumstances but it is not intended to have it, largely, by any one fire, more than $15,000.

New York, March 3, 1859.

N. B.—The Capital Stock of this Company has been increased $200,000 by subscription, and the stockholders have all paid up in cash—making the entire capital, at this time, $400,000.

EDWARD ANTHONY, President.
J. R. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

Edward Anthony, President, and J. R. St. John, Secretary, of the Lamar Fire Insurance Company, of the city of New York, being duly sworn, do severally depose and say that the within is a true and correct statement of the affairs of said Company on the first day of January, 1859, to the best of our knowledge and belief.

Witness our hand this 25th day of March, 1859.

EDWARD ANTHONY, President.
THEO. W. JOHN, Secretary.

Sworn before me this 25th day of March, A. D. 1859.

THEO. W. ROBERTS,
Commissioner of Deeds.

STATE OF TENNESSEE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, NASHVILLE, MAY 3, 1859.

This is to certify that the Lamar Fire Insurance Company, located at the city of New York, in the State of New York, has complied with all the requirements of an act passed by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, entitled "An act to amend the act to repeal the act to incorporate the Mechanics' Insurance Company, and to repeal the act to incorporate the State of Tennessee Insurance Company," and that J. E. CHADWICK is the legally authorized agent of said Company in the town of Memphis, State of Tennessee.

J. T. DUNLAP, Controller.

MAMMOTH DRUG STORE

PURE DRUGS!

S. MANSFIELD & CO.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DRUG & CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE

No. 281 and 283 Main Street.

WE are now prepared for the SUMMER TRADE, having received immense additions to our stock. Every article sold under a strict guarantee, at the lowest prices.

S. Mansfield & Co.

Memphis, Nov. 28, 1858. jy19

Fresh Drugs.

WE have in store and for sale

250 lbs. Best Calomel.
400 lbs. Best Bluemass.
50 lbs. Iodine.
75 lbs. Iod. Potass.
1000 lbs. Gum Camphor.
350 lbs. E. J. Rhubarb.
500 lbs. Gum Aloes.
6000 oz. Sulph. Quinine,
300 lbs. Pow'd. Specac.
1000 lbs. Spirits Nitre.
200 lbs. Sulph Ether.
250 lbs. Chloroform.
25 bbls. Sptn. Turpentine.
50 bbls. Linseed Oil, 50,000 lbs. Pure White Lead, 60 bbls. Alcohol, 250 gross Vermifuge, assorted, &c.

For sale low by (jy19) S. MANSFIELD & CO.

Administrator's Notice.

HAVING obtained letters of administration on the estate of Spencer C. Scruggs, of the April term, 1859, of the Probate Court of Shelby county, Tenn., we hereby give notice to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them, with the proper vouchers, duly authenticated, to us, whenever they will be barred, and all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment.

G. BURTIS, Adm'r.

jy12-12t

Dissolution.

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of ZENT & TRANCE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be wound up and settled in Hopkins. T. E. Trance alone has authority to settle up the outstanding claims.

JOHN ZENT.
T. E. TRANCE.

Memphis, July 7, 1859.—jy8-1m*

Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, dated January 1, 1857, executed to me by Marshall J. Miller, to secure certain debts therein specified, I will proceed to sell for cash, to the highest bidder, on the premises, at the Horse Ring, in the city of Memphis, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the 19th day of August, 1859, the following parcel of ground, with the improvements thereon, lying on the city of Memphis, county of Shelby, and State of Tennessee, viz: Beginning at a point one hundred and forty-eight and a half (148½) feet from the north side of Alabama road, on a line running at right angles with said road northwardly or south-westwardly, thence on the said line one hundred and forty feet, thence south-eastwardly with the south line of said lot, one hundred and forty feet, and in a straight line to the east line of said lot, and thence northwardly with said east line to a point on said east line, from which to and out of right angles with the said Alabama road a straight line, shall be one hundred and forty-eight and a half (148½) feet and thence to the beginning. The title is supposed to be good; but I will sell only as Trustee.

Should the above not sell for sufficient to satisfy the said debts, I will sell, at the same time and place, Twenty Shares of the Stock of the Memphis Building and Loan Association, transferred to me as collateral security.

J. E. CHADWICK.

jy12-41t

Hardware.

ORGILL, BROTHERS & CO.,

(SUCCESSORS TO LOWNES, ORGILL & CO.)

DEALERS IN

Hardware

AND

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

NOS. 13 AND 14 FRONT ROW,

Corner of Union Street,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Dissolution.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of LOWNES, ORGILL & CO. expires this day by its own limitation. The undersigned are each authorized to use the name of the late firm in liquidation.

J. HENRY A. LOWNES, Memphis.
EDMUND ORGILL,
WILLIAM ORGILL, New York.

Memphis, June 30, 1859.

Co-Partnership.

THE undersigned, having purchased the interest of Mr. Lownes, in the late firm of Lownes, Orgill & Co., have this day entered into co-partnership, under the firm of ORGILL BROTHERS & CO., and will continue the Hardware business in all its branches, at the well-known stores of their predecessors, Nos. 13 and 14 Front Row.

EDMUND ORGILL, Memphis,
WILLIAM ORGILL, New York.

T. D. WILDER, Memphis.

Memphis, July 1, 1859.

CARD.

REFERRING to the above card, from which will be seen I have withdrawn from the hardware business, I feel it due to the numerous friends and customers of the several firms with which my name from time to time has been connected, to return them my thanks for their liberal patronage and confidence.

And I further take pleasure in commending to my future confidence the new firm of ORGILL BROTHERS & CO., whose sound discretion and unlimited facilities render them eminently worthy of your most liberal patronage.

J. HENRY A. LOWNES.

Memphis, July 1, 1859.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Lownes, Orgill & Co., are hereby notified that the affairs of that concern will be wound up as speedily as possible. The books will remain at the old stand, corner of Monroe street and Front Row, where all persons are requested to call and make immediate and satisfactory arrangement for their debts.

LOWNES, ORGILL & CO.,
In Liquidation.

Memphis, July 1, 1859.

200 KEGS CUT NAILS,

In store and for sale by

Orgill, Bro.'s & Co.,

Nos. 13 & 14 Front Row.

200 TONS CUMBERLAND (TENN.) IRON,

In store and for sale by

Orgill, Bro.'s & Co.

100 BOXES FRENCH WINDOW GLASS,

Direct Importation, in store and for sale by

Orgill, Bro.'s & Co.

100 TONS PHILADELPHIA CASTINGS,

In store and for sale by

Orgill, Bro.'s & Co.

70 TONS BEREA GRINDSTONES,

Finally, in store and for sale by

Orgill, Bro.'s & Co.

200 KEGS "BURDEN'S" IMPROVED HORSE AND MULE SHOES,

In store and for sale by

Orgill, Bro.'s & Co.

200 BOXES TIN PLATE,

In store and for sale by

Orgill, Bro.'s & Co.

100 DOZEN AMES SHOVELS,

In store and for sale by

Orgill, Bro.'s & Co.

300 TRAY BARROWS,

In store and for sale by

Orgill, Bro.'s & Co.

Nonesuch Patent Circular Saw Mills; Spear & Jackson's Circular Saws, 24 to 60 inches; Burr Stone Mills, 18 to 36 inches; Gum Bands and Packing; together with a full assortment of Agricultural Implements, Shelf and Heavy Hardware, which we will sell cheaper than usual.

ORGILL, BROTHERS & CO.,
(SUCCESSORS TO LOWNES, ORGILL & CO.)
Nos. 13 and 14 Front Row.
CORNER OF MAIN STREET.

HARDWARE

IRON,

NAILS,

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