MEMPHIS APPEAL.

MEMPHIS.

FRIDAY.....DECEMBER 1, 1865.

☞ We have to request that prompt notice will be given at our Counting Room, of any irregularity in the delivery of the APPEAL.

☞ Our Old Correspondents throughout the South will oblige us by letting us hear from them. There is room enough in the APPEAL for them all; and we trust they will keep us apprized of what ever matters of interest may come under their observation, in the localities in which they may be dispersed. It is our wish to spread a board ample enough for all the old APPEAL family, and around which old associates and friends may meet and commune with each other, however widely separated by mere geographical distance.

FREEDMAN'S BUREAU IN ARKANSAS. We learn that Mr. R. W. HULSEBT has been appointed Superintendent of the Freedmen's Bureau for Crittenden county, Arkansas.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY.

By no means the least of the evils experienced by our citizens from the late unfortunate war, is the derangement and destruction of our manufacturing industry. Before that event, Memphis had laid the foundation of the surest source of local wealth, in the fostering and building up of a great number of excellent establishments, while others were being brought into existence. The development of the capacities of these establishments, during the period of Confederate domination, was immense, especially in all material of war. When the city was abandoned to Federal control,

In greater part of the machinery, and a host of skilled artizans, followed the fortunes of the Southern movement. The greater part of this machinery was destroyed at various points captured by the Federal forces, and it is sad to think of the number of Memphis mechanics who now sleep beneath southern soil—on battlefields and in stranger graveyards.

But that dark, bloody night is past, and we are glad to see that the survivors have neither lost heart, nor hope, nor their characteristic energies, but are manfully setting to work to reanimate the deserted workshops, and recreate the destroyed machinery. Messrs. CUBBINS & GUNN, successors to WATT. C. BRADFORD, are in full operation on Adams street, turning out all kinds of work in that line, and supplying demands upon them on terms which leave no excuse for our people going any further, much farther, or worse. Our friends W. A. ROBINSON & Co., successors of QUIMBY & ROBINSON, have put up a new foundry and machine shop on Shelby street, opposite the Cayoso House, and will soon be in readiness to supply all kinds of castings, and do other work in their line. There are others, doubtless, that do not now occur to us. These are your real wealth-creators, and our citizens, property holders and capitalists, cannot err in fostering and encouraging every such enterprize. Commerce may make a city, but it is its manufacturing industry that *keeps* it made, by localizing and making tributary to it the labor of the surrounding country.

There is a wide and rich field here for mechanical enterprise, and we invite to it the attention of the citizens of the Northwest. Many of them have become acquainted with this country, as soldiers in the Union armies. Such of them as have been true soldiers, would decordially welcomed among us. We want their stalwart manhood, and their practiced skill, to help build up our manufacturing interests. They will find here a goodly remnant of their old adversaries, with whom, while illustrating the *better* "conquests of peace," they may in pleasant converse recount their campaigns, and astonish the outsiders by an exhibition of how easily brave and honest enemies may become friends.

IMMIGRATION—ABOLITION FANATICISM.

Our telegraphic dispatches from Washington, yesterday morning, had this noteworthy paragraph.

"The Freedmen's Bureau is informed that certain persons in Mobile are agreeing to furnish German emigrants just landed, for lower wages than a negro can subsist upon, and that the scheme meets the approbation of the planters. Respectable white and colored laborers around Mobile protest against this, and *ask the interference of the Freedmen's Bureau.*"

We trust Gen. HOWARD will have the goodsense and discretion to promptly inform these "respectable white and colored laborers," that he has no *power* in the premises—with the further intimation that if he had, he would not exert it in the furtherance of any such object. He clearly has none; and it is equally clear that, if he had, he would act neither like a patriot nor a statesman in exerting it to keep back immigration.

We have, as our readers can attest, given to the Freedmen's Bureau and its officers, all proper and legitimate support and encouragement, in the performance of their delicate and perplexing duties. We have done so as a duty to both the white and black races, and in the belief that while the freed slave was in his anomalous condition of sudden and unasked for freedom, the Bureau might be made an engine of good influences and salutary control over discordant elements—a great assistance in directing and shaping the untoward destinies of four millions of an essentially inferior race, compelled by circumstances over which they had no control, to pursue their lot in life in the presence of a superior and dominant *governing* race.

But this attempt to stretch the functions of the Freedmen's Bureau, by "respectable white and colored laborers of Mobile," no matter in what numbers they may present themselves, presents a new phase in the programme, against which we avail ourselves of the very earliest opportunity to protest. The question of the future inhabitancy of the South, is one of statesmanship, not of stolid, blind fanaticism—is one to be determined by development of natural laws, not by the preconceived notions of zealots and cracked-brained philanthropists—"*so-called!*" If the negro, in his new relation of a freedman, equal before the law with any other man, can endure the stern conflict and competition of actual, real, earnest life, such as life is in this work-a-day world, it will be well with and for him. But if—whether from an inherent and insuperable law of his nature, or from the bad and mischievous counsels of pretended friends, it matters not—he shall prove unequal to this ordeal, he must abide his fate, and go the way that all others have gone before him, who resisted the inevitable laws of the GREAT FATHER of all. No intervention of ephemeral Freedmen's Bureaux, or any other invention of the crazed brain of puritanical Phariseeism, can save him. His destiny is in his own hands. In his aid, in working it out, he has the inherited sympathies of the men and women who knew and nurtured him in childhood; but after all, now that he is a freed man, he must work out his place in the political and social world by his own good conduct and demonstrated capability of fortitude, perseverance and energy. The protecting guardianship which hitherto has sustained him in his march toward civilization, has been rudely put aside,—and henceforth he must stand or fall, as it shall be found he *deserves* to stand or fall.

This is a country and a Government of white men, established and maintained by and for white men, for themselves and those of their own race and people who may seek a home and asylum in it, from the oppressions or the hardships of European despotisms. To invite immigration to it of that stalwart labor and trained skill which is the primary element of wealth, has been its settled policy from the beginning. It offers an open, fair field of competition to all comers, and invites them to come. When, therefore, "respectable white and colored laborers around Mobile protest against this, and ask the interference of the Freedmen's Bureau" to prevent their coming, they put themselves in opposition to the settled policy of the United States, and invoke an interference which would be alike unpatriotic and presumptuous.

We suspect, very strongly, that this impudent protest of the "white and colored laborers around Mobile," is an offshoot of that blind, perverse, narrow-minded and shallow school of philanthropy—the peculiar growth of Puritanism in New England, stimulated by the remnant of Puritanism in Old England—which sees and recognizes no humanity that is not covered by a black skin; which is born of envious jealousy of and hate towards those it imagines more happily situated than itself; and which gloats over the downfall and subjection to humiliation of a loftier elevation of soul and a purer refinement of feeling than it is itself conscious of or capable of attaining. It was in this fruitful source of all evil things—this hot-bed of "malice, and hatred, and uncharitableness"—that the late unhappy war was, by the aid of rash hot-headedness on the part of men of extreme views in the South, engendered and "precipitated" on the country. Surely we have had enough of the whims and fancies, the passions and prejudices, the extreme views and the rash counsels, of *both* sections. The folly which would, on one hand, make all human society rest on slavery as its corner-stone, regardless of climate, productions, or any of the other causes which induce these relations of Capital and Labor, and the madness, on the other, which would violently disrupt these relations and attempt the impossible, have had their day. A ravaged and desolated land—ruined homes and broken hearts, and a pall like unto that of death encircling a country which erstwhile was the fairest and happiest the sun ever shone on, are the consequences, the logical sequences of *their statesmanship.*

When, therefore, one of these same parties of rash, shallow-headed *blunderers* essays to guide and direct the *future* of our unhappy and suffering land, we say, emphatically, *Hands off!* Far from preventing the incoming of foreign immigrants, to fill up the waste places and fertilize the lands which have *grown pale from the tread of the negro*, we bid them a cordial welcome to our shores.

☞ Through the energetic efforts of Detectives F. W. E. Lohman and W. H. Vernon, says the Richmond *Times*, the false leg which was captured in March, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, from Col. Ulric Dahlgren, who was killed while on his retreat from a raiding expedition near this city, has been secured and restored to his friends. The detectives having received information which led them to suspect where the false leg was, proceeded to the house of a Mrs. Carter, in Albemarle county, near Charlottsville, where they found it upon the person of Mr. N. P. Ballard, who had been wearing it for some time, he having lost a similar member in one of the battles of the war. Mr. Ballard readily gave it up, but stated that he had received it as a present from a relative, who had purchased it for him. It will be remembered that a short while since Detective Lohman secured the ring which was upon the little finger of Col. Dahlgren, that was cut off at the time of his death.

☞ A comely young wife, the cynosure of her circle, was in bed, apparently dying from swelling and inflammation of the throat; an inaccessible abscess stopping the way, she could swallow nothing; everything had been tried. Her friends were standing round her bed in misery and helplessness. "Try her wi' a compliment," said her husband, in a not uncomic despair. She had genuine humor as well as he; and as physiologists know, there is a sort of mental tickling which is beyond and above control, being under the reflex system, and instinctive as sighing. She laughed with her whole body and soul, and burst the abscess and was well.

☞ A curious law case has been tried in France, to discover who was the rightful owner of a well. Swearing and complication was going on about the matter to a lengthy extent, when the Judge, astonished, exclaimed, "But this is all about a little water. What can it matter so very much, that you should both put yourselves to so much trouble and expense about it?" "Monsieur," replied one of the advocates, dryly, "the pleaders are, both of them, wine merchants." The value and significance were seen at once, and created a roar of laughter.

☞ It is stated that Alfred Tennyson has given two private readings, at a guinea a ticket, full dress, and only the invited admitted. His two entertainments netted him three hundred and eighty odd pounds sterling—about seventeen hundred dollars. He wrote a poem for George Smith, of the *Cornhill Magazine*, at a guinea a word. He has also had an American indicted, who, in reverence for the poet, climbed into Tennyson's garden and broke a twig for a keepsake.

FIRE.—The arsenal at Columbus, Miss., was burned by incendiaries on Saturday night. It contained, according to official count, thirty-six hundred bales of cotton, but the credulous are led to believe that at least half of it had been removed, and that the burning of the arsenal was an ingenious plan of placing the whole lot on abstract L. There were some sixty bales saved, but only ten of them remained. The balance were spirited away before morning.

☞ There are some bold thieves in Portland. One woman entered a house there a few days ago, walked up stairs to a chamber, slipped a valuable dress on, and walked off in the stolen raiment. She found in the pocket of the gown a dye-house ticket for another garment, which she boldly applied for at the office, and only failed to get it because it was not finished.

☞ An impression prevails that our Government, by accepting the steamer Shenandoah from the British authorities, admits its character as a Confederate cruiser, and thus relieves England of responsibility. If the vessel is a pirate, as Americans have urged, her crew should be tried in England, and the vessel should be disposed of by English courts.

☞ The Supreme Court of Massachusetts have decided that "fac simile of a corporate seal printed on the blank certificate, bond or other document, when the other parts are printed, is not a seal within the meaning of the law, such as makes the document when otherwise duly executed a contract under seal."

☞ The Garden of Acclimatization in Paris has just received a hen ostrich, fifteen months old, bred at Grenoble, and four chickens hatched at Algiers. The ostriches in domestic life are quite farmyard birds; they lay, set, and bring up their young like ordinary fowls.

☞ The English people in Canada now fear that the French Canadians will soon demand an abolition of the tythes, or declare for annexation to the United States. They are almost as dangerous to the Provincial authorities as the Fenians.

☞ The Rev. Dr. Norton (colored) and the Judge appointed by the United States authorities held a freedmen's court, recently, in York, Va. The gentleman selected by the citizens to represent them refused to sit on the bench with the negro.

☞ Col. Fountain, who has been President of the Virginia Central Railroad since its inception, was beaten for that office by Gen. Wickham, for whom the stock of the State was voted. Col. Fountain received over three-fourths of the stockholders' votes.

☞ The Pope's allocution against the Free Masons has had a strange effect. It is said that, within a day after it was published, the two secret lodges in Rome received twenty-eight new members.

☞ A gentleman who recently inserted a "want" in the Chicago *Journal* received six hundred and thirty-two answers. Who says the people don't read the advertisements?

☞ The report of the Internal Revenue Commissioner will recommend the abolition of internal revenue stamps and all other stamps, except those used for legal documents.

EXTRACT

From an Address of Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard, Chief of Freedmen's Bureau, Delivered at Jackson, Miss., November eleventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

MY FRIENDS: The Government of the United States has sent me to inspect the different agencies of the Freedmen's Bureau—to correct abuses and wrong impressions that may exist in regard to it—to form as good an idea as I could of the state of society here, and to make a report.

There is a point upon which I want to correct a wrong impression. In many places during the war lands were abandoned, and the Government took possession of them and the colored people were allowed to work them. It was at one time thought that the Government would retain possession of these lands and dispose of them, perhaps, to the colored people.

Now, when a man comes to me and shows that land held by this Bureau belonged to him, and that he has taken the oath or has been pardoned, I at once restore his land to him. There is yet in the minds of the Government some houses in towns, and some lands, sometimes held because the citizens to whom they formerly belonged have not conformed to the requirements of the Government. The impression prevails among many of the colored people that the Government intends to give these lands to them, which is a very wrong and injurious impression.

Now you know that in order to own anything, you must buy it, you must first work and get the money, and buy it, and then it belongs to you.

At the close of the war I was ordered to Washington and assigned to the charge of this Bureau. Congress had passed a law establishing and providing for this Bureau. I read that law carefully, and found everything committed to its care. I had my office arranged at Washington, and looked first to a proper arrangement of labor; for it is only through labor that we can get food and clothing.

Though we have charge of many asylums throughout the country for the protection of the aged, and children unable to take care of themselves, I wish to say and to be understood that we do not mean and will not give to those who can take care of themselves.

I was called upon to draw up a system of labor by which the laborer could get his due, and the planter could get labor and make it profitable to both.

I believed firmly, and I believe yet that I had no more right to fix rates of wages in Mississippi, than I have to fix the rate of wages in Massachusetts. I wish to leave it to the people to work it out themselves.

I want all of you who listen to me today, to understand that you are free. The Government has said that slavery shall never exist again, and what it has said, it will maintain.

Some have said that the Government was weak because its agents were acting from improper motives, but there is a very large body of men, comprising two thirds of the people of the United States, who have been sincere from the first, and if our Government is weak, it is the cause of corruption. Its strength is in its truth and its right.

I am reminded of a remark of Gen. Sherman, in which he said, "War is cruelty." The evils in the country have grown out of war, and for God's sake let us have no more of it. I don't see a poor maimed soldier upon the street, whether he wear the blue or the grey, but I feel my heart swell with pity for him. (Great applause.) The war is now over, and let us manifest no more of the war spirit. Every act of injustice by the white man or the black man manifests a disposition to keep it alive, which I cannot too strongly deprecate.

It is plain to me that the colored people have lost much confidence in their former masters and in owners of property, and suffering, destitution and death will follow, unless it is rectified.

If the owners of the soil lose confidence in the black man, then society will be convulsed, there will be desolation and death, and we will have a state of things infinitely worse than war itself.

I want the colored people, who hear me to-day, to believe this and to tell it to their friends. The colored people must rely upon themselves. The Government has no lands to give them.

When the time was that you had a master who took care of you and made provisions for all, took care of the helpless, the aged, and the little ones, very little want existed. Many consciencliously say that they are not now as well off as before. Many say you are worse off. If you are better off, it depends on how you use your freedom.

Many of you think freedom means idleness and running about. This is license, it is not freedom. I tell you that freedom means work. It is through freedom and work alone you can rise, and freedom will be a great boon if you make a good use of it, but a bad use will lead to want, destitution and death.

You ask what is the difference? Work in freedom, work in slavery. The difference is that the freeman has privileges that the slave cannot have. For instance, for slavery to exist it was sometimes necessary that you should be bought and sold, and families were often separated.

I want you to establish schools. In Tallahoma, the colored people have established schools themselves, without any help from the Government or from the whites. If they learn there will be a gradual elevation. And another thing your friends hope for. The colored people are usually a devoted and God-fearing people. Wrong impressions must be corrected. One of the things I wish to impress upon your minds is a rule I was taught in my childhood, and it is that "honesty is the best policy." It is a false impression that you can get more money by deception and dishonesty."

Another thing I want you to learn, is parity. I am told that corruption has crept wherever the soldiers have gone and the state of morals is very bad. I want you to observe the purity of the marriage relation, and you may make a good use of your freedom.

Much has been said of the wrong and corruption of the Freedman's Bureau. For me I don't want it perpetuated.

After the war it was necessary to have something for the protection of the freedmen, but it must become obnoxious to the people if continued further.

Make it as long as necessary. If you have injuries to forgive, forgive them now, and commence with an earnestness to make this State of Mississippi to blossom as a rose.

I would also enjoin upon you a spirit of politeness. If in olden times you touched the hat to oldmaster, why not do it now? Shame on the man who can't be as polite as a freedman as he was when a slave.

A great deal is said about equality. It is but a bugbear. We have all got our places, our associates and our friends that we love.

What all good men want is to build up from the foundation. We want to legislate for the good of all. We want the State of Mississippi to blossom as the rose, and every one within it to be prosperous and happy, and to keep their most solemn pledges.

I have nothing now to say, but that I want you to go and do your duty. Go to work. Those who have met places, go and hire to somebody. And if there are some hardships in this life, remember there is a heaven above. God bless you all.

☞ There is a theater in full blast in Little Rock, Ark.

☞ Dr. Kerfoot has been elected Bishop of the new Episcopal Diocese of Western Pennsylvania.

☞ There is a great scarcity of laborers in Iowa, which seriously delays all public works and railroads.

☞ The London Telegraph takes a quarter of a column to tell how the Prince of Wales caught his first salmon.

☞ Mr. Hifferman's funeral was attended by a very large crowd on Monday.

☞ Hon. C. J. Cooper, Col. Hawkins and Gov. Campbell left Nashville on Monday, for Washington.

☞ Col. Murphy (Republican) was elected to the Assembly from Albany, N. Y., by one majority.

☞ The *Daily News* and the *Mississippian*, heretofore published at Jackson, have been merged into one concern.

☞ The death of Harry Broome, who defeated the Tipton Slasher in eighteen hundred and fifty-one, preceded that of Tom Sayers by only a few days.

☞ It is the intention of Gen. Thomas to remove his headquarters from Nashville to Louisville on the first of January next.

☞ Judge Thompson of Pennsylvania has decided that the President's privilege of suspending the "writ" ended with the war.

☞ Max Strakosch has been indicted at Detroit for giving false returns of the receipts of his operatic entertainments there.

☞ The Government has restored all the rolling stock of the Manchester and Potomac railroad to the Company, along with possession of the road.

☞ The free use of alcohol having been recommended in France as a cure for cholera, several persons have drunk so excessively that severe inflammation has ensued, and two parties well known in the upper ranks of Parasian society have died.

SUCCESSFUL OPENING IN LONDON OF THE PNEUMATIC RAILWAY SYSTEM.

On Tuesday, the seventh instant, there was opened publicly the first portion of the Pneumatic Railway, in the city of London. This portion is an underground tube extending from Euston Square to Holborn, one mile and three-quarters. Through this tube carriages are propelled by atmospheric suction or pressure. These carriages are like long box, and fitted exactly to the tunnel, in the shape of the fourth letter of the alphabet placed in this position, R. The Duke of Buckingham, several members of Parliament, some celebrated engineers, and other gentlemen, were present on the occasion. The depot at Holborn is a gallery on the ground floor, looking down upon a great cellar or hollow, paved with brick, at the side of which an opening appears in the wall. This opening is the mouth of the tunnel.

There are doors to it, which, when closed from without, bear against each other so that they shall not be drawn into the tunnel by the inner suction. A train of four cars was to start from Euston square, and the suction engines and apparatus at Holborn, the tube of which enters the tunnel a hundred feet from its mouth, were set to work. The telegraphic signals announced the starting of the train, and after some minutes' waiting the tunnel doors flew open and in came the four rumbling cars, on the rails across the brick pavement, and brought the wind, cars and without noise. They were all heavily laden with goods. The time occupied in the transit was ten minutes.

Signal was sent to Euston Square to draw back the train, it was pushed in the tunnel and the doors shut, and the suction engines did their work at the other end successfully. After that, a second time the cars came to Holborn, when the directors and other gentlemen took it into their heads to take a ride. So a dozer of them "piled in" lengthwise on the baggage, and after being warmed to my still and keep their headadown, made the passage in safety, to Euston Square and back to Holborn, covering the total distance of three and a half miles in twenty-nine minutes' traveling time.

The tube is four feet high by four and a half wide, and made of iron. Other tubes are to be built connecting the post offices, the markets and the railway stations, and a large business is expected in the delivery of mails, market parcels, express packages, and the conveyance of passengers. The riding is easy, the air is pure, and there seems to be no danger attending the process, while as a means of relieving the overcrowded streets of London it will prove invaluable. It is not necessary to confine the plan to underground railway, as the tubes can as well be erected on the surface or on elevated platforms as elsewhere. The cost per mile is estimated at one hundred and fifty thousand to one hundred and eighty thousand dollars, and the cost of carriage of goods will not probably be over two or three cents per mile for a ton. The company is to have a government subsidy for carrying mails.

☞ Eight roughs, who lately arrived at Savannah among the laborers shipped from New York to work on railroads, garroted a Mr. Cordes in his own store in Savannah and robbed him.

☞ The Southern Methodists took forcible possession of a church in Independence, Mo., from which it is said they have been ousted by law.

☞ Hon. Landon C. Haynes was at Richmond on the twenty-first ult.

☞ The clerks of Richmond held a meeting recently for the relief of their unemployed brethren.

☞ Desks for the Southern members have been placed in the Senate Chamber.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MASONIC NOTICE.

The officers and members of LELIA SCOTT LODGE, No. 289, F. A. M., are requested to meet at their hall on Monday evening next, at seven o'clock. A full attendance of the members is requested, as an election for officers for the ensuing year will be held.

Brethren in good standing are fraternally invited to attend.

J. J. WORSHAM, W. M.
D. A. WILLIAMSON, Secy.
dec1-1t

CHRISTMAS
—AND—
New Year Presents
Consisting of elegant
Oil Paintings, Engravings, Lithographs, Photographs, All kinds of Silver Ware, Albums, Jewelry, Clocks, Watches, etc., to be drawn for
ONE DOLLAR EACH,
Or sold at Private sale at the GRAND GIFT SALE, 78 Beale street, known as Cox's Old Stand, opp. Commercial Building, every thing complete, will unquestionably close in 10 days. No Freedmen (46 hands). Price $30,000.
In 80 Acres south of La Grange, M. & C. R. R., finely improved, good orchard, outhouses, about 120 acres in cultivation. Price $4,000, $600 cash, $800 January 1, 1866; $1,600 January 1, 1867.
250 Acres, one-half cleared, M. & C. Railroad runs through it, station on the premises, two miles east of Collierville, will be subdivided to suit purchasers. Terms very easy.
In addition to the above we have a large list of Mississippi and Arkansas lands, two fine wood yards on the river, improved and unimproved city and suburban property. If you wish good bargains, call immediately, examine figures, call and see us.
We want to purchase a good express break contiguous to Memphis.
BEARD & CARR,
Real Estate Brokers.
Office No. 29 Jackson Block, Main street.
dec1-2w*

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE RULES AND BY-LAWS
Governing Visitors to
ELMWOOD CEMETERY.
ESTABLISHED some eight months ago, are still in active force, and will be kept up, notwithstanding the withdrawal of the military guards from the gates.
Parties visiting these grounds must obtain a Permit, or otherwise they will not be admitted through the gates.
Tickets can be had at all times at J. C. Hoist & Co.'s, Main street; W. H. Smith & Co.'s, Monroe street; Owen Smith, corner of Gayoso and Second streets, undertakers.
Family tickets can be had at all times at the office in the Cemetery. CHAS. STEWART,
dec1-3m Superintendent.

C. C. BURK,
Shelby County Surveyor,
Office Corner 2d and Monroe Street,
MEMPHIS, TENN.
Plans, Specifications and Superintendence of all classes of Structures, Measurement of Work, and Engineering, in all its branches, promptly attended to. dec1-2m

To Capitalists.
ONE of the best Store Houses and business stands in the city of Memphis, on Main street, opposite the Worsham House, (now under rent for six thousand dollars annum) is offered for sale. Possession given on the 1st of January, 1866.
S. FRANSIOLI, at
WM. JACKS' China Store, Main street.
nov30-1m*

Dwelling House for Sale,
ON Yance street, the lot fronting on two streets, and the house contains nine rooms and good cellar. Also, a large stable. For further particulars, call on
JAS. A. ASHFORD,
nov30tw* 266 Front street.

Suburban Lots.
FORTY-NINE ACRES
Of land within half a mile of the corporate limits of the city, to be laid out for a term of years on the most liberal principles.
FIFTEEN LOTS,
Most desirably located, near the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Depot
Several Lots on the Pigeon Roost road, improved and unimproved, suitable for gardening, etc.
TWENTY-FOUR ACRES
Of land on the new State line road, within a mile and a half of Court square, well improved, with good house, out-houses, finely watered, and in a healthy and prosperous neighborhood.
Persons desiring to rent or lease property near the city, will do well to examine this before leasing. Immediate possession can be given to any of the above property.
For further particulars inquire of
W. MESSICK,
nov26-1m Office S. E. cor. Union and 2d sts.

Commercial Hotel,
Memphis - - - Tennessee,
Corner Front and Jefferson Sts.,
nov7-1m MEMPHIS, TENN.

PRIVATE BOARDING,
339 "I" STREET,
Between 13th and 14th St., opposite Franklin Square,
Washington, D. C.
nov5-3m. MRS. ANDREWS.

LUMBER! LUMBER!
M. E. Cochran,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
Memphis, Tenn.,
HAS always on hand a large assortment of Building Lumber, consisting of—Sills, Joists, Studding, Rafters, Weatherboarding, rough and dressed; Clear White Pine, 1-1½ and 1inches; Pine, Poplar and Cypress Flooring and Ceiling, Dressed Poplar and Inch boards; Lathe, Shingles and Pickets; Doors, Sash and Blinds, etc., etc. Yard and office, foot of Washington street. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention.
nov19-1m

$25 REWARD.
STRAYED or stolen from my premises a Clay Bank Horse. The above reward will be given for the return of the horse.
JOHN J. RILEY, 10 Causey st.
nov30-1t*

SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!
Madame Lavigne
IS Going to Paris for new Goods. She has 3 Hair and many Fancy Articles at greatly reduced prices, to close out her present stock and make room for her new stock. Ladies in need of any goods will do well to call early on her. You will be sure to get very good bargains. Call at Madame F. Lavigne's Ladies' Mirror of Fashion, No. 355 Main street.
nov30-3m

BEER---LAGER BEER.
If you want Choice, Fresh, Rich, Creamy LAGER BEER, call at N. & S. Hoffheimer's, 276 Front street, and you will find it, direct from the Chicago Brewery of
LYONS.
nov30-1w

HEATH & LEWIS, LAW OFFICE, MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE. Hezekiah D. Heath, late of the North Carolina bench, and A. M. Lewis, late of the bar of the same State, are associated in the practice of the law. Office in the DeSoto Block, on Madison street.
They refer, by permission, to the following gentlemen in Memphis, to-wit: Robt. C. Brinkly, Sam'l. Tate, D. M. Leatherman, D. D. Cockrel, S. P. Walker, Miles Orrns, Rev. Rich. Hines, Rev. T. L. Fower.
They are accredited by the following, among others, in North Carolina, from whom they have letters, viz:
Ex-Senator Graham; Judges Manly and Battle, of the Supreme Court Bench; Judge Gilliam; H. C. Jones, Supreme Court Reporter; E. F. Moore, Esq., former Attorney-General; Ex-Gov. Bragg; E. R. Freeman, Clerk of the Supreme Court; D. W. Courts, late Treasurer of the State; Gen. Cox; Col. Englehart; D. M. Carter, Army Judge; Hon. S. H. Rogers; and D. L. Swain, President of the University of the State. nov28-3m

FIRST
NATIONAL BANK
—OF—
MEMPHIS,
Depository & Financial Agent
OF THE
UNITED STATES;
DEALS IN ALL KINDS OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
AND DOES A
General Banking Business.
DIRECTORS:
A. P. BURDITT, of A. P. Burditt & Co.;
HON. J. W. LEFTWICH, of Leftwich, Cash & Co.;
S. B BEAUMONT, of Beaumont, Hamilton & Co.;
L. HOWES, of L. Howes & Company;
WILLIAM A. GWYNN, of Foster, Gwynn & Co.;
R. McGREGOR, of R. McGregor & Co.;
N. D. MENKEN, of Menken, Bros. & Co.;
F. S. DAVIS, President;
F. W. SMITH, (late Cashier Union Bank of Tenn.) Vice President;
C. P NORRIS, Cashier. nov28 3m

MISCELLANEOUS.

S. C. TOOF'S
FRANKLIN
Job Printing House
No. 15 West Court Street,
nov5 MEMPHIS, TENN.

New and Fresh Arrivals of Goods.
Now opening at
NORTH, MURPHY & MASON'S,
No. 239 SECOND STREET.
The following goods, which are offered low to the City and Country trade:
Ladies' Lace Veils, in great variety, and at all prices from 60 cents up.
Silk Dress Goods, Buttons, Sontag Braids, etc.
Wostenholm's Scott's and Hargrave's Pocket Cutlery.
Silk, Cotton and Linen Handkerchiefs.
Kid, Wool, Cloth, Cloth and Kingwood Gloves.
Silk Dress Cord, all colors; Fancy Tuck Combs.
Ornamental Hair Pins, Sewing Silks.
Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Pocket Books, Tooth Brushes, Colognes; Jewelry, Belt Buckles, Leather Pens, Pipes, Purses, Wallets, Violin Strings, Spectacles, Accordeons, Looking Glasses; Misses' Morocco and Children's Boots; Buck Gloves and Gauntlets.
We offer a better assorted stock than can be found in any Department of Western city. We make no exceptions. Drop in and see us. No trouble to show our goods.
At 233 Second Street.
nov26-1m

R. F. BOLLING, President. T. T. GREEN, Vice Pres't. JAS. STREETER, Secretary.
Home Insurance and Trust Co.,
No. 11 Madison Street,
MEMPHIS, TENN
THIS Institution is prepared to purchase or furnish Exchange on all the principal cities of the Union, Receive Deposits, Buy Gold, Silver and Uncurrent Money, Collect on time point, without charge, furnishing Exchange at current rates.
MONEY WANTED.
Thirty Thousand Dollars Union Bank Notes, $25,000 Bank of Tennessee, $20,000 Planters' Bank, and $20,000 Bank of West Tennessee wanted immediately by Home Insurance and Trust Company.
R. F. BOLLING, Pres't.
GOLD AND SILVER WANTED.
Twenty Thousand Dollars Gold and Five Thousand Dollars Silver will be bought by Home Insurance and Trust Company.
R. F. BOLLING, Pres't.

MEMPHIS LIFE
AND
General Insurance Company,
Cor. Front and Madison Streets.
MEMPHIS, TENN.
This Institution is prepared to furnish EXCHANGE on all the principal cities of the Union, and to receive the deposits of Incurrency.
Gold, Silver, Uncurrent Notes, Stocks, Government Securities of all kinds,
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Collections made in this city and all accessible points, and proceeds promptly forwarded.
D. R. MOLLOY, President.
H. D. BULKLEY, Secretary.
F. MOLLOY, Treasurer.

MEMPHIS INSURANCE
COMPANY,
ORGANIZED IN 1844.
Office, 22 1-2 Madison Street.
DIRECTORS
J. J. MURPHY, President;
E. M. APPERSON,
J. CUMMINGS JOHNSON, of the house of G. Falls & Co.,
JOHN T. SYMPTON, of the house of Stratton Coyle & Co.,
J. P. FRANK,
T. A. NEELY, of S. O. & T. A. Neloon & Co.,
F. M. CASH.
This Institution is prepared to Receive Deposits, to Buy and Sell Exchange on all the leading cities of the Union, and to Collect Drafts on this City and all principal points in this section.
Remittances Promptly Attended to.
nov19 3m F. M. CASH, Secretary.

Choate & Co.,
No. 232 Front Street,
WHOESALE & RETAIL
Dealers in
Bar Iron, Steel, Sheet Iron.
BLACKSMITHS' TOOLS,
Bellows, Anvils, Vices, Screwplates, etc.,
HARDWARE
Of all Kinds.
Glass, Castings, Nails, Chains,
Platform, Counter and Cotton
SCALES,
Charter Oak Cooking Stoves,
AND
All Other Kinds of Stoves too Numerous to Mention.
MANUFACTURERS of TINWARE
AT WHOLESALE.
AVERY PLOWS.
nov5 1m

Miss Mary E. Whaples,
Teacher of the
Cultivation of the Voice,
And English and Italian singing, Pupil of
Signor Carlo Bassini.
Address—Bielock & Co., 315 Main street, or MRS. LARKIN,
nov16-1m Corner Third and Adams Sts.

NOTICE.—Those having claims against the estates of John Phillips, Wm. Hill, Geo. C. Patrick, J. Freeman Patrick, John H. Jones and Mrs. Angelina Jones, deceased, are hereby notified to present the same for payment, and those indebted to these estates are also notified to come forward and make payment.
JOHN BROWN, Administrator,
Shelby Depot, Tennessee.
November 23, 1865. nov24 1m*

Notice.
Notice to taxpayers of the (5) fifth, (6) fourteenth and (7) twenty-first Civil District, Shelby county—I will be at my office for the collection of taxes for the year 1865, from this date until the 15th January next, after which time I shall proceed to collect as the law directs.
Office—Corner Court and Hernando Block, Second street, near Union.
T. E. COMER,
Tax Collector for Shelby Co.
Memphis, Nov. 19, 1865-20t

U. S. GOVERNMENT
ARTIFICIAL LEG OFFICE
No. 32 UNION STREET,
MEMPHIS, TENN.
DOUGLAS ELY, M. D.,
General Commissioner.
LEWIS LOCKWOOD, Agt. and Manufacturer.
nov7-6m

E. ROBBINS, 48 Warren St., New York. E. BRADLEY, Memphis, Tenn.
HARDWARE
AT WHOLESALE.
E. ROBBINS & BRADLEY,
No. 233 Second Street,
Adams Block, bet. Adams & Jefferson Sts.,
Now offer a general assortment of
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Of their own direct importation, selected by experienced buyers expressly for this market.
Mechanics, Builders, Planters, Builders, and all other purchasers will find desirable goods at prices low as can be quoted elsewhere.
Fine Pocket and Table Knives from the most approved makers at Sheffield, England, in great variety of styles, from low priced to the finest ever imported.
Files and Mechanics' Tools, Housekeeping articles, Builders' Hardware generally, best brands of Cut Nails, Horse Shoes and Horse Shoe Nails, Corn Shellers and Feed Cutters, Best English Corn Mills, Cider and Wine Mills, Cast Hollow Ware, Manilla Grass Rope, Anvils, Vises, Sledges, Axes and Hatchets, Coal Grates, complete or separate parts, in new and elegant styles and reduced prices; Platform and Counter Scales, of warranted quality.
☞ Additional supplies now daily arriving to keep up the stock.
JAS. G. BRADLEY, late of the firm of Wm. Park & Co., with E. Robbins & Bradley, 233 Second street, Adams Block, Memphis, Tenn., Importers of Hardware, Plantation Implements, Mechanics' Tools, Housekeeping articles, Builders' Hardware, will be glad to wait upon his old friends and customers and promise to sell them all goods in the Hardware line at the lowest prices.
ROLANDO F. ARATA,
Wholesale and Retail Confectioner
AND DEALER IN
Green and Dry Fruits, Nuts, Raisins, Figs, Dates, Jellies, Preserves, Pickles, Sardines, etc.,
Corner Third and Jefferson Streets,
(Opposite the Postoffice.)
N. B. Fresh oysters always kept on hand by the can, for the accommodation of families, and warranted good. nov18 1m

SPEAR'S IRON COTTON TIES.
Having been appointed Agents for the celebrated Spear's Cotton Tie or Clasp, for binding cotton, we are prepared to furnish planters and cotton presses with the above superior article, in quantities to suit.
The above Iron Ties were introduced at New Orleans and other Southern cotton markets, in 1861, and were found to be decidedly superior to ropes over other patterns heretofore offered to the public. They cost less than ropes, and are much more secure.
MCCOMBS & CO.,
nov 26-2w Hardware Merchants.

Administrator's Sale.
WILL BE SOLD at the residence of the late Col. E. O. Shelton, on
Monday, the 18th day of December next,
All the perishable property of said estate, consisting of Cotton, Corn, Fodder, Oats, Seed by large quantities, stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, both Pork and Stock Hogs, with Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farm Implements, some Blacksmiths' Tools, Wagons, Carriages, Buggy and a large variety of articles too numerous to mention. Said place is on Big Creek, in Tipton county, in easy distance from the Mississippi river, from which the produce can be shipped in any direction. Terms made known on day of sale. DAVID E. PALMER,
nov30-2w* Administrator.

Suburban Property.
82 ACRES—25 miles East of Memphis—fronting on the South on Pigeon Roost Road—on the North, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. For sale by
nov12 1m TAYLOR & McEWEN.

FOR RENT.
FOR RENT—Seven acres of land in a good state of cultivation, less than a mile from the corporation.
Address— DR. S. H. BROWN,
dec1-1t* Gayoso House.

FOR RENT—150 acres cleared land, 6½ miles from the city, with houses for family and good cabins for servants. Also, 25 acres on the Pigeon Roost road for sale. An elegant building site can be bought cheap for CASH. Apply to
SPEED, DONOHO, FOUTE & CO.,
dec1-2t No. 42 DeSoto Block.

COTTON PLANTATION FOR RENT.—On the late Desoden place, Flower Bill, three miles North of Hillsboro Depot, on the Memphis and Charleston railroad,