THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY BENJAMIN F. DILL. MEMPHIS, TENN., TUESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1866. VOLUME XVI.—NUMBER 48.

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

PUBLISHED DAILY & WEEKLY

—BY—

BENJAMIN F. DILL.

To whom all Letters should be Addressed.

PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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☞ All advertisements for the Appeal must be handed in at the Clerk's desk.

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From the National Intelligencer.

TEN OATH.

Next in importance to the question of the admission of Southern members to their seats in Congress is the test oath passed July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two. It affects every officer of the Government, from the members of the Cabinet to the postmaster or postmistress of the poorest village or hamlet, thus pervading every artery and nerve of the body politic. In the present article, however, it is proposed to regard it as applicable only to members of Congress.

The following are the provisions of the above cited act of Congress:

"That hereafter every person elected or appointed to any office of honor or profit under the Government of the United States, either in the civil, military, or naval departments of the public service (except the President of the United States) shall, before entering upon the duties of such offices, and before entitled to any of the salary or other emoluments thereof, take and subscribe to the following oath or affirmation: 'I (A. B.) do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have never voluntarily borne arms against the United States since I have been a citizen thereof; that I have voluntarily given no aid or countenance, counsel or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto; that I have neither sought nor accepted nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever under any authority or any pretended authority in hostility to the United States; that I have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended government, authority, power, or constitution within the United States hostile or inimical thereto; and I do further swear (or affirm) that, to the best of my knowledge and ability, I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies foreign or domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter, so help me God.'

"And said oath, so taken and signed, shall be preserved among the files of the court, House of Congress, or department to which said office may appertain. And any person who shall falsely take this said oath shall be guilty of perjury, and on conviction, in addition to the penalties now prescribed for that offence, shall be deprived of his office and rendered incapable forever after of holding any office or place under the United States."

It is proposed to examine whether the foregoing act is authorized by the Constitution of the United States; and if it be in conflict therewith, it is null and void, and must be so declared by the courts of the country, if it can in any way be brought before them.

The second section of the first article provides that "No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained the age of twenty-years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of the State in which he shall be chosen." Any person may, therefore, be elected who possesses the required age and citizenship. The qualification of Senator varies only as to age and citizenship.

"The fifth section of the same article prescribes that 'each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualification of its own members.' This section was designed, manifestly, not to give power to Congress to ordain other qualifications, but simply to decide who was legally elected to each House, and to decide between contestants for the same seat. The action of each is thus made separate and distinct without the joint co-operation and Executive approval demanded by an act. Any other construction would give power to Congress to prescribe any other disqualification whatsoever—a provision, for instance, that members shall possess a certain annual income, or shall profess a certain religious faith, or any other accumulation to the brief provisions of the above cited second section. No commentator on the Constitution can be found to so construe it; and it is quite certain that its opponents in the conventions of the States would have denounced it as a most dangerous power, if they had supposed that provisions so plain could be distorted to impose other disqualifications upon their Representatives in Congress."

The only remaining provision applicable to this matter is the third section, of the sixth article which provides that "the Senators and Representatives * * * *shall* be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States."

The powers of Congress are thus enumerated plainly in the Constitution. There is none giving authority to prescribe the qualifications or disqualifications of its members; these are established by the Constitution itself. No power to this effect can be shown; and so jealous were our forefathers, and so fearful that some clauses might be perverted to effect undesigned purposes, that among the amendments insisted upon by the States was the tenth article, which prescribes that "the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people."

In the midst of the excitement of the recent strife between the North and the South, the above cited act was passed, imposing disqualifications upon those claiming seats in Congress additional to what are prescribed by the Constitution. The purpose of the act was evidently sectional. It was to exclude from the halls of Congress Northern men supposed to sympathize with the South in its struggle. It was not enacted for other time, because there were none Southern men, because there were none upon whom it could then operate. Now that the excitement exists no longer; now that there is no reason for the law, and that a calm review of the subject brings the inevitable conclusion that it is not sanctioned by the Constitution, but clearly in contravention of it, the sacred oath "to support the Constitution" demands its repeal. It should no longer stand as a barrier to exclude from the halls of Congress Southern men who are engaged in good faith in the work of restoring the broken Union. If it be the just and genuine purpose of the States of the North to welcome the States of the South to the national fraternity with cordiality and good will, let them promptly remove every obstacle, the greatest of which is the above cited test act.

Why is it that the above cited act imposing the test oath excludes from its provisions the President of the United States? Clearly because the Constitution prescribes his oath of office, which can neither be added to or substracted from. It makes provision also for the oath to be taken by members of Congress and other officers of the Government, and yet Congress demands more than the Constitution does from those, while it permits the highest and most important functionary to discharge his duties, after taking his constitutional oath. Clearly, no reason exists in the one case which does not exist in all the others.

It may well be questioned whether any political oath preserves or promotes personal integrity. It is but necessary to refer to the times of the James's and the Charles's in England, and to the revolution of France, and to Mexico in our day, to learn the value of test and political oaths. Morality asks, why demand what can produce no earthly good? Why not rather obey the Scriptural injunction, "Swear not at all?" The person who takes office performs his duties not more faithfully because he swears to do so. The man of integrity may well forget the oath he has taken, but he never disregards duty and honesty. Our courts—civil and military—know well how to regard the oaths of witnesses; and it is painful to read in the reports of the perjuries which attend important trials. Test oaths, of all others, are fruitless of these evils, and fruitless of any good.

POWHATAN.

☞ The Fenian Convention at Indianapolis is said to have broken up in a row.

☞ The detectives are after several claim agents who have been defrauding the Government.

GEN. FISK TO THE FREEDMEN OF KENTUCKY.

BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS, STATES OF KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE, ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, NASHVILLE, Dec. 26, 1865.

Freedmen of Kentucky: The Constitution of the United States has been so amended that hereafter no one can be held as a slave anywhere in this country, except as a punishment for crime. All the colored people, therefore, in the State of Kentucky are free; and your friend, the Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, desires to say a few plain words to you.

I. First, all of you should be grateful to your Heavenly Father, who has broken your bonds and conferred upon you the inestimable boon of freedom.

II. You should recognize your high obligations to the Federal Government which, in its mighty struggle with the great rebellion, and its triumph, has been true to the interests of freedom, and has fulfilled its pledges to the oppressed.

III. You should love Kentucky, for it is a noble old State—your native State—your home and the home of your children, and now A FREE STATE.

IV. I desire you to remain in your old homes, and that you enter into fair contracts with your former owners and masters. You have been associated with them for many years. You are bound to the old home by strong ties; and most of you, I trust, will be able to get on as well with your late masters as with any one else. But if your former owners will not make fair contracts with you, giving you good wages or a share of the crop, you will have a perfect right to go where you can do better.

V. Let me warn you specially against flocking into the towns and cities. There are too many people in the towns and cities already. Hundreds, unless they speedily remove to the country, will, I fear, fall victims to pestilence. The small pox is now prevalent, and in a few weeks the cholera may be among us. In the crowded cities you will wear your lives away in a constant struggle to pay high rents for miserable dwellings and scanty allowances of food. Many of your children, I greatly fear, will be found wandering through the streets as vagrants, plunging into the worst vices and filling the work houses and jails. By all means seek healthy homes in the country.

VI. Now that you are free, and will enjoy the fruits of your own industry, enter upon your new life with a hearty good will. You begin it with little besides your hands; but by patient industry and economy you may soon earn and save money enough to purchase a house of your own and to furnish it with many of the comforts of life.

VII. Let each man turn his heart and his thoughts toward providing a good home for his wife and children, and to aid in the care of his aged parents. Carefully guard and keep sacred the marriage relation. Be lawfully married. "Taking up with each other" is an abominable practice, and must perish with the institution which gave it birth.

VIII. Early attention should be given to the education of your children. Purchase books for them and enply good teachers. You have numerous friends in the country who will aid you in the establishment and support of schools. Be assured that all your children shall be taught reading, writing, and arithmetic, at least.

IX. Let the past be forgotten. Treat all with kindness. Avoid disputes. Demonstrate to the people of Kentucky and to the world, by your faithful observance of the laws, by your sobriety and good morals, and by your thrift, that you are not only qualified for the precious blessing of freedom, but for the high and responsible duties of citizens of the commonwealth.

X. Until the enactment and enforcement of State laws giving you full protection in person and property, impartial justice will be secured to you by the strong arm of the National Government.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brevet-Maj.-Gen. and Asst't Com'r.

Circular of Gen. Fisk.

BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS, STATES OF KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE, ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, NASHVILLE, Dec. 26, 1865.

CIRCULAR No. 10.

The ratification of the Constitutional Amendment forever abolishing slavery in the United States, having been officially announced to the country by proclamation of the Secretary of State, dated December eighteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, this Bureau extends its supervision over persons recently held as slaves in the State of Kentucky.

On the basis of mutual justice this Bureau will promote industry, and aid in permanently establishing peace and securing prosperity in the State.

Agencies of the Bureau will be established at points easy of access, and while Superintendents will be cautioned against supervising too much, the fair adjustment of the labor question will receive their earnest attention. They will see that contracts are equitable, and their inviolability enforced upon both parties.

No fixed rates of wages will be prescribed by the Bureau, for all any community or combination of people be permitted to fix rates. Labor must be free to compete with other commodities in an open market.

Parties can make any trade or agreement that is satisfactory to themselves; and, so long as advantage is not taken of the ignorance of the freed people to deceive them, or of a fair and reasonable compensation for their labor, either in stipulated wages or a share of products, there will be no interference.

Until the enactment and enforcement of State laws guaranteeing to the freedmen ample protection in person and property, Freedmen's Courts will be established for the adjudication of cases in which they are involved.

The Assistant Commissioner earnestly invites the cordial co-operation of the civil authorities, and of all good citizens of Kentucky, in the important work of adjusting the new relations arising from the total abolition of slavery.

CLINTON B. FISK, Brev. Maj.-Gen.,
Assistant Commissioner.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT KENTUCKY, LOUISVILLE, Dec. 27, 1865.

The foregoing "Circular" of Brev. Maj. Gen. C. B. Fisk, Assistant Commissioner, meets my cordial approval, both in its spirit and its excellent suggestions.

JOHN M. PALMER,
Major-General Commanding.

From the Louisville Journal.

THE JEFFERSONVILLE EMEUTE—FURTHER PARTICULARS.

We have made considerable exertion to ascertain the facts of the fatal disturbance at Jeffersonville, and through the kindness of Gen. Watkins, commandant of this post, are enabled to give our readers all the essential information. The following communication from Surgeon Goldsmith, addressed to Gen. Watkins, Adjutant-General, gives one side of the case:

JEFFERSONVILLE GENERAL HOSPITAL, JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., Dec. 26.

Captain: The past night afforded no disturbance about the hospital except the firing of two or three random shots from some boys in Fultonville into the hospital enclosure.

To show you the state of feeling existing among the people outside, I have to state that one of our engineers, coming to the hospital last night about twelve o'clock, was assaulted by two men, with revolvers at his breast, declaring—as he called the men whom he happened to know by name—that he was well he spoke as quick as he did, for they took him for a d—n nigger, and meant to kill him.

The affair out of which the present excitement grew appears to be as follows:

Saturday night the Sergeant in command of the colored guards came to me after I had gone to bed, and told me that some of his men, returning to hospital, had been attacked by the rowdies down town. I directed him to report to Lieut. Morrison, the officer of the guard, and, in the meanwhile, gave instructions to the guard at the gate not to allow any of the colored soldiers to pass out except in charge of a white officer.

It seems that Lieut. Morrison directed the Sergeant to take a half dozen men or so and go with him to look for the two men who were missing, and bring them in. He gave the Sergeant especial instructions to guard against coming in contact with any collection of drunken men, and to avoid all possible difficulty.

The Sergeant, who appears to be a more than commonly good and careful man, reports that, having gone to the scene of disturbance, and not finding his men, he proceeded to some place in Jeffersonville where the men were known to go, and that, while passing along the street, a man stepped out of an alley or from between two houses, and fired on him. He, the Sergeant, at once called out to the man not to fire in that direction; the man fired again. The Sergeant stepped out in front of his men, one of whom called out "I am hit." The Sergeant says his intention was to arrest the man; he told his man not to fire; but after one of the men said "I am hit" some of the men fired upon the man, and he fell. I am told that the testimony on the coroner's jury substantiated, in a manner, the Sergeant's statement. Such is, as near as I can find out, the history of the matter.

I have to ask for instructions in the premises. I am satisfied that it will not be expedient to allow any colored soldier to show himself in Jeffersonville or Fultonville, and that if permitted any one of them should be caught out at night he will be killed in all probability. I have therefore to suggest that the negro troops be relieved from duty at this post, and that a white Sergeant and fifteen men be sent to replace them.

I subjoin the names of the men who were in the squad when the shooting was done:

Charles Dillingham, Sergeant company K, one hundred and twenty; H. A., Burd Johnson, Horace Williams, of the same company, were unarmed. Peter Williams, John Coleman, Charles Hayes, Samuel Perry, Robert Guy, Wm. King, Lewis Cochran, and Ban. Langford, belonging to the same company, were armed and did the firing, as nearly as I can ascertain.

I have respectfully to request that you will call the attention of Gen. Watkins to this matter, in the hope that he will take it in hand and dispose of it as seems to him just and necessary. I shall be glad to hear and obey his orders in the premises.

I have the honor to be your ob't serv't,
M. GOLDSMITH,
Surgeon U. S. V., in charge.

The young man who was killed by the above mentioned negroes was a German named August Hammel. He had called at the residence of a young lady this affianced wife, as we learn, to accompany her to church, but she having gone thither with her parents, he followed them, and was on his way to the church at the time of the shooting. There is little doubt in the minds of any who knew the deceased that the taking of his life by the negroes was wholly unprovoked. The Mayor of Jeffersonville, as soon as he could ascertain the names of the negro soldiers as given above, issued a requisition upon Gen. Watkins for their surrender to the civil authorities of Jeffersonville, to answer a breach of the laws of Indiana in killing the said August Hammel premeditately and with malice aforethought. This extradition of the Mayor was accompanied by the affidavit of Christian Heyn, a citizen of Jeffersonville, who, upon oath, testifies to the cold blooded murder of the deceased by the negro soldiers named. These papers were forwarded to Maj.-Gen. Palmer, who returned them with the indorsement that he could not comply with the request of the Mayor, but affirming that any charges preferred against the negro soldiers would be promptly attended to. We understand that orders were issued yesterday for the arrest and imprisonment of the negroes. It is also believed that they will be brought to a speedy military trial. For the sake of justice and humanity, we sincerely hope this will done; and if these negroes are proven to have outraged the laws of God and man as charged, terrible and swift examples should be made of them.

From the Mobile Tribune.

RAILROADS—EXPRESSES.

The following article is from the New York *Tribune*. The suggestions are good, but we cannot credit the *Tribune* nor his English railroad men with originating the idea of a railroad express. We learn from good authority that the railroad men in the South and Southwest have taken the initiative in this matter, and as far back as July last, agreed to organize throughout the Southand Southwest, with lines extending North to the Canada frontier, a railroad express company. The Alabama Legislature at its recent session, granted them a charter under the name and style of the Union Express Company. The corporators are all prominent railroad men. Eleven thousand miles of railroad have already been pledged to the enterprise, and we hope to see the institution organized and put into operation at an early day. For the country at large we hope for material benefits from this union of railroads, and we believe that there will be a great impetus given to the express business by the arrangement. On the line we are satisfied every merchant in the country will be pleased to hear, and that by adopting (as the originators of the Union Express propose to do) a general freight tariff—say, for instance, from New York to Mobile, we may expect a considerable reduction from the present exorbitant charges by the various inland routes. Cars will be freighted at any one point and taken to another without a transfer, thus saving the time and expense usually attending the transfer of freight from one train to another. It will be carried through by passenger trains; enabling us to get goods through from the St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico in five or six days. Three lines of railroads from the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to New York have gone into this railroad union, thus insuring the Union Express Company close and speedy connections between all important points in the United States.

The leading managers of our great railroads are about, we presume, to hold their annual convocation, and we urge them, whenever they shall have met, to take up the relation existing between railroads and express companies, and scrutinize it keenly in the interest at once of their stockholders and the public. Unless we are grossly misinformed, it proffers large opportunities for retrenchment and reform.

There must be express packages and express freight on railroads; but what need is there of express companies? Why not as well have outside companies to carry slow freight as fast? At a petty station, where the railroad can hardly pay one agent enough to keep him in bread, why have another to do part of the business and receive another salary as express agent?

We are assured that the English railroad men who recently paid a visit to these parts were astonished by the character and gigantic proportions of our system of railroad expresses. They say that express companies were making twenty per cent. on roads that did not pay their stockholders five; they ascertained, by inquiry, that the active managers of those roads held large quantities of express stock; they tried to ascertain, but failed and had to guess, how they came by it. But they were unanimous and emphatic in the judgment that a railroad should do all the business that runs on its rails; that it should stand ready to carry anything—from a gimlet to an elephant that was brought to any of its stations, properly directed and duly paid for, and to deliver it at the indicated point, no matter though it be Dromtheim or Calcutta. They would have each road employ competent and trustworthy men to do all its work, and then take care that it be promptly done and paid for; but they would allow no third party income between the road and its customers, taking the heavy toll out of each under the guise of running an express.

There is scarcely a railroad that might not add at least one per cent. to its annual dividends by taking its express business into its own hands and doing it properly. Then they would not be blamed, as now, for blunders which they could not control, by customers who consider the express but a bureau of the road, as it should be, but is not.

Existing contracts may obstruct the completion of the reform we commend, but should not impede its inauguration. We appeal to the next Railroad Convention to go straight to the root of this matter, and devise a system which shall do justice at once to their stockholders and their customers.

☞ The *World's* Washington special contains the following:

Advices from the City of Mexico contain some very interesting statements in reference to a treaty entered into by France, Austria, Italy, Spain and England to guarantee Maximilian the throne. It is now alleged that this treaty was secured some time since, before the war for the Union was closed, and when the opinion was universally held abroad that the rebellion would be successful.

The guaranty of the integrity of Maximilian's Empire still remains, though it has not been deemed prudent to make it known up to this time.

Recent events and especially the diplomatic correspondence since the close of the war, has made it the opinion that upholders of the Maximilian authorities desired that the text of the treaty should be given to the world.

It is understood that the next mail from the City of Mexico will bring the text of this treaty which will be published in the Diaries. The official organ of Maximilian at the capitol also states that Maximilian and his friends entertain no apprehension in respect to the permanency of the empire.

In addition to the guaranty of the above powers, there are very large material interests at stake. One company (a French one), is building a road from the city of Mexico to the Pacific coast. Another company (an English one), is building a road from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico. Maximilian is supposed to be aware that these two roads will be completed before our Pacific, that it will secure a good deal of the traffic of the East Indies and Eastern Asia, which we hope to monopolize by the building of the road to the Pacific. There are mining companies, manufacturing associations, and other large enterprises on foot both in England and France, who will have claim on their respective Governments, which will induce them to ensure the permanency of the Mexican Empire.

The President will send a message, on the assembling of Congress, in reply to a resolution of the House, stating the reason why Jeff. Davis has not been tried—in substance it will be the same as contained in his first message. He elaborates upon the matter somewhat by showing that he has already opposed his trial by military commission, and gives his reasons therefor. As soon as the necessary legislation is completed by Congress for the holding of the U. S. Court in Richmond, the trial will be immediately proceeded with.

The French Minister frankly contradicts the report that Maximilian is going to leave Mexico. He has advices of recent date indicating that Maximilian is stronger than ever before with his people. In a short time everything will be in a most satisfactory condition for the stability of the pretended Empire.

☞ D. S. Warren, mail carrier from Iowa City to Washington, was frozen to death a few nights since on his way to the latter place. Mr. Warren was seventy-eight years of age, and his horse being fast in a mudhole, and the night being dark from a snow storm, the old man and his horse both perished.

BANKING.

Notice to Stockholders

OF THE

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK.

The subscribers to the capital stock of the German National Bank, who have not paid the call of fifty per cent. made December 26th, are notified that the time of payment has been extended until Saturday, January 6th, 1866. The subscriptions of those who fail to make the required payment by that time will be considered void. All who wish to comply with the above, will call on Martin Griffin, Cashier, at the office of R. L. Warner City Tax Collector, between the hours of 10 a.m., and 3 p.m., until Saturday, January 6th.

JOHN ANSLIE, Pres't.

dec31-7t

Scott, Powell & Co.,

BANKERS & BROKERS,

Dealers in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE,

Stocks, Bonds, Gold, Silver, Bank Notes, etc.,

THIRD STREET,

MACON.....GEORGIA.

Isaac Scott, C. A. Nutting,
A. H. Powell.

dec6-

MERCHANTS'

NATIONAL BANK,

OF MEMPHIS,

No. 8 Jefferson Street,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Paid in Capital $250,000

Authorized Capital $1,000,000

Is prepared to transact a

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

In addition to its ordinary Exchange and Deposit business, this Bank will open, on the 11th instant,

A Savings Department,

in which deposits of ONE DOLLAR, or greater sums, will be received, and draw interest, at our per cent. per annum, where the same remains three months. This affords an opportunity for laying up small savings, and a safe depository, where funds will be productive.

☞ Accounts of Merchants and others are solicited.

W. H. CHERRY, President,
A. T. LACEY, Vice President,
R. C. DANIEL, Cashier.

dec5-1m

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 2m

TENNESSEE NATIONAL BANK,

OF MEMPHIS,

DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY

—AND—

FINANCIAL AGENT

OF THE UNITED STATES.

THIS BANK offers facilities for a

General Banking Business,

And respectfully solicits the

ACCOUNTS OF BANKS AND INDIVIDUALS.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

With a view to the encouragement of economy and saving of the laboring classes, THIS BANK will, from and after this date, allow interest on all deposits of ONE DOLLAR or more, provided the same remains three months or longer. No Notice of intention to withdraw deposits is necessary, but all deposits are held subject to check, the same as in the regular Business Banking Department.

SPECIAL DEPOSITS.

It having been suggested by the Comptroller of the Currency, and being provided with a most simple and secure vault, we will set as custodian, without charge, of United States Bonds and other representatives of value, which may be left with us for safe keeping.

Corner Jefferson and Main Streets.

GEO. R. RUTTER, President.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, Vice-Pres't.

(And Cashier of the National Bank of the Metropolis, Washington City, D. C.)

N. B. BRISBIN, Cashier.

nov15-del-3m

MEMPHIS INSURANCE

COMPANY,

ORGANIZED IN 1844.

Office, 22 1-2 Madison Street.

DIRECTORS

J. J. MURPHY, President;
C. M. ATKINSON,
J. CUMMINS JOHNSON, of the house of G. Falls & Co.,
JOHN T. SHRATTON, of the house of Stratton Boyer & Co.,
J. P. FRAZE,
T. A. NELSON, of S. O. & T. A. Nelson & Co.,
F. M. CASH.

This Institution is prepared to Receive Deposits, to Buy and Sell Exchange on all the Principal Commercial Cities, and to Collect Drafts on this City and all principal points in this section.

Remittances Promptly Attended to.

nov16 3m F. M. CASH, Secretary.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

George W. Wicks,

(Successor to Neck, Wicks & Co.)

TOBACCO AND COTTON FACTOR,

And Dealer in

BAGGING AND ROPE.

And all Kinds of

Manufactured Tobacco, Cotton Yarns, etc.,

No. 102 Main street, bet. Third & Fourth,

nov3 3m LOUISVILLE, KY.

J. W. Mitchell, Vene P. Armstrong, J. C. McFerran, Louisville.
J. B. McFerran, R. J. Menefee, Cincinnati.

MITCHELL & ARMSTRONG,

No. 31 MAIN STREET,

(North side, bet. 1st & 2d.) LOUISVILLE, KY.

PROVISIONS,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants

—AND—

COTTON FACTORS.

Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of Cotton, Pork, Bacon, Lard, High Wines, and Bourbon Whisky, Alcohol, Colognes, Neutral Spirits, Hops and Bagging.

nov5-3m

BROKERS.

M. C. CAYCE & CO.

REAL ESTATE BROKERS,

Auction & Commission Merchants,

And General Agents for

THE BLACK DIAMOND

COAL AND MINING CO.

—OF—

PITTSBURG, - - PENNSYLVANIA.

Incorporated Under the General Mining Laws of Pennsylvania.

Capital, $800,000,

DIVIDED INTO

30,000 Shares at $10 per Share.

RESERVED:

For Working Capital, - - - 5,000 Shares.
For Contingent Fund, - - - 2,500 Shares.

Officers:

President, NICHOLAS SCHNEIDER, Treasurer, CHARLES SEIBERT, Secretary, CHRISTIAN SEIBERT, } Pittsburg.

Superintendent of the Mines:

LORENZ HOFFNAN, ... Webster, Penn.

General Business Superintendent:

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