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BY BENJAMIN F. DILL. MEMPHIS, TENN., SUNDAY, JANUARY 7, 1866. VOLUME XVI.—NUMBER 52.

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

PUBLISHED DAILY & WEEKLY

—BY—

BENJAMIN F. DILL.

To whom all Letters should be Addressed.

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FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Australasian—Three days Later News—The Fenian Trials at Cork—A Confederate Captain on Trial—Mysterious Disappearance of the Irish Pilots—Fenian Gunboats Expected on the Coast—The King and Queen of Portugal on a visit to England—The Cattle Plague still Increasing—The Emperor of Austria in the Hungarian Diet—His Speech Received with Repeated Plaudits—Another Ministerial Crisis in Greece—Financial and Commercial.

The Royal Mail steamship Australasian, which left Liverpool on the morning of the sixteenth, and Queenstown on the evening of the seventeenth of December, has arrived.

The China arrived off Crackhaven about one A. M., and reached Liverpool about midnight on the fifteenth.

The Louisiana arrived at Queenstown at 7 A. M., on the fifteenth.

The King and Queen of Portugal had arrived in England on a visit to Queen Victoria.

The American Squadron.

It is stated that Admiral Goldsborough, commanding the United States Squadron of Evolution in the European waters, had gone to Vallafranca, near Nice, for winter quarters, where, it was expected, three more ships from America would shortly join him.

A Collision at Sea.

On the night of the thirteenth the mail steamer Sanphire, while crossing from Dover to Calais, was run into by the American bark Fanny Buck, of Boston, bound from Rotterdam to Cardiff. The steamer was struck in the fore compartment, which immediately filled, and a gentleman and two ladies were drowned in the lower cabin. The rest of the passengers, among whom was Prince Christian, of Augustenburg, the betrothed husband of Princess Helena, were saved, and the damaged steamer was towed to Dover by a Belgian mail steamer.

The Fanny Buck was also towed into Dover, with the loss of her stern and rudder.

The Fenian Trials—Rumored Fenian Expedition.

With the trial of O'Donovan Rossa, the first batch of Fenian indictments was disposed of, and the Special Commission in Dublin was adjourned. On the following day the court was opened in Cork, and the Grand Jury returned true bills against four of the prisoners, O'Connor and McCafferty.

A considerable military force had been moved into Cork and every precaution had been taken to secure the peace of the city during the trials. Four gunboats were to proceed up to Cork from Queenstown.

The trial of John McCafferty, a native of Clare, and late a captain in the Confederate army was in progress.

The Attorney-General addressed the jury for the crown, after which Nagle, the informer, was examined, and the jury were locked up for the night. The proceedings are almost a repetition of those in Dublin.

The Cork *Herald* contains the following: "It is known that a number of our most skillful and experienced pilots from every part of the Irish seaboard have recently left the country for the purpose, it is believed, of taking charge of a Fenian expedition, on its arrival off our coast. A few weeks since, a shipmaster, whose knowledge of every nook and cranny of the Irish coast is well known in nautical circles, left Queenstown as a saloon passenger by one of the emigrant steamers for New York, and it is generally believed amongst his friends at that port that he is to pilot one of the Fenian gunboats, whose power it is said will be directed against British commerce."

The Case of O'Donovan—Incidents and Remarks of the Convicted.

DUBLIN, Dec. 21, 1865.

The excitement caused by the incidents of the trial of O'Donovan (Rossa) has not been paralleled since the prosecution of John Mitchel, in eighteen hundred and forty-eight, who was the first person indicted under the Treason and Felony Act. O'Donovan's defense of himself was merely intended to worry the court, and was a game against time, but the line he took in attacking the judges venomously revealed old scandals and recollections in Irish politics, which only those familiar with the Irish public and its modes of thought can fully understand. The pertinacity of the prisoner was beyond precedent. He occupied the entire of Tuesday, from eleven o'clock in the morning till seven and a half in the evening, and it will be perceived from yesterday's proceedings, was fresh enough for a new conflict with the judges the moment they took their seats in the bench. The special severity of O'Donovan's sentence is entirely due to the aggravating circumstance of his conviction in eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, on the same serious charge, and the fact that, having then pleaded guilty, submitted to the Crown, and, in fact, sued for mercy, he was liberated on his recognizances, with a generous announcement made by the very Judge whom he now condemns and frantically describes as a "Norbury" that he need not leave the country, and would have all the immunities of a free subject if he conducted himself as such. It was distinctly on the ground of that breach of contract that his sentence was increased from twenty years—the term he himself expected—to penal servitude for life.

The prisoner said in response to the remarks of Judge Keogh in his charge to "who was the rightful owner of the soil?"

The Prisoner—The English are not the rightful owners—England is not the rightful owner. They contending to the jury are the rightful owners.

Judge Keogh proceeded to ask was it to the jury, to himself, to the prisoner at the bar, or to the humble laborer, who for hundreds had tore the ground to earn a hard subsistence—for it was the lot of the greater number to work hard for subsistence—that they would restore the lands? Would they give the land to the poor laborer, or take the large farms and give them to those who held small ones?

The Prisoner: No, no.

Again the prisoner told the judge that with him on the bench the Crown did not want Nagle—"You have told the jury to convict me."

After an hour's deliberation the jury brought in a verdict of guilty on all the counts.

The Attorney General called the attention of the Court to the fact that the prisoner had, in eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, been arraigned on a precisely similar indictment, to which he pleaded guilty, and was discharged on his own recognizances. He had abused the clemency of the Crown, and the Court should take that into consideration when passing sentence.

The prisoner said that was a small matter. On being asked if he had to say why sentence should not be passed upon him he replied—With the fact that the Government seized the papers I had for my defense, and perhaps examined them—with the fact that the Government packed the jury to try me—with the fact that that jury yesterday said they would consider any exercising my legal right sufficient to convict—

Mr. Justice Keogh: We cannot allow this.

The Prisoner: With the fact that Judge Keogh-Norbury was appointed to try me. I consider it would be a mockery to make any observations on the present occasion.

Judge Keogh then said: You have been, after a most patient trial, found guilty by the jury of the offense which is charged against you. You have been now twice found guilty of the same offense—once, on your own confession, only about six years ago; and now, by a verdict of your countrymen. We have investigated and considered the details of evidence as affecting your case, and we have contrasted the degrees of guilt of your co-conspirators with yours. We have failed to see whether any distinction could be drawn between your case and theirs, and the more we have done so the more we felt obliged to arrive at the conclusion that, so far as the evidence has been brought before us, you entertained these criminal designs at a period very antecedent to them. In the case in which you pleaded guilty to the indictment you must have entertained those designs as far back as eighteen hundred and fifty-nine; and yet you were, after pleading guilty to that indictment, and after your restoration from custody, again engaged in them, and have, on the clearest evidence, been shown to be connected with those transactions as far back as eighteen hundred and sixty-three—

Prisoner—I am an Irishman since I was born.

Judge Keogh—We have evidence that, so far back as eighteen hundred and sixty-three, you were among the most trusted of the friends of those conspirators, James Stephens and John O'Mahony. No unprejudiced man who has listened to these proceedings can arrive at any other conclusion than that the jury were imperatively bound to find the verdict which they have arrived at. I shall not now waste words by trying to bring you to any sense of the nature of the crime of which you have been convicted.

Prisoner—It would be useless for you to try it.

Judge Keogh: But it is indispensably necessary, and the public safety requires it, that a man who has once experienced the clemency of the Crown, and immediately violated his engagement, and proceeds again to conspire against the constitution of his country, shall not have again an opportunity of entertaining or pursuing such pernicious projects. We could have dwelt on the distinctions favorable to you, as between your case and those of the prisoners Luby and O'Leary, who were convicted of a similar offense; but our attention having been called by Her Majesty's Attorney General to this plea of "Guilty," given on your behalf in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, for identically the same offense, and having been found guilty here to-day, we have no discretion left except to pass upon you the sentence that you be kept in penal servitude for the term of your natural life. Remove the prisoner.

The prison officers, who were assisted by a large force of police, pressed the prisoner from the front of the dock. As he turned round he saluted some friends in the gallery, and, with a smile, proceeded by the underground passage from the dock.

At half-past three o'clock the prison van, containing the prisoner and someone or a dozen police constables, and surrounded by the cavalry police and troops of dragoons and hussars, was driven to the Mountjoy Convict Prison, where the prisoner was received and at once placed under the prison discipline.

The prisoner's wife was permitted to see him at a farewell interview, just after the learned judge had concluded his charge.

Miscellaneous English Intelligence.

It is announced by Sir John Romilly, Master of the Rolls, and Sir Francis Bearing, who has filled various ministerial offices, are to be raised to the dignity of of the Peerage.

Among the passengers who sailed from Southampton for New York in the Saxonia were the groom and his wife, the daughter of a clergyman, whose elopement at an early school time ago attracted so much attention.

The notorious "Yelverton case" is not yet finally disposed of, Mrs. Longworth Mrs. Yelverton having given notice of her intention to move for a new trial of her case against the *Saturday Review*.

The cattle disease continues to increase. The official returns for the week gives the number of cases at five thousand three hundred and fifty-six, being one thousand five hundred and twenty-three in excess of the previous week.

A Conference, at which a number of agricultural societies were represented, were held in London on the subject of the cattle disease. Resolutions were passed calling upon the Government to adopt more stringent measures for arresting the progress of the malady, urging upon the formation of a National Assurance Company, with a State guaranty.

Earl Russell has quite recovered from his indisposition.

Lyons news, Saturday evening, Dec. 16.

Sir H. Storks, in addition to his functions as Governor of Jamaica, will be President of the Commission of Inquiry. The other members of the commission are not yet announced.

The trial in Liverpool, in which the plaintiff sought to recover his insurance on the laying of the Atlantic telegraph, has resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff for the total loss. Leave has been given to remove the case to the court above.

The sales of cotton on Friday amounted to eight thousand bales, the market closing quiet.

Stock in port three hundred and forty-eight thousand bales, including one hundred and twenty-seven thousand American.

The Manchester market was quiet, but closed firmer.

Quite a larger portion of the cargo of the wrecked steamer British Queen, from Havre to Liverpool, was intended for shipment by the Cunard line to New York. A survey has recently been held over the cargo of the British Queen, resulting in the condemnation of the greater portion which will be sold. Such articles, however, as may be found of a character not seriously damaged by salvage will be sent to New York; and the Australasian takes of the recent cargo of the vessel nearly three hundred cases of wine, and a number of other packages of valuable goods.

Spain and Chili.

The London *Star* has reason to believe that the dispute between Spain and Chili is on the eve of an amicable arrangement. The mediation of England has been accepted by Spain, and there is every reason to believe that that power is quite prepared to abide by the propositions which England may suggest.

France.

The weekly returns of the Bank of France exhibit a decrease of the cash on hand of four million francs.

The Bourse, on the fifteenth, was firm at 67.17.

Austria.

The Hungarian Diet was opened on the fourteenth by the Emperor in person.

His Majesty said a contradiction existed between the statements of some Austrian statesmen, who asserted that Hungary had forfeited all her ancient constitutional rights by the insurrection of eighteen hundred and forty-eight and eighteen hundred and forty-nine, and the claim of the Hungarian political parties to have all the constitutional reforms vigorously carried out on the basis of historical rights. This contradiction could only be cleared up by a pacific settlement in which both parties had taken a fresh point of departure.

The Emperor recognized the necessity of the autonomy of Hungary, so far as it does not affect the unity of the Empire and the position of Austria as a great European power. His Majesty wished to re-establish the integrity of the Hungarian Crown, and in order to effect this steps had been taken that Transylvania and Croatia should be presented in the Diet of Pesta. The first task before the Diet was to take into consideration those questions which concern all the provinces. The Emperor wished the Diet to keep in view as their principal aim, the unity of the Empire and the position of Austria as a great Power. The second object of the Diet must be the revision of the laws of eighteen hundred and forty-eight, which were to be modified where they were incompatible, not only with the unity of the Empire, but with the rights of the sovereign. These principal questions having been solved, the Diet must then discuss the inaugural diploma, (the programme of the coronation,) after which the coronation of the Emperor of Austria as King of Hungary would take place. He hoped that the confidence between the nation and the King would be increased, and that the great work of decentralizing Austria and Hungary would give satisfaction to all the nationalities composing the Empire.

His Majesty's speech was frequently interrupted by cheers.

Greece.

Another Ministerial crisis has occurred. A proposition by the Ministry that the Chamber should be prorogued, was rejected by the Assembly by eighty-four to seventy votes. Whereupon the Ministry resigned, and a new Cabinet was formed.

India.

BOMBAY, December 3.—Cotton very firm. Week's export, thirty-nine thousand bales. Exchange, two-shillings, one and one-fourth pence. Freights to Liverpool, thirty-five shillings.

CALCUTTA, November 30.—Imports quiet. Indigo higher. Exchange two shillings and one-eighth pence. Freights to London, forty-two shillings and six pence.

Brazil and Paraguay.

The mails reached Lisbon on the fifteenth, with Rio dates to November twenty-fifth.

The Emperor had returned to Rio. The Paraguayans had cannonaded the territory of Volle Corrientes. The allied armies continued their forward movement. The allied squadrons were at Treo Bocas.

The Paris *Patrie* says that "the American Minister at Buenos Ayres had visited Lopez, the Paraguayan President, whom he found willing to come to an agreement with the allies. Hopes are entertained that Brazil and the Argentine Republic, who had at first declined to treat with Lopez, will shortly be animated by different sentiments."

Decline of the Cholera—Execution of Brigand Chiefs.

A letter from Naples of the eighth reports a large decline in deaths from Cholera. The cases had not exceeded fourteen per day for a week. The *Officiel* Journal gives the total number of burials for the month of October as having been one thousand six hundred and seventy, of which one hundred and fourteen were cases of cholera. The total number of burials for the month of November rose to three thousand nine hundred and ninety, of which two thousand two hundred and eighty-five were cases of cholera.

The rate of mortality among the troops has been even somewhat greater than among the other classes. The garrison amounts to nine thousand men, and of these, from the thirteenth of October to the thirtieth of November, three hundred and twenty-three were attacked by cholera, while one hundred and twenty-three succumbed. About one thousand recruits are said to be quartered in the outskirts of the city, and among these the mortality has been still greater, leading to the conclusion that the barracks, foundations or internal arrangements, not so healthy as they should be.

On Sunday as a great act of justice was done on the brigand chief, Clardulio, and two of his companions, at Campagna, which for a long time had been their headquarters. These men were taken early in the autumn, and, having been tried by court martial last week, were sentenced to be shot. Last Sunday they were taken by special train from Salerno to Eboli, and thence to Campagna, the road being strongly guarded. Where they were shot in the presence of a large crowd of persons, who showed no compassion for men who had so long rendered the country unsafe. Clardulio, it is said, completely lost his courage, and at the fatal moment was almost insensible.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE—OPINION OF THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Without ourselves prematurely anticipating the collisions which the tone of the press, especially in the West, show are believed to be imminent since the publication of the Weitzel-Mejia correspondence on the Rio Grande, we think, says the *National Intelligencer*, this a proper time to reproduce for public information the following letter addressed to Mr. Monroe while President, by Mr. Jefferson, of whom the former, pressed by the momentous issues raised by the famous Holy Alliance, had sought counsel. The celebrated declaration of Mr. Monroe, in his message to Congress, which, as a "doctrine," has ever since borne his name, the reader will perceive, had been submitted to Mr. Jefferson, and makes the subject of the following letter, which may be regarded as not only contemporaneous, but a confidential exposition of the spirit of it:

MONTICELLO, OCT. 24, 1823.

Dear Sir: The questions proposed by the letters you have sent me is the most momentous which has ever been offered to my contemplation since that of Independence. That made us a nation, this sets our compass and points out the course which we are to steer through the ocean of time opening on us. And never could we embark on it under the circumstances more auspicious. Our first and fundamental maxim should be never to entangle ourselves in the broiles of Europe. Our second, never to suffer Europe to intermeddle with cis-Atlantic affairs. America, North and South, has a set of interests distinct from those of Europe, and peculiarly her own. She should therefore have a system of her own, separate and apart from that of Europe. While the last is laboring to become the domicile of despotism, our endeavor should surely be to render our hemisphere that of freedom. One naturalization, most of all, could disturb us in this pursuit; she now offers to bind, aid, and accompany us in it. By accepting her proposition we at once detach her from the Louis, bring her mighty weight into the scale of free government, and immediately a continent at one stroke, which might otherwise linger long in doubt and difficulty. Great Britain is the nation which can do us the most harm of any one, or all on earth; and with her on our side we need not fear the whole world. With her, then, we should most sedulously cherish a cordial friendship; and nothing would tend more to knit our affections than to be fighting once more side by side, in the same cause. Not that I would purchase even her amity at the price of taking part in her wars.

But the war in which the present proposition might engage us, should that be its consequence, is not her war, but ours. Its object is to introduce and establish the American system of keeping out of our land all foreign powers, of never permitting those of Europe to intermeddle with the affairs of our nation. It is to maintain our own principle—not to depart from it. And if, to facilitate this, we can effect a division in the body of the European Powers, and draw over to our side its most powerful member, surely we should do it. But I am clearly of Canning's opinion, that it will prevent, instead of provoking war. With Great Britain withdrawn from their scale and added to that of our two continents, all Europe combined would not undertake such a war. For how would they propose to get at either enemy without superior fleet? Nor is the occasion the slightest which this proposition offers, of declaring our protest against the atrocious violations of the rights of nations, by the interference of any one in the internal affairs of another, so flagriously begun by Bonaparte, are now continued by the equally lawless Alexander, calling itself Holy.

But we have first to ask ourselves a question. Do we wish to acquire to our own confederacy any one or more of the Spanish provinces? I candidly confess that I have ever looked at Cuba as the most interesting addition which could ever be made to our system of States. The control which, with Florida Point, this island would give us over the Gulf of Mexico, and the countries and isthmus bordering on it, as well as those whose waters flow into it, would fill up the measure of our political wellbeing. Yet, as I am sensible that this can never be obtained, even with her own consent, but by war, and its independence, which is our second interest, especially the independence of England, can be secured without it, I have no hesitation in abandoning my first wish to future chances, and accepting its independence, with peace and the friendship of England, rather than its association at the expense of war and her enmity.

I could honestly, therefore, join in the declaration proposed, that we aim not at the acquisition of any of these possessions, that we will not stand in the way of any amicable arrangement between them and the mother country; but that we will oppose, with all our means, the forcible interposition of any other Power, as auxiliary, stipendiary, or under any other form or pretext, and most especially their transfer to any other Power by conquest, cession, or acquisition in any other way. I should think it, therefore, advisable that the Executive should encourage the British Government in a continuance in the disposition expressed in these letters, by an assurance of his concurrence with them as far as his authority goes; and that as it may lead to war, the declaration of which requires an act of Congress, the case shall be laid before them for consideration at their first meeting, and under the reasonable aspect in which it is seen by himself.

I have been so long weaned from political subjects, and have so long ceased to take any interest in them, that I am sensible I am not qualified to offer opinions on them worthy of any attention. But the question now proposed involves consequences so lasting and effects so decisive of our future destinies as to rekindle all the interest I have heretofore felt on such occasions, and induce me to the hazard of opinions, which will prove only my wish to contribute still my mite toward anything which may be useful to our country. And praying you to accept it at only what it is worth, I add the assurance of my constant and affectionate friendship and respect.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

MEXICAN HOSTILITY TO THE FRENCH.—A correspondent of the St. Louis *Republicans* writes from Guaymas, Mexico, as follows:

A leading merchant of this city, who returned to-day from a trip into the interior, extending two hundred and twenty miles eastward, told me that he had no idea of the bitter feeling of hatred toward the French usurpers until he went among the people. He visited San Marcial, Teopia, San Antonio, Suhuaripa and Alibechi. Everywhere he encountered most lively manifestations of enmity to the Empire. One of the chief officials at Suhuaripa said to him, "Such is the hostility to the French in this region, that a man would be safer in the hands of the Apaches than in the hands of our citizens, if they supposed he was a partisan of the French." Men and women in all the towns unanimously expressed discontent and resentment toward the French, the Imperial Empire, and all who sympathize with them. If any one of the friends of Maximilian imagine that in Sonora he has a population that, either now, or after a lapse of time, may be relied upon as supporters of his throne, they are deceived. Take away French soldiers and the small force of Mexicans paid by the French, and in twenty-four hours Sonora would send up from every town, city and ranche a tempestuous shout of joy.

☞ The Princess of Wales lately passed her twenty-first birthday, and the event was duly celebrated at Sandringham, her country seat, by a dinner to the peasantry of the vicinity, at which the Prince of Wales proposed his wife's health. He presented the lady, also, on the occasion, with a pair of Shetland ponies as a birthday gift. The Queen sent to her daughter-in-law an elegant bronze statue of the Prince Consort.

☞ In the old town of Nuremberg lately a haunted house has given much alarm to the usually stolid residents near it. The house has not been used for several years. The apparition takes usually the shape of a white owl, and appears at the traditional hour of midnight.

☞ Two children, a boy and a girl about ten years old, fell one morning last month from a high cliff of the Saxon mountain, on the Elbe, near Dresden, and were dashed to pieces.

PROFESSIONAL.

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McRae & Perkins,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Office, 280 1-2 Main,

Corner South Court street,

jan2 3m MEMPHIS, TENN.

William H. Morgan,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

—AND—

General Claim Agent,

COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS, ETC.,

DeSoto Block, over DeSoto Ins. Co.,

Madison Street,

jan7 3m MEMPHIS, TENN.

NOTICE.—The undersigned takes this method to inform his friends and the public that he has removed to the Adams Block, Second street, over store No. 227, to the office occupied by Dr. Frank Rice, with whom he has formed a partnership in the practice of Medicine in its different branches.

dec23-1m GEO. R. GRANT, M. D.

ALBERT PIKE. CHAS. W. ADAMS.

Pike & Adams,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

WILL attend to all business in the Courts of Tennessee, North Mississippi and Eastern Arkansas.

Office at present in the office of Dr. Keller, 193 Jefferson street. de5-1m*

J. R. HEISKELL. ROSS WHITE. G. W. HEISKELL.

Heiskell, White & Heiskell,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Office No. 1 Walker Building, 279½ Main street,

del 2m MEMPHIS, TENN.

L. V. DIXON. WARWICK HOUGH.

DIXON & HOUGH,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

AND

SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY.

Office Over Commercial Bank, Corner Madison and Main Streets,

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E. De F. Morgan,

Attorney at Law,

OFFICE:

Corner of North Court & Second Street,

Blythe's Building.

nov7-3m

Dr. R. L. Butt,

OFFICE At Jacobs & Co's Prescription Store

No. 376 Front Street,

Near the Gayoso House

MEMPHIS, TENN.

nov 7m

DENTAL NOTICE—REMOVAL.

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DENTISTS. 312

HAVING removed our office to the corner of Main and Monroe streets, we take pleasure in announcing to our numerous patrons and friends, both in the country and city, that we are now prepared to perform all operations appertaining to our profession, in the most judicious and skillful manner. All late improvements in Plate work will receive our personal attention, and with our long practical experience and facilities for operating, we feel safe in offering our services, with an assurance or rendering entire satisfaction to all those who may bestow on us with their confidence. Memphis Dental Depot at same place. Nos. 312 Main st.

de26-1m

RICKEY N. HART, Late of St. Louis, Mo. JNO. M. CARMACK, Memphis, Tenn.

Hart & Carmack,

ATTORNEYS and Counselors at Law, No. 42 Madison street, DeSoto Block, Memphis, Tenn. de29 1m

C. G. Armistead,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

No. 15 West Court st., bet. Front and Main,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

dec23-1m

LANDON C. HAYNES, Late of Miss. A. M. LEWIS, Late of N. Carolina.
R. S. HEATH, Late of N. Carolina. POLLOK R. LEE, of Tennessee.

Haynes, Heath, Lewis & Lee,

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DeSoto Block, Madison St.

MEMPHIS, TENN.,

☞ Will attend to all business entrusted to their care in the Courts of Law and Equity, in the city of Memphis, West Tennessee, North Mississippi, Eastern Arkansas, and elsewhere. Have also associated with them the following eminent counsel, who will attend to business in the Supreme Court of Tennessee, at Jackson, viz: Hon. Geo. S. Brien, Hon. Geo. W. Gordon, Hon. Jas. H. Thomas, Hon. Jas. E. Bailey, Hon. Jas. E. Rich, Hon. Jas. E. Caruthers