THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY BENJAMIN F. DILL. MEMPHIS, TENN., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1866. VOLUME XVI.—NUMBER 54.

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

PUBLISHED DAILY & WEEKLY

—BY—

BENJAMIN F. DILL.

To whom all Letters should be Addressed.

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HIGHLY IMPORTANT DECISION.

Supreme Court of Tennessee—Liability for Confederate Money.

The following report of a decision just made in the Supreme Court of Tennessee at Nashville, will possess general interest for the people of this State and of this city:

O. H. Wright and Robert Cantrel, in Error, vs. Wesley Overall.

This is an action of debt, brought in the Circuit Court of Shelby county, to recover eight hundred dollars, due by a promissory note executed by the plaintiffs in error, to one Sampson Yergan, and by him assigned to Reuben J. Scott, and by Scott to Overall, who sues the makers alone.

The contest here arises on a receipt for three hundred dollars, executed by Overall on the ninth of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, to Wright, one of the plaintiffs in error. The payment was in what is known as "Confederate money," and the face of the receipt shows it was to be entered as a credit on the note sued on this action. The credit was not entered, and under the instructions of the Circuit Judge to the jury, there was a verdict for the full amount of the note, with interest thereon, and judgment pronounced according to the verdict of the jury, from which an appeal in error is prosecuted in this court.

The Circuit Judge, among other things not excepted to, in substance told the jury, that the receipt was an undertaking on the part of Overall to pay, in lieu of three hundred dollars paid, should be credited on the note, and inasmuch as the credit had not been entered, the undertaking was executory, and must be supported by a good or a valuable consideration; and that "Confederate money," having been issued against public policy and without the authority of law, was neither a good or a valuable consideration.

Waiving all criticism on his Honor, the Circuit Judge's construction of the receipt, we think there is no error in the charge of which the applicants have any ground of complaint. The whole question turns upon the validity of "Confederate money," and we are not at liberty to evade it, by refining upon the distinction between executory and executed contracts. Was this "Confederate States" such a sovereign and independent political corporation or organization, as authorized it to coin money, or issue its bonds or notes, on the faith, and find, the people of the so-called "Confederate States," for the payment thereof? This is the question with which we have to deal, and however much the business transactions of the people of this State may be involved in it, we have but one duty to perform, and that is, to tread the path marked out by the law.

To coin money is an act of sovereignty, and by the older authorities, it is held of such vital importance to the honor of the State, that it was placed among the prerogatives of majesty, which could not be delegated. The faith and credit of the State was always pledged for the genuineness of the coin, and the wisdom and policy of the ancient law, would not therefore entrust the exercise of this right to any other hands than the reigning sovereign.

Under our form of Government the right to coin money is, by the Constitution, expressly delegated to Congress. But to exercise this right, requires the exertion of the sovereign power of the nation. No less power, than the consent of both Houses of Congress, with the approval of the President, can authorize the coining of money, or the issuance of the bonds or notes of the United States, predicated on the faith and credit of the nation.

The published Constitution of the "Confederate States," says not a word, nothing from us, our own with respect to the grant of these powers, and the mode of exercising them. It purports fully to confer the power to issue bonds or treasury notes, but who could that political organization lawfully exercise such power? Was it such an independent State as would authorize the exercise of sovereign powers?

It is claimed for them that they had thrown off the power and authority of the Government of the United States, and so far erected a new and independent government as to be, at least, a government *de facto*, and as such entitled to all the rights and privileges belonging to a sovereign and independent nation.

We cannot assent to this proposition. To do so, would be to settle, by judicial determination, what the Confederate States failed to achieve by arms. The very object the Confederate States had in view in the great struggle now ended in the complete triumph of the National power, was to establish a separate, independent, national existence, and failing to accomplish this object, the courts of the country can afford no relief. They are bound, as well upon principle as authority, to recognize the ancient order of things as remaining unchanged. This question is neither a new nor a doubtful one. All the authorities, both in England and America, concur in fixing its character. It is not a judicial question, but eminently a great, public, political question, which must be determined by the Legislative and Executive departments of the National Government. Halleck on International Law, section 29, while speaking on this subject, says: "Until the independence of the new State is recognized by the government of which it was before a part, or by the Foreign State, when its severeignty is drawn in question, courts of justice and private individuals, are bound to consider the ancient state of things as remaining unchanged."

In the case of Rose vs. Himly four Cranch, two hundred and fourteen, this question came directly under review, and Chief Justice Marshall, in delivering the opinion of the Court, said: "The colony of St. Domingo, originally belonging to France, had broken the bond which connected her to the parent State, had declared herself independent, and was maintaining to support that independence by arms. France still asserted her claim of sovereignty, and had employed a military force in support of that claim. A war *de facto* unquestionably existed between France and St. Domingo. It has been argued that colony, having declared itself a sovereign State, and having thus far maintained its sovereignty by arms, must be considered and treated by other nations as sovereign *in fact*, and as being entitled to maintain the same intercourse with the world that is maintained by other belligerent nations. In support of this argument the doctrines of Vattel have been particularly referred to. But the language of that writer is obviously addressed to sovereigns and *not to courts*. It is for governments to decide whether they will consider St. Domingo as an independent nation, and until such decision shall be made, or *France shall relinquish her claim*, courts of justice must consider the ancient state of things as remaining unaltered, and the sovereign power of France over the colony unchanged.

This question again came before the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of Hoyt vs. Gelston, 3 Wheaton, 324, when the principle settled in Rose vs. Himly was fully recognized. See also the Santissima Trinidad, and the St. Ander—7 Wheaton 283—and Kennett et al. vs. Chambers, 14 Howard, 38. And still in a later case, in the trial of the Sarasvanal pirates, in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern district of New York, Mr. Justice Nelson, with whom Shipman, Judge, concurred, while delivering the opinion of the Court, said: "It is claimed that the Confederate States have thrown off the power and authority of the general government—have a new and independent government in its place, and have maintained against the whole military and naval power of the former, that it is at least a government *defacto*, and entitled to all the rights and privileges that belong to a sovereign and independent nation. The claim, also, constitutional or otherwise, has been strongly urged, and the law of nations, and the commentaries of eminent publicists, have been referred to as justifying the secession or revolt of these Confederate States. Great ability and research have been displayed by the learned counsel, on this branch of the case. But the court do not deem it pertinent or material to enter into this wide field of inquiry. This branch of the defense involves considerations that do not belong to the courts of the country. It involves the considerations of great public political questions, which belong to departments of our government that have charge of our foreign relations—the legislative and executive departments—and when decided by them, the court follows their decision, and until these departments have recognized the existence of the new government, the courts of the nation cannot."

The learned Judge after declaring that this had been the uniform course of decision and practice of the Courts of the United States, goes on further to say:

"The revolt of the Spanish Colony of South America, and the new Government erected on separating from the mother country, were acknowledged by an act of Congress, on the recommendation of the President in eighteen hundred and twenty-two. Prior to this recognition, and during the civil war between Spain and her colonies, it was the declared policy of our Government to treat both parties as belligerents, entitled equally to the rights of asylum and hospitality, and to consider them in respect to the neutral relation and duties of our Government as equally entitled to the sovereign rights of war as against each other. This was also the doctrine of the courts, which they derived from the policy of the government following the political departments of the government, as it respects our relations with new governments, created on the overthrow of the old. And if this is the rule of the Federal courts, in case of a revolt and erection of a new government, as it respects foreign nations, much more is the rule applicable when the question arises in respect to a revolt, and the erection of a new government within the limits and against the authority of the government under which we are engaged in administering her laws." And in this connection it is proper to say, as the Confederate States must first be recognized by the political department of the mother government, in order to be recognized by the courts of the country, namely, the legislative and executive departments, we must look to the acts of those departments as evidence of the fact. The act is the act of the nation through her constitutional public authorities."

The reason of this rule is so obvious, that it requires no comment to enforce it; and at the same time it is so fixed and determinate, that it admits of no latitude of construction. The courts are bound to follow the action of the political departments of the Federal Government, and when they fail or refuse to recognize the existence of the new government, the courts do judicially notice that administer the laws as they exist under the old. Any other rule of practice would break up the harmony of the government itself, and expose its political and judicial departments to continued conflicts. The one might reorganize the "Confederate States" as a Government *de facto*, and the other refuse—what, in such a case, would judge between them? So, also, of the erection of a new foreign government, the one might recognize it as a sovereign and independent power, and the other refuse. Such a practice would involve the nation in interminable conflicts of power at home, and endless difficulties abroad. The act of recognizing the existence of a new government, is the act of the nation itself, and the highest exercise of sovereign power, and if done by any inferior department, would avail nothing either to the new government or to its citizens. What advantage, if by any possibility the Courts were to recognize the Confederate States as a government *de facto*, would accrue to those who once claimed to be citizens under it? Such a recognition, if it were legally possible, could only have an international operation. It could not beneficially effect individuals. "The Confederate Government" *de facto*, or otherwise, that enacted its laws, has ceased to exist—it has no power to enforce them—and surely it will not be contended that the Courts of the United States, or any Federal, are bound to execute the laws of an extinct, insurgent power, enacted against the policy and authority of the Government of the United States, and expressly for its overthrow. Such a principle, we apprehend, would be unprecedented, and directly operative to enable the insurgents to take advantage of their own wrong—a principle abhorrent to the laws of civilized nations, and no where to be tolerated. No rights or protection can accrue to individuals under Confederate laws. They were enacted without the lawful authority, and against the policy, laws and Constitution of the United States, and the courts of the country are bound to treat them as if they had never been promulgated.

Applying these principles to the case under consideration, there can be no difficulty in determining the rights of the parties. The payment is evidenced by the receipt, having been made in "Confederate money," was utterly void. The paper itself having been issued against public policy—for an unlawful and illegal purpose, and without any authority of law of which the court can take cognizance, stand not be held a worthless bank paper, issued by a legally constituted corporation, than such a paper, issued without any legal authority whatever, and therefore worthless in the payment for property or pre-existing debts.

"This principle has been sanctioned by this court in the case of forged or counterfeit paper. In the case of Wan vs. Street & Co., two Hens, six hundred and nine, the court said: "A payment of genuine bank notes, supposed by both parties to be good, though in fact worthless, will be binding, and the loss must fall on the receiver, in the absence of fraud. It is otherwise if the notes be not genuine—not what they purport to be. So a payment in forged paper would be void and have no effect as a credit or payment for property or pre-existing debts."

Much more must this principle be applicable to the notes purporting to be money, wrongfully against public policy as well as the laws and Constitution of the United States, and expressly for their overthrow.

But we do not say that a case might not arise, involving Confederate money as the basis of an executed contract, where the rights of the parties were vested, which the courts, for the repose of society, would not disturb. In this case, the credit was not entered, and that the application of the principle is without embarrassment.

Affirm the judgment.

R. J. MCKINNEY, HILLIGAN, Judge.

Attest: S. G. FRAZER, Clerk.

From the Boston Herald, Jan. 1.

SUICIDE IN BOSTON.

The Victim Concerned in the Plot to Assassinate Mr. Lincoln.

A case of self destruction occurred in the South End Saturday afternoon, which is at least of a melancholy character. Richard Owens, the suicide, was a man of some thirty-five years of age, who followed the occupation of a landscape painter. He arrived in this city on the fifteenth ult., and represented that he came from Zanesville, O., where he said he had friends. He obtained employment at Hrune's window-shade store, No. six hundred and six Washington street, at a fair remunerative price, showing himself a master of his profession and gave unusual satisfaction. At this time he appeared to be in destitute circumstances, if a scanty garb and empty pocketed note destitution. But with the proceeds of his labor he improved in outfits and appearance, and produced a favorable impression upon his employer and his associates. Within a day or two past, however, he manifested the appearance of not being more or less under the influence of liquor, seemed rather more depressed than usual, and talked of killing himself. No one supposed he really contemplated such an act, however, and no particular notice was taken of his remark. On Saturday he requested some money of his employer, which the latter at first refused, fearing it would be expended for liquor. In the afternoon, Owens went to Starkweather's gallery, to have some likenesses of himself taken, and while sitting manifested so much uneasiness that the artist was compelled to request him to sit quietly in order that a correct picture might be taken. Owens replied that it would be "all right when poor Dick is gone."

Having secured his pictures, Owens returned to Mr. Bruce's store, and having inclosed some of them in envelopes, directed them to various parties. Mr. Bruce questioned him as to his history, and in response he talked quite strangely, saying he had been on the frontier during the war, and had served with the guerrillas Mosby; that he was also connected with Booth in the plot to assassinate President Lincoln, and that he indorsed Booth's course. Presently he went upstairs, and hastily ascended to Mr. Bryce heard the report of a pistol, and on hurrying to the spot he found Owens lying dead upon the floor with a single barreled pistol, with which he had shot himself in the forehead, lying by his side. The affair occurred about half past two o'clock. No one here having any knowledge of Owens before his arrival, his body was given in charge of an undertaker, and will await for a reasonable time any claim that may be made upon it. Temporary insanity was undoubtedly the immediate cause of the act.

☞ The well known traveler and lecturer, M. Julius de Chaumpagny, while examining certain Etruscan walls and rivers in Calabria, in October, was surprised by brigands, who conveyed him and his companion to the mountains. They imagined his sketches to be military plans of the country, and that he was an emissary of the King of Italy, who is known to be resolved to extirpate these bandits. After the first shock, at least accounts, was wrapped in uncertainty.

LETTER FROM RAPHAEL SEMMES TO HIS BROTHER, SAM. M. SEMMES.

A Washington paper has been furnished with the following letter written by Raphael Semmes, late commander of the Confederate cruiser Alabama, and now awaiting trial in that city, written by him in August last, to his brother, Samuel M. Semmes, at Cumberland, Md.

MOBILE, ALA., Aug. 12, 1865.

My Dear Brother: The cessation of the war leaves me at liberty to renew my correspondence with you, without subjecting you to suspicion and annoyance; and I need not say to you how grateful to the yearnings of my heart is this long suspended privilege. You have been frequently in my thoughts during our unfortunate struggle, and I have often felt much solicitude on your account, lest a part of the odium and ill will which a zealous performance of my duty has called down upon my head from a "mad nation," should attach to you and your family, and operate to your injury. Indeed, I have no doubt but that the prejudice against me was the secret of the barbarous and malignant persecution of your son, of which I heard only a few days since from my wife's friend and relation, Mrs. Judge Spencer, of Cincinnati. I have never inquired as to your opinions and conduct during the war, being content to leave you the same liberty of choice and action that I claimed for myself. I knew that whatever you did, you would do like a man of honor, and I rested satisfied. Besides, you had been for some time retired from active life by your want of health. As for myself, I have nothing to regret, save only the loss of our independence. My conscience, which is the only earthly tribunal of which a good man should be afraid, bears me witness of the uprightness of my intention in choosing my course when, with many regrets, I severed my connection with the old Government and hasten to the defence of my home and section; and now, upon reviewing the whole of my subsequent career, I can see no act with which I have to reproach myself as unbecoming a man of honor and a gentleman. I approved the secession movement of the Southern States, though I had no agency in it. I thought that a separation of those two sections of our Republic, which had been engaged in a deadly moral conflict for thirty years, would ultimately result to the great advantage of them both. The world was wide enough for them to live apart, and peace, I thought, would be the fruit of their mutual independence of each other. Although I cared very little about the institution of slavery, I thought that the subordinate position of the inferior race was its proper position. I believed that the doctrine of State Rights was the only doctrine which would save our Republic from the fate of all other Republics that had gone before us in the history of the world. I believed that this doctrine had been violated, and that it never would be sufficiently respected by the controlling masses of the Northern section to prevent them defiantly with sacrilegious hands our national bond of Union wheresoever its letter was meant to guard the peculiar rights of the South. Believing this, there was but one course which a faithful Southern man could pursue, and maintain his self respect. I pursued that course. When the alternative was presented to me of adhering to the allegiance due to my State or to the United States, I chose the former. Having taken my side, I gave it zealous and earnest support. I spent four years in active service, and only ceased to labor for my cause when it was no longer possible. I rendered this service without ever having treated a prisoner otherwise than humanely, and I may say, often kindly; and without ever having committed an act of war at any time, or in any manner, which was not sanctioned by the laws of war; yet my name will probably go down to posterity in the unruthful histories that will be written by bigoted and venal historians as a sort of Ellis Board of Capt. Kidd. But I am content, my brother. My conscience is clear, my self respect has been preserved, and my sense of manhood remains unimpaired. I think, too, the South will be content, notwithstanding her immense losses and sacrifices. If she had yielded to the intolerant exactions of Northern selfishness and fanaticism, without appealing to the arbitrament of war, she would have played a craven and unworthy part. It is better to lose everything than our honor and manhood. I know you will believe me, my brother, when I tell you that I should feel greatly humbled in my own opinion, were I this day entitled to wear an Admiral's flag in the old navy, and in possession of all the means and appliances of wealth, if I thought my honors and rewards had been gained by a sacrifice of creed. The preservation of my own self respect is infinitely preferable to all such gains. I have come out of the war poor, but, God willing, I shall make a support for my family. The President treats us as outlaw, unworthy of amnesty. I have nothing to say. If I am deemed unworthy to be a citizen, I can remain in my native land as an alien. A magnanimous people would have passed an act of general amnesty, it being absurd and ridiculous to talk about rebels and traitors in connection with such a revolution as has swept over the length and breadth of this land, in which States, and not individuals merely, were the actors. But enough of this subject. I am still in Mobile, but it is yet uncertain where I shall go, or what I shall do. If I save five or six thousand dollars out of the wreck of my affairs, it will be fully as much as I expect. I think of retiring into the country, where, upon a small farm, I can live in obscurity and peace the few years that remain to me. My children are all grown; are well educated, and will be able, if the worst comes to the worst, to take care of themselves.

Remember me kindly to your family, my dear brother, and write me hear from you. We have become old men. We have both had our troubles, but the chain of affection which binds me to you remains unaffected by the cares of the world, and is as bright now as when we slept in each other's arms.

Your affectionate brother,

R. SEMMES.

Address "R. Semmes, Esq."

GRAND CONSISTORY OF LOUISIANA.

The annual Assembly of the Grand Consistory of Sub. P. P., thirty-second D., of the State of Louisiana, was held at Grand Lodge Masonic Hall on Wednesday, December twenty-seventh, when the following election of grand officers was made. Harmony prevailing:

Wm. H. Perkins, 32d, Lieutenant Grand Commander in Chief.
John L. Lewis, 32d, Ill. Deputy Comm. in Chief.
Thomas Urquhart, 32d, Ill. Lieutenant Commander.
Hy. P. Buckley, 32d, 32 Lieut. Commander.
Sam'l M. Todd, 32d, Grand Chancellor.
Edward Pierce, 32d, Grand Treasurer.
W. P. Coleman, 32d, Min. of State.
Jos. de Silva, 32d, Grand Archivist.
Pascual Lagarde, 32d, Grand Hospitaller.
Emmet D. Craig, 32d, Grand Master of Cer.
John C. Smith, 32d, Grand Standard Bearer.
Zebulon M. Pike, 32d, Grand Capt. of Guards.
O. Sontag, 32d, Grand Tyler.

The Ineffable degrees of the ancient and accepted Rite—Albert Pike Lodge of Perfection, number one, under the jurisdiction of the Grand Consistory of Louisiana, and controlling the Ineffable degrees of the Rite held a meeting for the election of officers in the Grand Lodge Hall on Friday, twenty-second ultimo, with the following result:

Lumet D. Craig, 32d, T. P. M.
Jos. F. Montague, 32d, I. P. M.
J. C. Smith, 32d, S. W.
John A. Stevenson, 32d, J. W.
Emanuel Rosser, 30th, Treasurer.
Z. M. Pike, 32d, Secretary.
Harmon Hanks, 32d, Orator.
Wm. C. Driver, M. C.
J. S. Carlton, 30th, C. of G.

THE DESTITUTE NEGROES IN THE SOUTH.

—The agents of the Freedmen's Bureau in different parts of the South have lately made numerous appeals to the freedmen's friends in New England for relief for the destitute. It appears that New England sends school marms and school books, and there its charity stops. The Boston *Advertiser* (radical) says: The New England Freedmen's Aid Society have received the following appeal from North Carolina, which should meet with a generous response:

"SUPT'S OFFICE, BUREAU R. F. AND A. L.
SALISBURY, N. C., Dec. 16, 1865.

"I am induced to write you to see if any clothing for women and children (formerly slaves) can be sent here by the benevolent society which you represent.

"There are in my district, comprising about fifty counties, over two hundred women, many of them having young children, utterly dependent upon the Government for support. We can House and feed them, but they need clothing. We can also draw clothing for the men, but nothing whatever for the women.

"If anything can be sent, directed to me, I will see it properly distributed among the destitute at Greensboro', Charlotte and Salisbury. So far as I know, the freed people in this district have received nothing whatever from any benevolent societies, save a few school books, which will not keep them warm.

"Brevet Col. U. S. Vols., Superintendent."

☞ A year or more ago it was announced that a process had been discovered for extracting sugar from Indian corn. The matter was discussed quite extensively, and high expectations were raised as to the result of the experiment. The process has been carefully tested, but thus far without any successful result. The syrup made from the corn starch is very handsome, but contains less saccharine matter than ordinary sugarhouse syrup, and is liable to become sour very soon after production. If the last named difficulty can be overcome, the discovery may still be rendered quite valuable, although it should not add to the supply of sugar.

☞ A barber apprentice, aged eighteen cut his master's throat, in Baltimore, with a razor. The youth was jealous of his master.

PROFESSIONAL.

GILBERT MOYERS. WM. W. DEDRICK.
Moyers & Dedrick,
Attorneys at Law.
And Solicitors for Claimants,
No 46 North Court Square,
oct5 1m MEMPHIS, TENN.

J. W. CLAPP. C. F. VANCE. J. A. ANDERSON.
Late of Holly Springs, Miss.
Clapp, Vance & Anderson,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
Office—Selden Building.
No. 15 Madison Street,
ja7 1m MEMPHIS, TENN.

GEO. P. JONES, M. D. ALLEN STERLING, M. D.
Drs. Jones & Sterling,
OFFICE,
239 MAIN STREET, 239
Northwest cor. Main and Jefferson Sts.
Dr. JONES may be found at the office day and night. Dr. STERLING's residence No. 66 Madison street between 2d and 3d streets.
ja7-1m

EYE AND LUNG DISEASE.
DR. J. M. ROGERS,
SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN. Office hours, 8 to 10 a.m.—2 to 4 p.m. Jackson Block 371, corner Main and Gayoso streets. ja6-1m

DUNCAN K. STAR. NARLAND L. PERKINS.
Late of N. Carolina.
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,
jan2 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. 267, to the office occupied by Dr. Frank Rice, with whom he has formed a partnership in the practice of Medicine in its different branches.
dec28-1m 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. Kellersberg's Medical Cabinet.
dec8-1m

J. R. HEISKELL. MOSES WHITE. C. 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,
nov16 3m *MEMPHIS, TENN.*

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 Jacobi & Co's Prescription Store,
No. 376 Front Street,
Near the Gayoso House
nov 3m MEMPHIS, TENN.

DENTAL NOTICE—REMOVAL.
DRS. J. B. & WM. WASSON,
312 **DENTISTS.** *312*
HAVING removed our office to the corner of Main and Monroe streets, we take pleasure in announcing to our former patrons and friends, both in the country and city, that we are now prepared to perform all operations however difficult and intricate, belonging to dental surgery, in the most judicious and skillful manner. All late improvements in Plate work will receive our personal attention, and with our practical experience and facilities for operating, we feel safe in offering our services, with a certainty of rendering entire satisfaction to all those who may favor us with their confidence. Memphis Dental Depot at same place, No. 312 Main st. dec8-1m

HENRY N. HART, JNO. M. CARMACK,
Late of St. Louis, Mo. Memphis, Tenn.
Hart & Carmack,
ATTORNEYS and Counsellors at Law, No. 42 Madison street, Deboto Block, Memphis, Tenn. dec9 1m

C. G. Armistead,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
No. 15 West Court st., bet. Front and Main,
MEMPHIS, TENN.
dec12-1m

LANDON C. HAYNES, A. M. LEWIS,
of Tennessee. Late of N. Carolina.
R. H. HEATH, POTZER & LEE,
Late of N. Carolina. of Tennessee.
Haynes, Heath, Lewis & Lee,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
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, when specially retained. nov29 2m dec20

J. C. M'DAVITT. LEWIS BOND.
McDavitt & Bond,
Attorneys at Law & Conveyancers,
No. 274 Second Street,
Room No. 11, Ayres Building, (up stairs,)
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.
☞ ABSTRACTS OF TITLE to all FORT PICKERING, MEMPHIS and SURBURAN LOTS furnished at the shortest notice.
We have the ABSTRACT and COMPLETE INDEX of the Register's Books, compiled by the late HENRY A. OBNE, for the reliability of which we refer to all the old members of the Memphis bar.
We practice in all the Courts at Memphis, State and Federal, and will pay prompt attention to COLLECTIONS. dec6 1m

BOOTS AND SHOES.

F. G. TERRY. W. R. MITCHELL.
Late Hicks, Terry & Co. Late Cossitt, Hill & Co.
TERRY & MITCHELL,
Exclusively Wholesale Dealers,
—IN—
BOOTS, SHOES And Hats,
203 MAIN STREET, 203
(Webster Block,)
Memphis : : : Tenn.
We are receiving large additions to our stock
Boots, Shoes and Hats,
Direct from the Manufacturers, which make our stock complete.
City and Country Merchants will please notice that we
Buy for and Sell to the Trade Only.
dec8-1m TERRY & MITCHELL.

M. APP,
THOSE WISHING TO PURCHASE
BOOTS & SHOES,
Will do well to call on M. App,
No. 300 Front Street, (No. 300
Between Union & Gayoso, or at
Branch No. 17 Jefferson Street,
As he has at present one of the most fashionable stocks of goods in the city, which he offers to the public at greatly reduced prices. Fine Pumps and Well Boots at $12; Plain Jopseleeke and Stormbottom Boots, at $13. All work warranted.
ja7-3m

Cotton Plow Lines.
We are agents for the Memphis Cotton Mill, and have in store one hundred Cotton Plow Lines, which will be sold to Merchants at Factory prices.
Orders for Rope of any size will be filled promptly and at prices lower than at Eastern Mills.
A. J. WHITE & CO.,
Dealer in Hardware 264 Front street.
dec27-1m

BROKERS.

W. P. Orne,
LAND AGENT,
No. 9 Post Office Building,
MEMPHIS, TENN.
☞ Refers to all the Old Settlers of North Mississippi.
☞ Business Solicited. de5-3m

JNO. F. CAMERON. *Late of Tenn. National Bank*
H. CARY. *Late Teller of Franklin Insurance Co*
Cameron & Carey,
No. 12 Jefferson St.,
BROKERS, BROKERS,
—And dealers in—
Gold, Silver & Uncurrent Money
Orders for coin and uncurrent money promptly filled.
☞ Refer by permission to Choate & Co., Memphis; Tennessee National Bank, do.; E. M. Avery, cashier, and A. M. Foute, late President Gayoso Savings Institute; H. P. Hollins, President Home Ins. and Trust Co. dec8 3m

J. D. MASON, Jackson, Tennessee.
A. STEPHENS, Memphis, Tenn., Special Agent for Benefit of Widows & Co., Commission Merchants, New Orleans.
Mason & Stephens,
Collecting & Commercial Agents,
195 MAIN STREET,
(Up stairs.) MEMPHIS, TENN.
We make liberal advances on consignments to our friends in New York, Boston or New Orleans. jan5 3m

J. W. Hopkins & Co.,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
Little Rock, Arkansas.
J. W. HOPKINS, formerly real estate broker and agent, at Memphis, Tenn.; John W. Faust, attorney at law and general insurance agent, and James A. Martin, land surveyor at Little Rock, Ark., offer their services to the public generally as Agents for the Collection of all Civil Claims, for the Sale and Payment of Taxes on all Property entrusted to their care. All commissions promptly answered. Mr. Hopkins, of this firm, will be found in business hours at No. 1, Post Office Building, office of W. L. Barnett & Co., for a few weeks to come. We have on hand a large number of Pine Plantations; some for sale and some for rent, many of which are on the Mississippi, Arkansas, Ouachita, Sunflower and other rivers, and near the same Large and Small Places. Also, about Two Hundred Thousand Acres of Chicot Cotton Lands, selected for settlement, all priced Low, Very Low. J. W. HOPKINS & CO.
Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 19, 1865. dec20 1m*

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, Pittsburg.
Treasurer, WILLIAM SEIBERT, Pittsburg.
Secretary, CHRISTIAN SEIBERT, Pittsburg.
Superintendent of the Mines:
LORENZ HOFFMAN, Webster, Penn.
General Business Superintendent:
T. BOSWELL PHILLIPS, Philadelphia.
Directors:
NICHOLAS SCHNEIDER,
Charles Seibert, Jonathan Seibert,
Lorenz Hoffman, T. Boswell Phillips,
Joseph Seymour, Joseph Seibert,
Philip Eichenlaub, Jacob Dressel.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE,
No. 89 Water Street, Pittsburg, Penn.
General Agents for Tennessee,
M. C. CAYCE & CO.
No. 56 Jefferson Street,
MEMPHIS, TENN.,
☞ Of whom Circulars and all further information may be obtained. dec28 3m

M. C. CAYCE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS,
Commission Merchants.
GENERAL AGENTS AND
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.
JEFFERSON STREET, NO. 56
Where we can be found in the same old Pin. Near the Post Office, in Genesi Stand.
We are always found at your Command.
Forty long years in the Auction.
The last Twenty at the Arcade.
Rock, all kinds will rocket our attention.
And every other article you can mention.
When you remember we have toiled in the
You can visit the Arcade without any Fears.
nov5-3m.

General Land Agents.
W. F. SALE, Of Arkansas. J. C. MACCARE Late of Mississippi.
Sale & Maccabe,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS
HELENA, ARKANSAS.
Have for Sale or Rent fine improved Upland and Bottom Plantations in Arkansas and Mississippi, 100,000 Acres of Lands for sale or rent in tracts from 200 acres to 2,000 acres. Taxes on lands paid. Debts promptly collected.
dec15 1m

MISCELLANEOUS.

GROVER & BAKER'S
CELEBRATED
ELASTIC STITCH
SEWING MACHINES,
Were awarded
The Highest Premiums
Over all competitors, at the State Fairs of New York, Vermont, Iowa, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Oregon, and at every respectable Institute and County Fair, held in 1865.
These machines are adapted to all descriptions of work. They hem, fell, cord, tuck, quilt, bind, braid and embroider, with equal facility. They are simple, durable, easy managed, and not liable to get out of order; require no rewinding of thread; work equally well with silk, cotton or linen; on cotton, silk, linen or woolen fabrics, and are the only machines that sew perfectly, and embroider perfectly.
Salesroom 303 Main Street,
☞ Up Stairs.☜
All kinds of
Ladies' and Childrens' Garments,
Made up with neatness and dispatch.
Embroidery, braiding, cording, tucking, quilting, etc., done at low rates.
303 Main Street,
Over Mansfield's Drug Store,
dec8 1m *MEMPHIS, TENN.*

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,
(LATE CROW'S,)
WASHINGTON, D. C.
THIS leading Hotel, Renovated and refurnished, is now in perfect order for the reception and accommodation of its old patrons.
dec8-6m

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 either we they will not be admitted within the inclosure.
Tickets can be had at all times at J. C. Holst & Co.'s, Main street; W. R. 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. THOS. SEWARD,
dec-4m Superintendent.

SADDLERY.

MOORES & CO., Cincinnati. EDWARD LEDGE, Memphis.
HENRY M. FERGUSON, Agt., Memphis.
MOORES, SMITH & CO.
Importers and Dealers in
Hides, Oil and Leather,
SADDLERY HARDWARE,
India Rubber Belting,
SADDLES AND BRIDLES,
Farmers, Carriers, and Shoemakers Tools and Findings,
Wagon, Coach and Buggy Harness,
Saddle Bags, Collars, Etc.,
HARNESS,
Trace and Breech Chains,
In offering our very large and complete assortment of
GOODS
In our line,
We do so with the FULLEST CONFIDENCE that we can offer
Better Inducements to Cash Buyers
than any house in the Southwest.
Being connected with one of the largest
Saddlery, Hardware and Manufacturing Establishments
In this country, enables us to offer our goods as LOW as they can be had in
St. Louis or Cincinnati.
We earnestly request an examination of our stock by
MERCHANTS & MANUFACTURERS
before purchasing elsewhere.
MOORES, SMITH & CO.,
No. 303 MAIN STREET, Provine Building, Sign den Stirrup.
nov5-3m

MISCELLANEOUS.

TAYLOR & M'EWEN
TAYLOR, M'EWEN, DUKE & CO.,
DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
CLOTHING, GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
Plantation & Family Supplies,
GENERALLY.
LIQUORS EXCEPTED.
Commission Merchants,
FOR THE SALE OF
COTTON
—AND—
COUNTRY PRODUCE.
DRY GOODS HOUSE,
(Old Stand) 322 Main Street.
WAREHOUSE AND COTTON SHED,
Nos. 81, 83 and 85 Adams Street.
nov28-3m

BEST Bolting Cloths,
FOR SALE BY
Taylor, McEwen, Duke & Co.,
No. 322 Main Street, Memphis.
BOLTING CLOTHS.
Spinning Wheels.
Spinning Jennies.
Cotton and Wool Yarns.
Sole and Upper Leather.
Huron Grind Stones.
Window Sash and Glass.
Corn Shellers, Stock Kettles, Plows, Axes, Traces,