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BY BENJAMIN F. DILL. MEMPHIS, TENN., THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1866. VOLUME XVI.—NUMBER 55.

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

PUBLISHED DAILY & WEEKLY

—BY—

BENJAMIN F. DILL.

To whom all Letters should be Addressed.

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From the New York World.

MEXICO.

Maximilian's Decree of Outlawry—Letter from M. Romero—Correspondence Between the Governments of the United States and France—Important Statements by the French Minister for Foreign Affairs—France Disclaims all Responsibility for Maximilian's Acts—Affairs in Mexico, etc.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4, 1866.

There has just been issued from the Public Printing Bureau, the message of the President heretofore transmitted to the Senate, in response to a resolution asking for information on the subject of a decree of the so-called Emperor of Mexico, of the third of October last. A copy of this decree has already been published, and Mr. Romero, the Mexican Minister, in calling the attention of Secretary Seward to it and other papers in October last, says:

In the usurper's proclamation of the second instant, the Duke supposes contrary to the fact that the Constitutional President of the Mexican Republic had abandoned the national territory, and from this false hypothesis he concludes that the defenders of independence, whom he calls "bandits," in obedience to orders received from the French, have no leader. It is nothing new for the usurper to call those patriots who sustain the cause of independence and the institutions of Mexico "bandits," nor is it new to him to treat them as such, with a severity that would be called excessive if applied to criminals of the lowest order. The subsequent decree promulgated in his proclamation of the third of November last. Now Maximilian wishes to regulate this established system of assassination, by a decree issued on the third instant, creating the most informal military tribunals, extending their jurisdiction to every person in the country found armed without license from his usurped government, regardless of the numbers and character of the party he belongs to. In this decree, exclusively tyrannical, he condemns to death every armed man who is not a French soldier or a traitor, and even those who will proffer information which will aid the defenders of their country, and sanctions severe penalties for the mere act of concealing a patriot or the crime of circulating alarming news; and it has been carried out by his French directors, who have been, by the system of court martial, sending to the scaffold the peaceful citizens, called guerillas, and even military officers of the national army, who could not be called so. This extraordinary severity is in open contradiction to the solemn and peaceful promises made in the first proclamation on landing at Vera Cruz, dated May the twenty-third, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, etc., etc.

Mr. Romero, in another letter to Secretary Seward, dated November twenty-fourth, says:

This ferocious and bloody decree, the most cruel ever promulgated, has already begun to be executed. It is now my painful duty to inform you that on the thirteenth of October last, the Gens. Arteaga and Salazar, and Cols. Diaz, Parrodi, Villa, Gomez, Perez, Milenzis, and Villanos, five Lieutenant-Colonels, eight commandants, and a number of subordinate officers, were surprised and taken prisoners by the French forces in the town of Santa Anna Amatlan, State of Morelos, as appears from the official dispatch sent to the usurper, of which I enclose a copy in French. Those Generals and Colonels belonged to the regular army of the Republic, were officers of education and profession, and have fought for the independence of their country from the time of the French first landed in Mexico. These distinguished Mexicans were executed in accordance with the above mentioned bloody decree of the usurper of Mexico. I have information, of the truth of which there unhappily is no doubt, that the two Generals and four Colonels were barbarously sacrificed in flagrant violation of the laws of war and every principle of justice.

It further appears from the documents that on the twenty-eighth of October the Chargé d'Affaires Corwin informed Mr. Seward that it had been reported at the city of Mexico for the three preceding days, and generally believed, that on the twenty-first of that month the Generals Arteaga and Salazar and the four colonels were shot at Uruapan, but that no official report of the execution had been published. Mr. Corwin also refers to the first article of the decree, showing that all those belonging to the armies fighting for the Republican Government will be shot if taken prisoners by the Imperial troops.

Mr. Seward, on the third of November, addressed a letter to our Minister at Paris, saying:

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And on the twenty-eight of the same month Mr. Seward addressed another letter to Mr. Bigelow, saying:

With reference to my dispatch of the third instant, it is now my painful duty to acquaint you that information has been received from the Minister of the Republican Government of Mexico, accredited to this Government, to the effect that the sanguinary policy referred to in the above named dispatch has actually been inaugurated by the execution of several distinguished officers of the liberal forces, who had been surprised and captured by the Imperialists in the town of Santa Anna Amatlan, namely, Gens. Arteaga and Salazar, and Cols. Diaz, Porcebo, Villa, Gomez, Perez, Milenzis, and Villanos, five Lieutenant-Colonels, eight commanders, and a number of subordinate officers. It devolves upon me to instruct you again to call the serious attention of the Imperial Government to this subject, and to inform M. Drouyn de Lhuys that these events have been received with the most concern by the Government of the United States. Upon investigation they should prove, as there is too strong ground for believing that they are well founded, we cannot suffer ourselves to doubt that, so far as the Government of France is concerned, it can never countenance proceedings which are so repugnant to the sentiments of modern civilization and humanity.

Mr. Bigelow, under date of Paris, Nov. thirteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, writes to Mr. Seward as follows:

Sir: The (M. Drouyn de Lhuys) here referred to the representation I had made in regard to the shooting of the Mexican prisoners taken in war, and in reply to the case of Madame de Yturbide. Why, he said, do you not go to President Juarez? We are not the Government of Mexico, and you do us too much honor to treat us as such. We had to go to Mexico with an army to secure certain important interests, but we are not responsible for Maximilian or his Government. He is accountable to you as to any other Government if he violates its rights, and you have the same remedies there that we had.

Mr. Seward under date of December tenth, informs Mr. Romero that the latter's dispatch and its accompaniments, for which he tenders his thanks, have received the consideration to which they were justly entitled by this government.

Prominent Liberals Forbidden to Take the Oath of Allegiance to the Empire—Maximilian Compliments the Empress of France—Upside Defeated Mexican Liberal Chief.

VERA CRUZ, Dec. 23, 1865.

There appears to be an evident disposition to take advantage of the amnesty decree of the Emperor, which has been extended fifteen days, on the eighth inst., in the district of Orizaba, Don Ignacio Mendizival, commissioned by Juarez as commandant of a squadron of cavalry, presented himself for pardon to one of the chief Indices. This person had exercised considerable personal influence among the people—more indeed, than many of much higher position—from his elevated personal character, and his unselfish patriotism. Gen. Manuel Ruiz, Minister of the Supreme Court of the Juarez administration, delivered himself up to the commander Pillot, at the Rio Florida, District of Durango, on December first, declaring himself separated from the Republic, after having forwarded to President Juarez a protest against his prolongation of power effect, of the eighth of November.

From Puebla, we learn of the exchange of prisoners who were in the power of Riva Palacio, and among them, Gens. Santiago Tapia and Juan Ramirez, persons of elevated character, and influential for "law and order" in that community. From Orizaba, we hear that the transit of carts and wagons upon the national road, is fearful—that lately but one train had arrived at Chilhualta from the Paso del Macho. Two squadrons of cavalry had been dispatched from Puebla for Matamoras, belonging to the regiment of the Empress; and from various quarters, other efficient troops are on their way to the same point—taken from posts where they can best be spared. From Sinaloa, private advices intimate that the military representatives of the Juarez Government are in much greater numbers than is known at the capital.

On the twelfth instant, the first telegraph dispatches passed over the lines between Merida and Sisal, Yucatan, it being the day of celebration of the inauguration and working of that enterprise. The Emperor has sent to the Empress of France the insignia of the order of "civil merit," for her heroic devotion during the cholera in Paris, to the sick in the public and private hospitals, ministering and directing at the bedsides of the dying and convalescent, inspiring hopes in all by her noble and fearless conduct.

On the night of the sixth a detachment under the command of Col. Conway, left Guanajuato to operate against the Jouralists in Michoacan, where a great deal of licentious mischief has been perpetrated with impunity; and as this force is to combine with other columns, strong hopes are entertained that in the result the people will not be disappointed. As to Uguilds, long the terror of highways, villages and hamlets, with his bandits, it is said that his troops have been completely routed by another band of the same class, under a rival chief. He was surprised while sleeping at a farm, and all his men killed but two, while Uguilds (who never sleeps in the same bivouac with his men), in thisease, mounted his horse without saddle or accoutrements. Orders have been issued that wherever he is found he is to be shot as an outlaw.

On the twenty-second we received news from Sonora that the imperial troops were pursuing the guerilla fragments of Flermesillo. Two chiefs had been captured and shot. The enemy had been brought into action twice, by attacks upon its rear guard, and were compelled to abandon two pieces of field ordnance. It is reported in Ures that Garcia Morales, after his defeat in the ridge of Carmen, had taken refuge within the limits of the United States, from whence he has been expelled by the United States authorities on that frontier.

On the night of the twentieth, the Empress Carlotta arrived at this port in the national steamer Tabasco, from Laguna, with all her court attendants, guards, and Gen. Don Thomas Marvin, of that province. The reception on her return has been quite as brilliant as the demonstration on her arrival and departure for her mission.

Vol. Augustin Lerdo, five capulas, four lieutenants, one ensign, six sergeants, three corporals, and twenty-six soldiers have presented themselves for pardon to the Prefect of Zacatlan, under the amnesty offer. Official reports published in Mexico on the fifteenth instant, show that the armed forces of the Sierra and Huasteca, which have sustained a long and severe war against the usurpers, have given, in the most solemn manner, their allegiance to the Empire. These troops were sustained by the people of the district, who have not a French soldier or a traitor, and even those who will proffer information which will aid the defenders of their country, and sanctions severe penalties for the mere act of concealing a patriot or the crime of circulating alarming news; and it has been carried out by his French directors, who have been, by the system of court martial, sending to the scaffold the peaceful citizens, called guerillas, and even military officers of the national army, who could not be called so. This extraordinary severity is in open contradiction to the solemn and peaceful promises made in the first proclamation on landing at Vera Cruz, dated May the twenty-third, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, etc., etc.

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A VISIT TO GIANTS.

In the London *Orchestra* we find this account of a visit to the giants Chang and Anak, who are exhibiting themselves in Birmingham. The writer went through the process of "chin-chinning":

"The process of chin-chinning is easily performed. You shake hands with yourself at the level of your own nose, and then work an imaginary pump, uttering the words 'Chin, chin,' blandly. After that you look happy. Chang is a mountainous post with a good face. I could fancy him a sort of celestial Tennyson, who would write 'The Idyls of the Emperor' if he liked. He is very fond of shaking hands with his audience, who don't like it, but are afraid he will hit them if they object; and a blow from Chang's fist would be equivalent to concussion with a steam engine. Mrs. Chang is a nice lady, with homeopathic feet. I wanted to know how she kissed her husband, and Chang informed me it was his practice to sit down on the heartbrug and let his wife stand on a chair, by which process the martial embrace was performed. She only kisses him once a week—on Sunday morning—owing to the difficulties in the way. On week days they merely chin-chin each other. Chung, the dwarf, although a small man, is a great card. He is frightfully muscular, and chops at inauspicious enemies, after first writing his 'chop' on the wall. He is first chop in most things—especially as he might hurt one's chin before being discovered.

"After entertaining myself with Chang and his friends, I went to see Anak, then exhibiting under the tutelage of Prof. Anderson. He also is a big man, though not so well made as Chang, and, I fancy, padded. He was dressed in a curious ancient garment of necromantic shape, so that Anak, when dressed, may be said to be an Anakronism. He talks French, and is much petted by middlegeed ladies who have been to Paris, and wish to prove it. It is always middlegeed and old ladies who make themselves ridiculous, and I often wonder whether the dear girls of the present time will turn silly when they get old. There were so many elderly ladies talking bad French to Anak, including his 'Moswer,' that I felt disgusted and left, first recommending Prof. Anderson to send little Tom Dot home to bed, for he is a stunted baby who is fast killing himself by late hours and precocity. (This phenomenon—especially under six years of age; and Tom Dot has nothing in him but extreme smallness and cheekiness."

THE OLDEST CITY IN THE WORLD.

Damascus is the oldest city in the world; Tyre and Sidon have crumbled on the shore; Baalbec is a ruin; Palmyra lies buried in the sands of the desert; Nineveh and Babylon have disappeared from the shores of the Tigris and Euphrates. Damascus remains what it was before the days of Abraham—a center of trade and travel, an island of verdure in a desert, "a predestinated capital," with martial and sacred associations extending beyond thirty centuries.

It was near Damascus that Saul of Tarsus saw the light from heaven, above the brightness of the sun; the street which is called Strait, in which it is said he "prayeth," still runs through the city; the caravan comes and goes as it did one thousand years ago; there is still the wall, the wate, and the watershed; the mercenaries of the Euphrates and the Mediterranean still occupy these "with the multitude of their walters." The city which Mahomit surveyed from a neighboring height, and was afraid to enter, "because it is given to man to have but one paradise, and, for his part, he was resolved not to have it in this world," is to this day what Julian called the "Eye of the East," as it was in the time of Isaiah "the Head of Syria."

From Damascus came our damson, our blue plums, and the delicious apricot of Portugal called damascene; damask, our beautiful fabric of cotton and silk, with vines and flowers raised upon a smooth, bright ground; damask rose introduced into England in the time of Henry VII.; the Damask blade, so famous the world over for its keen edge and remarkable elasticity, the secret of the manufacture of which was lost when Tamerlane carried off the artists into Persia; and that beautiful art of inlaying wood and steel with silver and gold—a kind of mosaic engraving and sculpture united, called damaskeening, with which boxes and bureaus, and swords and guns, are ornamented.

It is still a city of flowers and bright waters; the streams from Lebanon, the "rivers of Damascus," the "river of gold," still murmur and sparkle in the wilderness of "*Lyrish gardens.*"

☞ There is nothing particularly villainous, says the New Haven *Register*, in the spirit of the following paragraph, from the Atlanta (Ga.) *Intelligencer*, on Christmas eve:

☞ The Christmas to-morrow in Atlanta will find many more to be merry over it, than the Christmas of the past year. Then all was smoldering ruins and despair sat on the faces of them. The city was almost silent—hushed as it were by the fiery ordeal through which it had passed; its inhabitants, few indeed, and they weary and careworn, many of them, and of its vicinity, suffering for bread. The few who would make merry in the desolation, did so as though they desired more to "throw sorrow in a bowl" than to celebrate the day. It was a sad day, the last Christmas day in Atlanta. To-day, let praise from all our churches ascend to Heaven in gratitude to Him through whose merciful dispensation, our city, as it was, is in part being restored to us, and that hope has conquered despair."

☞ A sad but practical lesson is taught by the suicide in Philadelphia of Dr. John S. Meyer. Passionate men should never carry deadly weapons. If the case is a boiling house dispute, trifling at the start, went on until Dr. Meyer, in a fit of passion, attempted to kill one of his employees, and then, though that he had killed him. He fled away from the consequences of his rash act, and was almost instantly seized with such remorse that he killed himself. His intended victim, however, was unhurt. In nine cases in every hundred where murder is committed, the murderer regrets the act almost as soon as done, and would undo it if in his power. Yet men will not learn that priceless lesson, and forced as it is by the after history of nearly every murderer. Instead of holding before their minds the teachings of experience, they give way to the fit of momentary passion, and do deeds which no subsequent regret or repentance can recall.

☞ The *Gazette di Milano*, an Italian journal, states that recently a thick pasteboard box full of gun powder exploded close to one of the doors of the cathedral just as a preacher named Ghilardi had ascended the pulpit. The detonation produced a great sensation among the congregation, but when the tumult had subsided it was nearly being renewed by the language of the occupant of the pulpit in commencing his sermon: "Oh, miracle!" he exclaimed, "St. Ambrose and St. Carlo have saved us! The impious attempt of the heretics who wanted to destroy us has failed!" On which, many of those present, and especially the women, cried out, "*Viva San Carlo! Viva il miracolo! Morte al Protestanti!*" The effervescence was shortly after appeased by the appearance of the civic guard.

☞ Recently a tenor made his first appearance in one of the provincial theaters of France in the character of "Arendel" in William Tell. He sang his flourishes which a jewsharp would have envied: "*J' appelle, il s'entend pas ma voix!*" (which is repeated twice, and means: "I call; he does not hear my voice"). A fellow in the pit bawled out: "He is devilish lucky; I wish we could say as much!" Such shouts of laughter followed this speech the manager found it necessary to lower the curtain.

☞ A young woman was recently captured among a tribe of Indians on the head waters of the Uruguay who had been captive from childhood, and who had adopted the manners and costume—or rather lack of costume—of her associates. The women of the village of Bueno Diaz, where she was first brought, fitted her out with civilized clothing, and she was placed in the convent of Santa Clara near Monte Video for instruction.

☞ "Joe, my dear," said a fond wife to her husband, who followed the pleasantory profession on the banks of the Newfoundland, "do fix up a little, you look shovely. Oh, what an awful memory it would be for me if you should get drowned looking so."

☞ At the Catholic Church in Manitowoc, Wis., on Christmas, while the priest was taking up a collection, a man grabbed the contents of the box, and ran off. He was arrested and found to be crazy.

☞ Mrs. A. E. Hines, an amiable and highly esteemed resident of Bowling Green, Ky., fell from the porch of her dwelling on Christmas, sustaining injuries of which she died.

☞ Col. F. R. Lubbock, who was one of the aids of President Davis, has reached his home near Houston, Texas. He was very recently released from Fort Delaware.

☞ A miserable old bachelor, who knows that the present is not leap year, says: "If you meet a young lady who is not very shy, you had better be a little shy yourself."

☞ Lady Augusta Gordon Hallyburton, only surviving child of the large family of King William IV, of England, by Mrs. Jordon, the actress, died recently.

GROCERIES.

A. L. E.

GREAT ATTRACTION

—AT—

FERREE & ANDREWS,

270 FRONT STREET.

Ale.

Ale.

Ale.

—ON—

Bottles,

Barrels

Kegs.

In Every Style,

—AND—

OF ALL QUALITIES,

—TO SUIT—

The Taste of a Discriminating Public.

FERREE & ANDREWS

BEG LEAVE to inform the Public and the Best of Mankind, that having accepted the Agency for the justly Celebrated and Popular

Pale, Bitter and Kennet Ales,

From the Vats of the far famed Brewery of the original

GEORGE W. SMITH,

They will be happy to supply all Demands for

BOTTLED OR DRAUGHT ALE,

BROWNSTOUT, ETC.,

Of which commodities they are constantly in receipt of a Full and Complete Supply to Suit the Trade.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALERS, FAMILIES, ETC.

On Hand and Receiving:

60 half barrels I Ale.
60 half barrels II Ale.
60 half barrels III Ale.
15 barrels Porter.
15 half barrels Porter.
20 barrels Brown Stout.
20 half Barrels Brown Stout.
300 doz. Bottled Ale, ass'd, pts. & qts.

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. ndl8 3m

Saloon & Restaurant Keepers

Will increase their customers a hundred fold by purchasing from us and keeping constantly on hand

These Pure & Healthful Beverages.

Give us a Call,
Send in Your Orders,
But Don't All Speak at Once.

☞ Remember, 270 Front Street.

N. B. PRIYANE AND CONFIDENTIAL.—Thos be married on Tap. Verbum sap. jan12-tf F. & A.

REMOVAL.

SCHOOLFIELD & HANAUER,

WHOLESALE

GROCERS, COTTON FACTORS

AND DEALERS IN

WINES, LIQUORS, TOBACCO

—AND—

PLANTATION SUPPLIES,

NEW BUILDING,

256 Front Street 256

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

WE HAVE REMOVED to the New Building,

No. 256 FRONT STREET,

One Square Above our Former Location.

Thankful to our friends for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon us, we respectfully ask a continuance of the same, and we keep one of the

Largest Stocks of Groceries

To be found in the city. Buyers will find it to their advantage to call. SCHOOLFIELD & HANAUER. December 26th, 1865. ds5 1m

A. W. SOUTHWORTH. WM. B. EKIGHT

Southworth & Knight,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

And Wholesale Dealers in

Groceries, Provisions & Supplies,

No. 195 MAIN STREET,

Webster Block, between Adams & Washington Streets. nov5-3m

BOOTS AND SHOES.

M. APP,

THOSE WISHING TO PURCHASE

BOOTS & SHOES,

Will do well to call on M. App,

No. 360½ Front Street, (No. 360

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 Wall Boots at $5; Plain Jopalooks and Scotchbottom Boots, at $10. All work warranted. jn7-3m

F. G. TERRY, Late Hicks, Terry & Co. W. R. MITCHELL, Late Hicks, 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.

ds31-1m TERRY & MITCHELL.

BANKING.

FRANKLIN INSURANCE COMPANY,

—OF—

Memphis, Tennessee,

(Chartered by the State of Tennessee in 1850.)

Still continues to transact solely a

GENERAL BANKING

—AND—

EXCHANGE BUSINESS,

At the Corner of

Front and Jefferson Streets,

Place formerly occupied by Commercial Bank.

Sight Drafts for Sale in Sums to Suit, on all the principal cities in the United States.

Collections Promptly Attended To.

Our facilities are unsurpassed in this department, having prompt and reliable correspondents at nearly all the towns in the Western District of Tennessee, Northern Mississippi, Western and Interior Arkansas, affording to us opportunity for the collection of commercial paper, possessed by but few, if any.

Our rates are simple, and those who may entrust business to our care, may rely on the best attention to their interests.

Officers:

S. D. McCLURE, President.
2ND. AINSLIE, Secretary.
N. S. WHITE, Treasurer.

Directors:

J. J. Rawlings, firm of J. J. Rawlings & Co.
S. D. McClure.
M. L. Sory, firm of Irwin, Sory & Co.
Joseph Tagg.
Newton Ford, firm of Newton, Ford & Co.
W. B. Galbreath, Galbreath, Stewart & Co.
H. Cary, Esq. ja7-3m

NOTICE.

The undersigned would most respectfully announce to his friends and the public generally, that having been elected President of the

CERMAN NATIONAL BANK,

now organizing, and accepted the position, he has resigned the Presidency of the Franklin Insurance Company, and would at the same time take advantage of this opportunity of recommending both the Franklin Insurance Company and the President, S. D. McClure, as worthy and deserving of the confidence of the business community generally.

JOHN AINSLIE.

ja7-1m

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. ndl8 3m

TENNESSEE NATIONAL BANK,

OF MEMPHIS,

DESICNATED 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 savings of the industrial 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 more ample and secure vault, we will act as custodian, without charge, of United States Bonds and other securities 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

GAYOSO

SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

Banking House, 19 Madison St.

This Institution, organized in 1858, continues to transact a

General Exchange & Banking Business.

Will Receive Deposits, buy and sell Foreign and Domestic Exchange, Gold, Silver and Current Money. Sells Exchange in sums to suit purchasers, payable at any of the leading cities of the United States, and will make collections on all accessible points in South and West.

JOHN C. LANIER, President.
E. M. AVERY, Cashier. jan1 3m

MEMPHIS INSURANCE

COMPANY,

ORGANIZED IN 1844.

Office, 22 1-2 Madison Street.

DIRECTORS

J. J. MURPHY, President;
S. M. APPERSON,
J. CUMMINS JOHNSON, of the house of G. Falls & Co.,
JOHN T. SEMATON, of the house of Stratton Goyer & Co.,
J. F. FRANK,
T. A. NELSON, of S. O. & T. A. Nelson & Co.,
F. M. CASE.

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.

nov18 3m F. M. CASE, Secretary.

MILLMEN, ATTENTION.—The undersigned having had a long experience as a Millwright, offers his services to the public, and is prepared to put up all kinds of Machinery. Particular attention paid to putting up Flouring and Circular Saw Mills.

G. H. WOODWARD.

At H. P. Treat's Factory, Madison St., near the Bayou Bridge, Memphis, Tenn. ja4-2w*

MISSISSIPPI COTTON FARM

For Sale or Lease.

IN Tunica county, containing 687 acres, five miles from the Ferry Landing, opposite Helena, 400 acres of cleared land, 200 of which is entirely above overflow. The cleared land produces one and a half to two bales per acre. Good Gin House, Mill, Negro Cabins, Stables, etc., on the premises.

For terms apply to the undersigned, Agent at Helena, Ark. J. S. HORNOR, Agent.

ds31 3m*

RICH COTTON LANDS FOR SALE,

Near the Mississippi River.

CALL AT ONCE.

I OFFER TO SELL One Thousand and Forty Acres of Cotton Land, on the Mississippi River, within three miles of Friar's Point, Coahoma County, Miss., and twelve miles from Helena, Ark. There are between 700 and 800 acres in a high state of cultivation, with a Dwelling and all necessary out-houses. There is no better soil in the Mississippi Valley, and exact latitude for Cotton.

I will sell Very Cheap, if early application is made.

For information parties will call on Mr. W. D. Hice, No. 224 Main street, Memphis, Tenn., or on John S. Hornor, Helena, Ark.

ds10-1m C. F. GATES.

PROFESSIONAL.

D. Nolton,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Office, No. 303 Main St., up stairs,

Over Mansfield's Drug Store, Memphis, Tenn. Will give prompt attention to Collections. jan10 1m

LAW & ADMIRALTY OFFICE.

No. 279 Main Street,

(Walker Block.)

KERR & WESTCOTT.

J. W. WESTCOTT,

Commissioner for all the States,

AND

U. S. COMMISSIONER.

de30 1m

GILBERT MOTRIE. WM. W. DEDRICK.

Moyers & Dedrick,

Attorneys at Law.

And Solicitors for Claimants,

No 46 North Court Square,

oct5 1m* MEMPHIS, TENN.

J. W. CLAPP, Late of Holly Springs, Miss. G. P. VANCE. J. A. ANDERSON.

Clapp, Vance & Anderson,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Office—Selden Building.

No. 15 Madison Street,

ja7 1m MEMPHIS, TENN.

GEO. F. 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. 46 Madison street between 2d and 3d streets. ja7-1m

EYE AND LUNG DISEASE.

DR. J. H. ROGERS,

SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN. Office hours, 8 to 10 a.m.—2 to 4 p.m. Jackson Block 321, corner Main and Gayoso streets.

DUNCAN K. M'RAE, Late of N. Carolina. HARLAND L. PERKINS.

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. 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.

de23-1m 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, 19 Jefferson street. de4-3m*

J. B. HEISKELL. MOSES WHITE. C. W. HEISKELL.

Heiskell, White & Heiskell,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Office No. 1 Walker Building, 279½ Main street,

de1 3m MEMPHIS, TENN.

L. V. SUXON. WARWICK HOUSE.

DIXON & HOUGH,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

AND

SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY.

Office Over Commercial Bank, Corner Madison and Main Streets,

nov19 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 Jacobs & Co's Prescription Store,

No. 370 Front Street.

Near the Gayoso House

MEMPHIS, TENN.

nov 3m

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 numerous patrons and friends, both in the country and city, that we are now prepared to perform all operations pertaining to our profession, 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 an assurance of rendering entire satisfaction to all those who may entrust us with their confidence. Memphis Dental Depot at same place, No. 312 Main st. de26-1m

HENRY M. BARR, Late of St. Louis, Mo. JNO. M. CARMICHAEL, Memphis, Tenn.

Hart & Carmack,

ATTORNEYS and Counselors at Law, No. 42 Madison street, DeSoto Block, Memphis, Tenn. de23 1m

C. G. Armistead,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

No. 15 West Court st., bet. Front