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—BY—

BENJAMIN F. DILL,

To whom all Letters should be Addressed.

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From the Nashville Union and American, 5th.

OPENING EXERCISES OF THE FISK FREEDMEN'S SCHOOL.

Speeches of Gen. Brownlow, Gen. Fisk and Others—The Governor Still Belligerent.

The building west of the Chattanooga Depot, heretofore used as a military hospital, was yesterday formally dedicated as a colored High School, by appropriate addresses by distinguished military and civil gentlemen of this city.

Prof. John Ogden and Rev. E. M. Cravath, will be the superintendents of the institution, which will open to-day at nine A. M.

Besides those who took part in the exercises, quite a number of military officers and citizens were present, and the ladies of the city were well represented. The greater number of those present were colored persons interested in the school.

The exercises were opened about two P. M., with music by the band of the fifteenth U. S. C. T.

After prayer by the Rev. Mr. Allen, and the playing of a march by the band, the Rev. E. M. Cravath, Associated Principal, gave a statement of the object for which the school was opened. It was called the Fisk school because Gen. Fisk had done much toward its establishment. The sum of sixteen thousand dollars was expended in purchasing the grounds, which are to be fitted up at first as a new High School, and afterwards, if circumstances are favorable, are to be used as a college. Colleges, in this country, without regard to wealth, will be educated free of expense; and a feature of the school will be the instruction of those who wish to become teachers. A commodious building is to be furnished for from one thousand to fifteen hundred pupils. The school is to be opened to-day, and instruction will be given for about eight months during the year.

Chancellor Lindsley, Superintendent of City schools, made some extended and appropriate remarks, upon schools in the second and third wards of peculiar climate, which want of space compels us to omit.

After music by the band, Senator Brownlow was introduced and spoke follows:

In this occasion, I have no apologies to make for my appearance here, entirely unprepared to offer any general remarks, called by an address, and I shall confined by an address, and I shall not attempt to interest you but for a moment or two with some practical facts that have been suggested since I came into the house. The great and inspiring impression made on my mind suggested to me that which has been said of man—that he is the noblest work of God. How much of nobility, how much of grandeur and excellence, is exhibited by the generous sentiment that gave life to this noble enterprise, of building up an educational institution in the midst of this people that have just now escaped from bondage, and have but just now claimed to take rank in the scale of human beings as freemen! What a generous impulse, my friends, has been awakened in the minds of strangers far away in distant lands, in your behalf! In the past they have read your history; in the past they have been made familiar with the sufferings which you were called to endure; but now that you are all free, that generous sentiment awakened in the breast of a distant people comes up spontaneously in your behalf, with money and in sympathies, and has led you to feel that you have taken your position as human beings—moral, intellectual, and religious beings—alongside of the other members of the human family.

I am deeply impressed with the generosity of that sentiment that has conceived this institution! Do you feel in your inner hearts that there are friends that have deeply felt for you that have gone out with so much of manifest kindness in your behalf? Oh, think of it! Why should a people living in a distant land, in New York, in Maine, in Ohio, but in distant States, so soon, so generously spend their money and their mean for your educational support, for the improvement of your minds, for the general development of your character. These are thoughts worthy to be considered by you all. And just in proportion as you appreciate the sentiment of generosity that comes up to your relief, and with the intensity you feel that sentiment, in that proportion will you appreciate the importance of your responsibility promptly. If I were called upon for an argument to sustain the establishment of this institution—I will not even confine it to this institution—if I were called upon to give an argument in favor of the great cause of education that proposes to extend primary instruction to the whites as well as the blacks, I should rest that the great and the leading thought rested on this view of the subject, that just in proportion as we educate the human intellect, develop the human character, awaken the intelligence and the virtue of the people, just in that proportion will the result of that labor, whatever it may be, inure to their own and to the public good. Supposing we take the capacity that have just emerged from bondage. In the past they have been the industrial classes of the South. They have been exclusively on the farm as laborers, but have they been employed in the workshop? That labor has never been directed by the intelligence of your masters. It does not follow, by being governed with the economy of that institution of slavery, which was one of the great objects, but it was all absorbed in it, seems not to have entered into the minds of the institution if the slave in the application of his labor would prosper largely for his master, that that labor should have been directed by the intelligence of the slave. That has not been the case in the past, but then the argument now comes home to us, you have not been educated; you have had no means of being educated; we propose to do so; we propose to do it in the best in all human probability you are to remain the industrial class in the South through long years to come; by other labor you have been available in the highest degree to the society in which you may live. It is proposed that that labor shall be directed by intelligence and virtue. Do you comprehend me? You have a man who is an ignorant man—and ignorance becomes vice—you take a man who is ignorant and vicious, and you place beside him an intelligent and virtuous man, now, which of the two would you employ? If you had a piece of work that had to be accomplished in a proper manner, and you desired that there should be no mistake in the superintendence of the labor, which of the two would you employ? You may answer that in your own mind. Now I apprehend what the result of this education. It is to give you intelligence. It cultivates your intellects that, as a general thing, have not been cultivated. It is to develop your character, intellectually and morally, and a further object is, that, as you may be called out into the various employments of life, whether your labors are to be appreciated by your own or another's benefit—whether you may be engaged in cultivating your own farm or employed by another to cultivate his farm—it is that that skill be appropriated to accomplish the highest results. There can be no greater truth than that labor directed by intelligence is certain to accomplish the largest good. Perhaps here I ought to stop. I could congratulate those who are connected with this institution that they have thus far been successful in putting it on foot; but above all, my colored friends, I congratulate you that you have shown that those who are determined to give a helping hand, that you may rise and take your position as intelligent men and women in the society in which you may hereafter move. Now respond to it by industrious and virtuous lives. Let it be the constant aim of every hour of your life never to lose the confidence of those who have been generously concerned to your aid, and who propose to do that for you which never before has been done for your race at least in Tennessee.

Gen. Fisk was next introduced by the Chairman, and his appearance was loudly greeted, particularly by the soldiers portion of his audience. He said:

I had supposed that I was pretty well known, without distinction of color in this community; but there are a great many white people who think they have cause to remember me. I have but a word or two to say in addition to what has been so excellently said on this occasion. It always gives me joy to learn of the establishment of a school, and I am especially gratified to-day that I am permitted to stand as god-father at the baptism of a new school—a free school. And as I sat here looking upon this large audience, and listening to those excellent words that have been spoken, my mind too has been traveling away back in the past. I have been led to retrospect the years of my own life, and this afternoon I well remember more than a quarter of a century ago, an afternoon in mid-winter like this, when my poor widowed mother bound me out to five in the country—when a farmer got into my mother's poor dwelling and there entered into a writing with her that he should take her fatherless boy, keep him so many years and teach him to work on a farm, giving him one hundred dollars when he became of age, and a horse, saddle and bridle, and to send him to school three months every year for four years. My little bundle was tied up, and I was put out on his farm. I started into the world with God's blessing and my mother's tears upon me. I was very poorly clad. These children here today are better clad than I was. I had but little advantage of education, but I remember how rejoiced I was that it was written down in this contract that I should be educated. Oh, thought I, how soon I will rise above the common children. (The General continued the reminiscences of his early life at some length, recounting the many difficulties he had to encounter, and the perseverance with which he overcame them. I mention these things, he said, to show the superior advantages that are given you to-day over my advantages when a boy. To show you what has been done for you by the generous people of the North, who have cast their gifts into this great treasury with liberality. Chancellor Lindsley gave you a good thought. The war terminated not in slavery, but in liberty for all the land. It struck the shackles off from slaves and gave liberty to four million of people. And now, while yet in the smoke and flame of battle, before peace has come and brooded over the land, we find there generous people of the North coming down, with all these advantages, and giving them to the freedmen freely.

But a few months ago a citizen of Central Tennessee was tied up to a stake and whipped with forty stripes, for what? Because he had taught a class of eight colored boys to read the spelling book. To-day there are no such scenes in Tennessee. We meet under this beautiful banner, in the presence of the Governor of this great Commonwealth, to dedicate this institution to virtuous intelligence and to make it a free school where shall be taught whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are just, and lovely, and of good report. I thank God that it has got into the heart of the people to give their money to establish this school; and let me here say, that within the district over which I have supervision, I have today nearly twenty thousand colored children enjoying educational advantages free.

The times are not now as they used to be. Why, a little time ago, those boys by there in the other room (the band) who have been discussing such sweet music, were listening to the notes of the horn of the hounds. Now, they thank God they blow their own horn. [Loud applause.]

The General made some further remarks, which want of time and space compels us to omit, closing by giving the following advice to those connected with these schools, particularly the teachers, in regard to their conduct toward the white residents of the State: Let no one go away then full of criticism and censure, but with the spirit of Christ, remembering the poet only for the terrible sentence, "Let the poet's lips be touched with the fire that this land may become a Christian land, where God is the Lord.

At the conclusion of his remarks the General was loudly and vociferously cheered. Governor Brownlow was then introduced and spoke as follows:

He Speaks First of Himself.

I'd were inclined to make a speech I am happy to say that the consideration that nothing has been left me to say; and I rise at your call merely to testify my approval in toto of all you have said and done, and of what you propose to do. I was pleased with the preliminary remarks made by Gen. Fisk, as calculated to stimulate our young colored friends to seek an education and to qualify themselves to read and to write and love and study the word of God.

The General's advantages were very poor in early life, but they were a little better than mine. I have had the advantage over him, however, that I hail from a great city and from a town in which great men live.

Discloses the fact that he was once a Methodist.

At the time one of my neighbor boys—Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, was started to West Point to get an education, another neighbor boy of mine, in the same town—John B. Floyd—about my own age, was called away to Jefferson University, and either Johnston or my brother took his place. That is how I was a little infant, and they bound me out to a carpenter and joiner trade, and I learned to make bureaus. [Applause.] I have made many a kitchen cupboard. (My feet is hurting me a great deal.)

Seasonable Advice.

I can only say by way of admonition and encouragement, to the colored friends: Attend your schools; learn to read the word of God, and then learn to live and practice it; and, by the way of caution and advice, I admonish you, by your conduct and demeanor in your habits and spirit, and your conduct toward the white people, I advise you to prove to the industrious and desiring the white people. I advise you to prove to the teachers, male and female, to be exceedingly prudent and cautious, and do nothing offensive to the predominant party here.

You may think it a little strange that I give such counsel. I do it because I love you. Some were to take away his slaves, and put up stakes and leave here, you would not be allowed to occupy this school room a week, not a week; and if Gen. Thomas and his military forces were to go away and leave us, this Legislature, of which I have the honor to be a member, would be broken up by a mob in forty-eight hours.

He Pitches into Gen. Grant.

Our high civil and military functionaries may travel through the south hurriedly, and observe, and may go back to Washington and report that all is well and reconstructed, and those of you who are green enough to believe it, shall believe it; but pardon me when I tell you, that I shall believe a word of it when I see it.

Gen. Fisk and our Savior.

Had a man been placed here of less prudence, less possessions of forbearance, less wisdom and less sense of justice than Gen. Fisk, this institution and this Bureau would have failed, and he may console himself to-day, that if our Savior came to earth again, in Davidson county, with shoulder-straps, and three or four stars on his shoulders, and bring with him a military staff of the old Apostles, he could not get anything done in the rebel of Davidson county.

His Voice is Still for War.

I am in for the fight during the war. I propose to fight to the end. I give no heed to the cries of the rebels in Davidson county, or any where else; and God bless my juries and witnesses. I do not ask the votes of that party for any office, what now or hereafter. I shall fight them to the bitter end; but knowing the spirit that actuates them, I consider my remarks here again admonishing you as teachers, male and female, white and colored, to be prudent, cautious and civil toward, for thence is be proved who his his quarrel just. Don't become the aggressor in any instance. He on the aggressive and you will be sustained by the country. I have nothing more to say.

At the conclusion of his remarks the Governor was loudly applauded.

The Rev. Mr. Allen, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, made some humorous remarks, in which he said that it was sometimes asserted that negroes were not good leaders, but he said that his experience did not justify that conclusion. It was also said that the negro would not fight. On this subject he remarked:

I was on the battle field a while ago, and a man said that he would tell me something about it. I saw that he had a scar on his face, and I thought that he was one of the rebel soldiers; we were on with his back, said he "there's where the niggers charged on us, we threw down our arms as if we were going to run away from them; we killed one hundred and fifty of them there," but strange to tell, he said, that the rebels left the top of the hill, and still it was said that these negroes would not fight. I could not help asking him if some good nigger had not given him that mark there, cheers, by the colored people. I would rather preach to a colored congregation with the same prospect of being respected as other men than to any people in this whole land. You read to the colored people the word of God and they will believe it because it is the bible. You read it to a congregation of white people and they will doubt whether it is in the bible. A colored person was once asked, "Do you believe that Jonah swallowed Jonah?" "Yes; I will tell you young man what I believe: if the bible had said that Jonah swallowed the whale I would believe it." That is the reason why the colored people receive the gospel readily, because they believe what God says in the bible, and they have a clearer view of salvation sometimes than a great many white people.

Mr. Walker, a colored barber, doing business on the corner of Cedar and High streets, was then introduced to the assembly, and made the following remarks:

Mr. Chairman: It affords me, sir, much pleasure to meet with you on this occasion. The spectacle which presents before us on this occasion is one that may make our race feel proud on this occasion. Six-to-day has dawned a beautiful day. When we look back, sir, four years ago, we dare look upon such a spectacle as this that we see to-day. But, sir, that cloud which has hovered over our people for these two hundred years, is day-sir, when we look around we see it dispersed; and as the gentlemen who have preceded me have spoken in regard to the benefit that may redound to the rising generation, I, Sir, can join Gen. Fisk in saying here that I, for one, in my boyhood in being educated. I had not the opportunity that these men and women and children are now enjoying; and sir, I can say to you, children and parents, seize this opportunity, and not let these benevolent friends who have come from the far North—come here—be disappointed.

They have left their homes; they have left their families and their friends, and come here for what? For the benefit of our race. Then let me say to them that we appreciate what they have done for us. We think, sir, that this shall not only stop here, but it shall go on until it shall go over the whole South. I say to every mother and every father, that you should send your children to the school. The time has been when we could only send our children to the Sabbath school, and then part of the time we could not send them; but now, the doors are thrown open for each and every man and woman, to go to the school and learn intelligence. Then, I say, learn intelligence; and when you come to be intelligent yet may be a people; and we never can be a people until we obtain intelligence. Then I say, fellow citizens, appreciate what has been done for us. Our brethren and sisters in the far South, see destitute to-day of what we enjoy; then let us hold up the standard to our rising generation. We who are old cannot learn but little, but we can press forward and help the young ones to come forward and receive what our friends are now presenting to us.

The exercises were closed with a benediction by the Rev. Mr. Allen.

SENTENCE OF YOUNG KETCHUM, THE FORGER, IN NEW YORK, ON SATURDAY LAST.

The Recorder addressed the prisoner as follows:

I have given your case, Edward H. Ketchum, most anxious and careful consideration; not because I ever doubted what the interests of society required or duty demanded of me, but for the reason that I well knew that many gentlemen of high character and excellent judgment entertained views entirely at variance with my own. Occupying, as you did, an exalted position among the business men of this great commercial city; commanding, as you did, unlimited confidence and credit; surrounded by men worse, great wealth and influence you became involved in speculations as you as they were dangerous and ruinous; then, to save the financial ruin of your friends, you have, to-day, twenty thousand, you did what no one of inferior position or credit could have done, raised immense amount money upon paper which you forged, the genuineness of which has not been doubted, simply because you presented it. It was the every day story, varying only from other stories in the magnitude of the forgeries and the greatness of your fall. And you gave a shock to credit and to confidence from which the business interest of the city will not readily recover. Your friends and those who ask for you the mercy of the Court say you were laboring under a mania. But every man whose personal sympathies do not to some extent warp his judgment, knows that it was no other mania than that which seizes on every man who commits a crime in order to avert a personal calamity which he cannot endure to meet. Gen. Hall, sitting here as a judge, I should mitigate your punishment for any of the reasons assigned, or because hearts are aching and fainting or because of my own personal sympathies with those who mourn for you. I should feel that every sentence I had passed upon a first offender had been a wrong, and that I was indeed a "respecter of persons." It is my duty, also, to admonish the law that all men may feel and know that none are beyond either its protection or its power. It may be well, as claimed by your friends, that the law—permitted to go free, you would soon be able to redeem your position, and re-establish your position. But if this Court should yield to their application, it would be an official declaration that men of influence and station could offend against the laws without the fear of punishment. Public interests and necessities demand that the penalties of violated law should be visited upon the offender by way of example as well as punishment. If you had been put upon trial upon all the indictments brought against you, the term of your imprisonment would have extended through the greater part of your life. The District Attorney has vindicated the law by arraigning you upon one of which you have pleaded guilty, with full knowledge of the consequences. Upon that plea the extreme punishment of five years imprisonment. The law, however, directs that the term of imprisonment shall not expire during the winter months. In discharge, therefore, of my duty, I must pronounce the sentence of the court which is that you be imprisoned in the State Prison for the period of four years and six months.

Young Ketchum then resumed his seat, with a number of his friends came up and shook hands with him before he was conveyed to the City Prison.

DISEASED PORK—SEVERAL FAMILIES POISONED.—An old German, often named Sweigert, who made a living for some years by keeping a meat stand on Middle street, opposite the market, died day before yesterday from the effects of eating sausage made by himself from diseased meat, purchased from an Illinois farmer on Broadway. On Saturday morning last he purchased a couple of hogs of the farmer as will suppose to be a low price, took them home and made sausage, the most of which he sold to his neighbors, keeping a little for his own use. The family ate heartily, and on the following day were taken with a singular sort of sickness, resembling cases of poisoning. It was also soon ascertained that each of the neighbors to whom some of the sausage were off taken with the same disease. Sweigert had two grown sons, both of them stout and hearty young men, who went to bed complaining of the same feelings of dizziness. On Tuesday Sweigert died as stated, but all the members of his family are now recovering, as are also those of his neighbors who were affected. The physician attending the family of the deceased states that the sickness was without doubt caused by the meat being diseased.

A German professor has discovered the germs, by the aid of chemistry, of preserving the freshness of cotton in linen fibres. He takes a piece of starched cloth, about two inches by three-fourths of an inch, and having unravelled both weft and warp, immerse it for an absolute solution of aniline and indine. The supernuous coloring matter is removed by washing the cloth three times in water. If, while it is still wet, it is placed in a silver capsule containing ammonia, the cotton fibers will immediately become discovered, while those of the linen will preserve a fine red color.

One pound of Chloride of Calcium to an ordinary sized bucket of water would prevent the freezing of that liquid, at all ordinary winter temperatures. Another good effect of the chloride of Calcium, would be the fact that salt would prevent, in a measure, the evaporation of the water, and the buckets or tanks would not require refilling as often as usual. The Chloride of Calcium, of itself, has a tendency to arrest combustion. An object which has been wetted with a solution of Chloride of Calcium will smoulder, at ordinary temperatures, for an indefinite length of time, and requires quite a high temperature to render it dry.

Chloride can be purchased at a cost of about fifteen cents per pound.

ENCOUNTER WITH A PANTHER.—A young man named Hill, of South Grandville, Washington county, New York, had a singular encounter with a panther the other day while hunting for squirrels. His dog began barking at the mouth of a cave, and came out of the opening howling as if having had a brush with some animal. Hill determined to "see it out," so he procured a lantern and axe, and entered the cave. For fifteen feet he had to crawl. Then he was able to stand up. He proceeded fifty feet further, when he saw the eyes of an animal glaring at him. Hill poked the gun, which the strangers seized in his mouth; he fired—the animal made a rush, but a blow with the hatchet finished him. The question then was to get him out. Dragging was impracticable until he got to the narrow spot, where he had to call for help, and it required five or six to pull the captor and captive to the open air. It proved to be the great astonishment of Mr. Hill, to be a panther six feet long.

During Saturday night Mr. R. A. Fisher, of Clarksville, Tenn., was awakened in his room at the Louisville Hotel by the smell of fire and a stifling sensation. The apartment was filled with smoke, and just in front of the grate flames were burning the floor with great violence. Mr. Fisher succeeded in crawling to the window, which he hoisted, and relieved himself of suffocation by inhaling the fresh air. He then proceeded to deluge the flames with water, and thus prevented a serious fire. Upon examination yesterday morning, it was discovered that a large hole had been burned in the floor, so that the escape of Mr. Foster, and the building was not only fortunate but remarkable.—*Louisville Courier.*

BRUTAL OUTRAGE UPON A MINISTER—HIS LIFE DESPAIRED OF.—On Monday night last, about half past eight o'clock, Elder Thomas J. Fisher, while passing through Fourth street, was attacked by some unknown villain and beaten so badly that it is feared he will not recover. The scoundrel succeeded in knocking Mr. Fisher with a heavy sling-shot, causing a fracture of the skull. He was taken to the residence of Mrs. Hibbs, on Court street, where he lies insensible. Dr. Rogers was called to attend Mr. Fisher, for whom everything that medical skill can suggest is being done. We sincerely hope he may be restored. Elder Fisher is one of the most eminent divines in the Baptist Church of Kentucky, and is known only to be esteemed for his great piety and uniform goodness of heart. His life assailant should, and we trust will, be caught and summarily punished. The police force of Louisville should not rest until they have ferreted out the villainous perpetrator of so vile a deed.—*Louisville Journal.*

There was a lively time at Glasgow, Mo., among the colored citizens, Christmas. Several row occurred among them, when the city authorities interfered, but the effort at restoring order was so shortly vacated that but one arrest was made, and the negroes interfered, and took the party arrested from the hands of the city Marshal. The city authorities were forced to acknowledge themselves overpowered, and abandoned further attempts at interfering. Several negroes made stump speeches—one of them entertaining the multitude for about an indefinite length of time, and requires quite a high temperature to render it dry.

Chloride can be purchased at a cost of about fifteen cents per pound.

There has been considerable trepidation caused among flour merchants by the revelation that the amount of flour stored in New York amounted to a million of barrels, which is the largest quantity ever in that city at this time of year. The information created a general fear that the prices would shortly decline, and a desire to ship was the consequence. Many ship bids were offered for Europe, but the rates demanded by ship owners were considered so high that but few cargoes were shipped.

Mr. Sanderson, a resident of Lowndes county, Ala., was found, on Wednesday night last, in an insensible condition near his father's house, in the neighborhood of Mt. Pleasant. It is supposed that he was attacked by a negro with whom he had a difficulty the previous day. He has since died of his injuries.

During the past year one hundred and seventy-one persons have been killed in New York city by being run over. During the same period, one hundred and sixty-three persons were drowned in the city, and sixty-two killed, most of which were outright murders.

A man by the name of Wm. Welsh, was knocked down and stunned on Wednesday night near the West Point depot in Montgomery, Ala. He died on Thursday morning. The parties committing the murder are unknown.

It is stated that Mr. E. H. Rouse has realized twenty thousand dollars as his share of the "Arrah Na Pogue" profits.

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December 29th, 1865. dec30 1m

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THOSE WISHING TO PURCHASE

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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.

dec31-1m TERRY & MITCHELL.

BANKING.

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 Uncurrent Money, make Exchange in sums to suit purchasers, on London and all the leading cities of the United States, and will make collections on all accessible points throughout the West.

JOHN C. LANIER, President.
E. M. AVERY, Cashier. jan5 3m

MEMPHIS INSURANCE COMPANY,

ORGANIZED IN 1844.

Office, 22 1-2 Madison Street.

DIRECTORS

J. J. MURPHY, President;
E. M. APPERSON,
J. CUMMINGS JOHNSON, of the house of G. Falls & Co.,
JOHN T. STRATTON, of the house of Stratton Gayoso & Co.,
J. F. FRANK,
T. A. NELSON, of N. O. & T. A. Nelson & Co.,
F. M. CASH.

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

Remittances Promptly Attended to.

nov16 3m F. M. CASH, Secretary.

FRANKLIN

INSURANCE COMPANY,

—OF—

Memphis, Tennessee,

(Chartered by the State of Tennessee in 1836,)

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, North Mississippi, Western and Interior Arkansas, affording to its opportunity for the collection of commercial paper, possessed by but few; if any.

Our capital large, and those who may entrust business to our care, may rely on the best attention to their interests.

Officers:

S. D. McCLURE, President.
ZNO. ALDRICH, Secretary.
N. S. WHITE, Treasurer.

Directors:

J. J. Hastings, firm of J. J. Hastings & Co.
S. D. McClure.
M. L. Sory, firm of Irwin, Sory & Co.
Joseph Tate.
Newton Ford, firm of Newton, Ford & Co.
W. R. Galbreath, Galbreath, Stewart & Co.
H. Gary, Esq. jan5-3m

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 Secretaryship of the Franklin Insurance Company, and would at the same time take advantage of this opportunity of recommending the Franklin Insurance Company and the President, S. D. McClure, as worthy and deserving of the patronage of the business community generally.

JOHN AINSLIE.

jan1-1m

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. H 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. no28 3m

TENNESSEE NATIONAL BANK,

OF MEMPHIS,

DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY

—AND—

FINANCIAL AGENT

OF THE UNITED STATES.

THIS BANK offers facilities for a

General Banking Business,

And respectfully solicits the

ACCOUNTS OF BANKS AND INDIVIDUALS.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

With a view to the encouragement of economical savings of the industrial classes, THIS BANK will open and keep a Savings Department, 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 of $50 and upwards, subject to check, the same as in the regular Business Banking Department.

SPECIAL DEPOSITS.

It having been suggested by the Comptroller of the Currency, and being provided with a most 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-tot-3m

LOUISVILLE, KY.

J. W. Mitchell, Yeno P. Armstrong, J. C. McFerran, Louisville.
J. B. McFerran, H. J. Munsies, Cincinnati.

MITCHELL & ARMSTRONG,

No. 2 MAIN STREET,

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

PROVISIONS,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants

—AND—

COTTON FACTORS.

Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of Cotton, Pork, Bacon, Lard, High Wines and Bourbon Whisky, Alcohol, Cologne, Benton Spirits, Hope and Bagging. nov9-1m

George W. Wicks,

(Successor to Neck, Wicks & Co.)

TOBACCO AND COTTON FACTOR,

And Dealer in

BAGGING AND ROPE,

And all Kinds of

Manufactured Tobacco, Cotton Yarns, etc.,

No. 162 Main street, bet. Third & Fourth,

nov15-3m LOUISVILLE, KY.

PROFESSIONAL.

C. G. Armistead,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

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

MEMPHIS, TENN.

LANDON C. HAYNES, of Tennessee. Late of N. Carolina.
S. R. HEATH, Late of N. Carolina. A. M. LEWIS, Late 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 the Mississippi Bottom. nov28 3m eod

J. C. M'DAVID. LEWIS SIMON

McDavitt & Bond,

Attorneys at Law & Conveyancers,

No. 274 Second Street,

Room No. 3, Ayres Building, (upstairs)

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

ABSTRACT OF TITLE to all Free Property, Mortgage and Mechanics' Liens furnished at the shortest notice.

We have the ABSTRACT AND COMPLETE INDEX of the Register's Books, compiled by the late Henry A. Jones, for the reliability of which we refer to all the old members of the Memphis bar.

We practice in all the Courts of Memphis, State and Federal, and will pay prompt attention to Collections. dec31 tm

D. Nelson,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Office, No. 302 Main St., up stairs,

Over Memphis Savings Bank, Memphis, Tenn.

Will give prompt attention to Collections. jan5 1m

LAW & ADMIRALTY OFFICE.

No. 270 Main Street,

(Walker Block)

KERR & WESTCOTT.

J. W. WESTCOTT,

Commissioner for all the States,

U. S. COMMISSIONER.

dec9 1m

GILBERT & EVANS. WM. W. DERRICK.

Moyers & Dedrick,

Attorneys at Law.

And Solicitors for Claimants,

No 46 North Court Square,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

L. G. CLAPP, Late of Holly Springs, Miss. J. A. ANDERSON

Clapp, Vance & Anderson,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Office—Sellers Building,

No. 15 Madison Street.

jan7 1m MEMPHIS, TENN.

GEO. W. JONES, M. D. ALLEN SEBASTIAN, 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. 98 Adams street between 2d and 3d streets. jn3-1m

EYE AND LOUD DISEASE.

DR. J. M. ROGERS,

SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN. Office hours, 9 to 11 A. M., and 2 to 4 P. M. Office Main and Gayoso streets. jn1-1m

DUNCAN E. MURAY, Late of N. Carolina. MARLANDO 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 Bank,

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. 327, 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.

A. BERTHIER. 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—No. 271 Main street, Memphis, Tenn. National Bank. dec30

J. R. HEISKELL, HOSEA WHITE. G. W. HEISKELL.

Heiskell, White & Heiskell,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Office No. 1 Walker Building, 279½ Main street,

dec 30 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,

nov19 3m MEMPHIS, TENN.

E. De F. Morgan,

Attorney at Law,

OFFICE:

Corner of North Court & Second Sts.,

Blythe's Building.

nov7-1m

Dr. R. L. Butt,

OFFICE AT Jacobs & Co's. Prescription Store,

No. 376 Front Street,

Near the Gayoso House

MEMPHIS, TENN.

nov 3m

DENTAL NOTICE—REMOVAL.

DRS. J. B. & W. M. WASSON,

312 DENTISTS.