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—BY—

BENJAMIN F. DILL.

To whom all Letters should be Addressed.

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THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL CEREMONIES AT THE CAPITOL.

WASHINGTON Feb. 12.

The flags over the public buildings, including the Capitol, are at half-mast to-day. At ten o'clock the doors leading to the rotunda of the Capitol were opened to those to whom the invitations had been extended by presiding officers of the two Houses of Congress, and to those holding tickets of admission to the galleries. The hall of the House of Representatives was opened for the admission of Representatives and those to whom invitations had been extended, who were conducted to seats assigned to them. The President of the United States was seated in front of the Speaker's table. The Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States occupied seats near to the President, on the right of the Speaker's table. The heads of Departments, with diplomatic corps, occupied seats near the President, on the left of the Speaker's table. Officers of the army and navy who by name have received the thanks of Congress, occupied seats next to the Supreme Court, on the right of the Speaker's table.

The Representatives occupied seats on either side of the hall, in the rear of those invited. Former members occupied seats on either side of the main aisle for Senators, in addition to those above mentioned, were occupied by the assistant heads of Departments, Governors of States and Territories, the Mayors of Washington and Georgetown, the Chief Justices and Judges of the Courts of Claims, and the Chief Justices and the heads of Bureaus in the Departments, and others.

When Lieut.-Gen. Grant entered the gallery with ladies he was greeted with applause.

The army and navy officers were in uniform. The diplomatic corps appeared in citizens' dress.

The House was called to order at twelve o'clock by the Speaker, who, after a prayer by the Rev. Mr. Boynton, laid before them a letter from Secretary Seward addressed to the Speaker, making his acknowledgements for the invitation to be present on the occasion, but seriously regretting that the state of his health forbade his attendance on the interesting national ceremonies. The Cabinet, excepting Mr. Seward, were present.

Senator Doolittle conducted the orator of the day to a seat at the table of the Clerk of the House. When the Senators, the President, and his Cabinet, and the Supreme Court entered the hall, those on the floor rose to their feet and stood until the former were all seated. The Marine band, in the rear of the reporter's gallery, performed a solemn air. The Rev. Dr. Boynton, the Chaplain of the House, delivered a prayer.

Hon. Lafayette S. Foster, President of the Senate, *pro tem.*, called the two Houses to order, and then said:

No ordinary occasion could have convened this august assembly. Four four years a storm of civil war raged fiercely over our country. The blood of the best and bravest of her sons had been freely shed to preserve her name and place her among the nations of the earth. In April last the dark clouds which had so long hung heavily and gloomily over our heads were all dispersed. The light of peace—more welcome than even the sunshine—gladdened every heart and face of our people. Shouts of joy and songs of triumph echoed throughout our land. The hearts of the devout placed themselves in attitude and thanksgiving to the God of battles and of nations that the most wicked and formidable rebellion ever known in human history had been effectually crushed and our country saved. In the midst of the absorbing joy, suddenly and swiftly as the lightning's flash came the fearful tidings that the Chief Magistrate of the Republic, our President, loved and honored as few men ever were, so honest, so faithful, so true to his duty and country, had been foully murdered by and had fallen by the bullet of an assassin. All hearts were stricken with horror. The transition from extreme joy to profound sorrow was never more sudden and universal. Had it been possible for a stranger ignorant of the truth to have looked over the land, he would have supposed that there had come upon us some visitation of the Almighty, no less dreadful than that which fell on ancient Egypt. After being gazed upon by myriads of living eyes under the dome of the magnificent Capitol, the remains of our President were borne in solemn procession through our cities, towns and villages, all draped in sorrow, the symbols and tokens of profound and heartfelt grief, to their final resting place in the capital of his own State. There he sleeps peacefully, embalmed in the tears of his countrymen. The Senate and House of Representatives have thought proper to commemorate this tragic event by appropriate services. This day, the birthday of him whom we mourn, has properly been selected. An eminent citizen, distinguished by his labors and services in high and responsible public positions at home and abroad, whose person has instructed the presentage in the history of his country, to future ages, the Hon. George Bancroft, will now deliver a eulogium. (Applause.)

Mr. Bancroft, who was sitting between Senator Foote on one side, and Representative Washburn, of Illinois, on the other, then arose and delivered his address.

The orator was frequently interrupted by applause especially in those parts which he emphasized, and in which, while speaking of Great Britain, he said, "Let a bill of reform remove the worn out Government of a class, and infuse new life into the British Constitution, by confiding rightful powers to the people, and who can not be indifferent to a country that produces statesmen like Cobden and Bright, but the best lower anchor of peace is that of the working class of England who suffered most from the civil war, but while they broke their diminished bread in sorrow always encouraged us to persevere."

The orator's contrast of Palmerston with Lincoln, the former, after a few years, hardly to be noticed by the side of the graves of Essex and Chatham, but the latter to be remembered through all time by his countrymen, and by all the people of the world, was received with manifestations of delight—Sir Frederick Bruce being an attentive listener; but the applause was more extended and emphatic when Mr. Bancroft exclaimed: "The Republic of Mexico must rise again." Those parts of the address referring to the emancipation proclamation, and the utterance of President Lincoln in that connection in favor of freedom, were received with earnest responses by the vast assembly, as was the clause referring to the unswerving friendship of Russia, and the act of Czar in closing her ports against the war-ships and privateers of the seditionists. Mr. Stockel, the Russian Minister, was evidently pleased by the compliment to his own Government. The other foreign Ministers preserved an appearance of stern gravity. The allusion to Mr. Lincoln's wife, made only three days before his death, that the elective franchise were conferred on the very intelligent of the colored men, and on those of them who served our cause as soldiers, but that he would be done by the States themselves, and the remark that he never harbored the thought of exacting it from a new government as a condition of its recognition, was greeted with applause, as was also the remark that in appointing the head of the armies he followed the manifest preference of Congress. Many eyes were at this point directed against Gen. Grant.

The following is the concluding portion of Mr. Bancroft's address:

In his character, Mr. Lincoln was through and through an American. He is the first native of the region west of the Alleghenny's to attain the highest station, and how happy it is that that man who was brought forward as the national outgrowth and fruit of that region should have been of unblemished purity in private life, a good son, a kind husband, a most affectionate father, and a man so gentle to all. As to integrity, Douglas, his rival, said of him: Lincoln is the honnetest man I ever know. The habits of his mind were of meditation and inward thought rather than action. He excelled in logical statement more than executive ability. He reasoned clearly. His reflection—judgment—was good and his purposes were fixed, but like the Hamlet of his only poet, his will was tardy in action, and for this reason, and not from humility or tenderness of feeling, he sometimes deplored that the duty which devolved on him had not fallen to the lot of another. He never sought to electrify the public by taking an advantageous position with a banner of opinion, but rather studied to move forward compactly, exposing no detachment in front or rear, so that the course of his administration might have been explained as the calculating policy of the shrewd and watchful politician, had there not been seen behind it a fixedness of principle which from the first determined his purpose and grew more intense with every year, consuming his life by energy. As the sun of all, the hand of Lincoln raised the flag and the American people were the heroes of the war, and therefore the result is a new era of republicanism. The disturbances in the country grew out of anything but republican, but out of slavery, which is a part of the system of hereditary wrong, and the expulsion of this domestic anomaly opens to the renovated nation a career of unthought of dignity and glory. Henceforth our country has a moral unity as the land of free labor. The party for slavery and the party against slavery are no more, and are merged into the party of Union and freedom. The States that would have left us are not brought back as conquered States, for then we should hold them only so long as that conquest could be maintained. They come to their rightful place under the Constitution as original States and inseparable members of the Union. We build monuments to the dead, but no monuments of victory. We respect the example of the Romans, who never, even in conquered lands, raised emblems of triumph; and our Generals are not to be classed in the heard of vulgar conquerors, but are of the school of Timoleon, William of Orange, and Washington. They have used the sword only to give peace in their country, and restore her to her place in the great assembly of nations. Our meeting closes in the hope now that a people begins to live, who, according to the laws of reason and republicanism, are intrenched in a compact.

On the conclusion of the oration, which occupied more than two hours and a half in the delivery, there was a spontaneous outburst of applause, clapping of hands, and the waving of hats and handkerchiefs. Every sentence of it seemed to find a prompt response in the auditory.

Mr. Bancroft was soon surrounded by a large number of distinguished persons, and received their congratulations. The ceremonies were closed by a brief prayer by the Rev. Dr. Gray, Chaplain of the Senate, who pronounced the benediction. The company withdrew, when the Speaker vacated the House to order.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, offered a joint resolution, which was adopted, tendering the thanks of Congress to Hon. Geo. Bancroft for the appropriate address delivered by him on the life and services of Abraham Lincoln, and requesting him to furnish a copy of the same for publication.

The Chairman of the Joint Committees on the Memorial Exercises were directed to communicate to Mr. Bancroft the foregoing resolution and receive an answer thereto, and present the same to both branches of Congress.

The House then adjourned.

The Senate, after returning to their Chamber, unanimously passed a resolution, on motion of Mr. Foote, that ten thousand copies of the memorial address on the character of Abraham Lincoln, delivered at the request of both Houses of Congress to-day by Hon. George Bancroft, be printed for the use of the Senate.

The Senate also unanimously passed the concurrent resolution of the House, above mentioned, with reference to the same subject. Senator Foote and Representative Washburn, Chairmen of the Joint Committees, will, therefore, wait upon Mr. Bancroft for the purpose indicated.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON IN CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE OLD TAMMANY HALL DEMOCRACY OF NEW YORK.

He is Invited to the Democratic Eighth of January Celebration.

TAMMANY HALL, NEW YORK, December 18, 1865.

SIR: The Ancient Society of Tammany, in pursuance of its time honored customs, will celebrate the battle of New Orleans, by a grand dinner, at Tammany Hall, on Monday, January eight, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, at six o'clock P. M.

Since the establishment of the society in seventeen hundred and eighty-nine it has commemorated those events in the history of our country which animate the patriotism of our people and strengthen their devotion to our glorious Union; and among these none were more conspicuous or more important than the great victory which saved our southwestern frontier from butchery and plunder, and closed the war of eighteen hundred and twelve in a blaze of glory.

The recent civil strife has given rise to celebrations in the opposing sections of our Union, which are designed to commemorate the victories of brothered over brethren. It is with unfeigned joy that the Tammany Society hail the advent of a season when they can recur to an event which no achievements in our subsequent history can ever dim, and which reunited brethren in every portion of our glorious Republic can celebrate with equal pride and gratification. It is in this spirit, and with a profound and cordial welcome, that the Sons of Tammany invite you to their semi-centennial celebration of the great victory of a Southern hero, who filled the world with the fame of American valor, and devoted his subsequent life to the establishment and security of constitutional liberty. We have the honor to be your obedient servants,

Jas. T. Brady, Angel Edwards,
Elijah F. Purdy, Samuel J. Tilden,
John Van Buren, Charles G. Orrell,
L. N. Bolton, William McMurray,
Matt. T. Brennan, John Keely,
A. J. Bloomingdale, Douglass Taylor,
Daniel Delvin, Isaac Bell,
E. Pierrepont, John E. Burrill,
James T. Brady, John J. Bradley,
William M. Tweed, Richard O'Gorman,
Abner Coe, Daniel E. Delavan,
Charles P. Daly, O. Ottendorfer,
Peter B. Sweeny, Richard B. Hatt,
George W. McLean, James R. Nicholson,
John C. Jacobus, Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr.
John R. Briggs, Com. of Arrangements.

JOHN VAN BUREN, Chairman.
DOUGLAS TAYLOR, Secretary.

The President's Reply.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Jan. 2, 1866.

SIR: I take pleasure in acknowledging the receipt from the Ancient Society of Tammany of an invitation to attend their semi-centennial celebration of the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans. It would afford me sincere gratification to join you in commemorating the eminent services of the hero of that great victory, who, in field and in council, ever signalized his devotion to the Union of the States, and won for himself enduring national renown. My engagements, however, will not permit me to be present, and I regret this the more as the occasion is in honor of an event to which, as you justly remark, reunited brethren in every portion of the Republic can recur with equal gratification and pride. The inspiration derived from the contemplation of common trials, common victories, and national traditions sacredly cherished by every American, cannot fail to exert an important influence in healing the irritation of sectional wounds and strengthening the feeling of devotion to the Federal Union, the maintenance and preservation of which, in all its dignity and purity, was the sole aim of the intrepid and incorruptible patriot, Andrew Jackson.

With great regard, sincerely yours,

HON. JOHN VAN BUREN, Chairman, etc., New York City.

From the St. Louis Republican.

RELEASE OF THE ALLEGIED BOAT BURNERS.

By an order received from the Secretary of War by Gen. Pope, the four persons who have been retained in the custody of the military authorities for about a year past, charged with the burning of Wm. Murphy, John G. Parks, Mitchell Lapelle, and L. B. Harwood—have been set at liberty. Of this number the first three were strangers in St. Louis at the time of their arrest, hailing from various points South, and little was known here concerning their antecedents, whatever the justice of the charges against them in relation to the burning. In relation to Mr. Harwood, an old and esteemed citizen of St. Louis, known to the business community as a man of integrity, and of pure and exalted character, it is but justice to say that early in the progress of the investigations in relation to the boat burners, the very slender foundation for the charges on which the Provost Marshal first saw fit to order his arrest became apparent to the General in command here, and his release from custody was long since recommended to the Secretary of War, but without immediate effect. The party who first involved Mr. Harwood in suspicion, and who was the instrument in causing the arrest, was J. Q. Adams Ferguson, bookkeeper for the firm of which Mr. H. was a member, and who after his own arrest in New York city for the larceny of four or five thousand dollars in gold, of his employer's money, sought, as is alleged, and has been satisfactorily set before the Secretary of War—to escape the penalty of his crime by involving his employer in a suspicion which he happened to have the means of creating against him.

In Murphy's case, the authorities at Washington seem not to have paid much attention to the fact that he had been for about three months before a Military Commission, the order for his release being dated about the time of the closing of testimony in his case, and before the proceedings in his case could have been reviewed.

☞ Canton, Miss., was visited with a considerable fall of snow on Sunday, and has alone been enjoying a "freeze."

Correspondence of the Nashville Union.

CHANCES OF THE TENNESSEE DELEGATION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8, 1866.

It may be my fault that I have never seen in print the names of the "immortal dozen" who have been instrumental in destroying the little prospect that once existed, of the admission of the Tennessee delegation to their seats in Congress. But wherever the fault may lie, I feel considerable curiosity to know who are the "obscure twelve" who have wrought so much mischief, in an attempt to take advantage of the times to foist themselves upon public notice.

Revolutions are remarkable for throwing to the surface men previously obscure, and while many of these sudden growths exhibit the noblest characteristics that adorn the human character, as in the case of Gen. Grant for instance, many others are of the mushroom kind, mere fungi, spewed up in a night, having none of the elements of solidity about them.

The general upheaving in Tennessee has not only brought specimens of both these classes to the surface, but a third class presents itself to the observant eye. This class is composed of certain fussy, ambitious men, of small mental caliber, who, having spent many years in the vain effort to impose themselves upon a public opinion which spurned them as unfit to be trusted, were only too glad to take advantage of the convulsion which swept over the country to thrust themselves into positions which they would now monopolize by contributing to the indefinite delay of that confusion to which they owe their elevation. They are shrewd enough to know that if order is allowed to succeed confusion too thoroughly, and the will of the truly loyal and patriotic masses is allowed free scope, their official life is in danger of ending before the termination of their earthly existence. Hence they find it to their personal interest to combine with the less noted mushroom aspirants to defeat the restoration of the Constitutional relations between the State and nation, believing that their selfish ends will be promoted by the continuance of disorder.

Since the close of the first week of the present session of Congress, I have at no time believed that the entire delegation from the South would be admitted—at any rate not until after all the legislation on the subject of freedom, which might be deemed necessary to the comfort and well being of Sumner, Stevens & Co., could be procured—over the President's veto if necessary—and I do not think, under the circumstances, that they ought to be admitted indiscriminately; but the Tennessee delegation are all loyal men, each with an individual record to recommend him, and their admission was not only consistent with sound policy, but demanded by every consideration of of courtesy, justice and constitutional equality, and the prospects of their admission were brightening daily, until the appearance of that memorial and the action of the Tennessee Legislature, gave fresh courage to the Radical element here, and blasted all hopes of early restoration in Tennessee.

It is a great misfortune to the people of Tennessee and the friends of liberality and justice everywhere, to be deprived of the labors and influence here of such men as Patterson, Fowlkes, Maynard, Stokes, and the able band of patriotic men like themselves who sit with folded hands, awaiting (vainly I fear) a returning sense of justice; and for this misfortune a large measure of the responsibility is justly chargeable to the immortal twelve."

Almost an endless variety of propositions, all intended, more or less exclusively, for the glorification of the unfortunate negro, have found their way into one or the other Houses of Congress, and some very threatening voices have been reached—doubtless intended to *menace* the President—but from the tone of the speech of the President to the negro delegation yesterday, I infer that he is not materially frightened, and that the best laid schemes of the radicals to drive him from the position in which sense of duty has placed him, will prove as futile as the most ardent friends of his reorganization policy could wish.

I believe that none of the measures supposed to be in direct conflict with the views of the President have as yet been placed upon their final passage, the majority apparently hesitating to press an issue which may precipitate a rupture between the administration and the ruling party in Congress. But as the speech of yesterday will tend to banish all hope of coercing the President into measures, it is not unreasonable to infer that whatever bills may be determined upon will soon be made, and all parties will have an opportunity of determining their future course of action.

The Freedmen's Bureau Bill, introduced by Mr. Pomeroy, and passed by the Senate, has also passed the House, with slight modifications; but as it is believed that the President and all other parties regard the Bureau in some form as essential to the proper protection of the freedmen for some time to come, it is presumed that the material enlargement of the powers of that Bureau will not constitute an objection sufficiently grave to justify the Executive veto. All the other important propositions remain as yet in abeyance, not having been pressed to a vote, in their original form, in more than one branch of Congress.

Even the franchise bill for the District of Columbia may now be regarded as *doubtful*, in view of the President's reference to that measure in his speech yesterday, and an attempt may be made to avoid that issue by abolishing the municipal government entirely, and placing the ruling power in the hands of a commission, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate,—a proposition to that effect having already been introduced into the House.

The *Chronicle*, which has of late amused all who have a sense of the *ludicrous*, well developed, by its gigantic efforts to carry the re organization policy of the President on one shoulder, and Sumner, Stevens & Co., on the other, publishes the speech of the President without note or comment, but the *Chronicle* is the reputed "organ," and as it will not accord with its conspicuous character to play *mum* for any considerable length of time, to-morrow's issue is looked to with curious interest, by those who are anxious to know the maximum breadth to which the shoulders of the Hon. Mr. Forney are capable of attaining. We shall doubtless know by the close of the week whether the difference between the President and the radicals is one of *private opinion, which may be tolerated*, or whether it is of sufficient importance to necessitate a change of tactics.

To return to the subject of the Tennessee delegation, I may state for the information of your readers that some of those belonging to the delegation, whose relations ought to enable them to judge intelligently of the matter, are of the opinion that they will *not* be admitted, while others have *faith* in their *ultimate* admission. All agree, I believe, that their prospects are less bright than formerly.

GREENVILLE.

CEREMONY OF THE PYX.

Among the many curious old official observances exacted by the English Government, is the ceremony of the pyx, or box, which was duly enacted on the nineteenth ultimo, in the presence of the Lord Chancellor and other high functionaries at the office of the Comptroller-General, in the palace yard, London. For many years this has been done simply because it is an immorial usage, the reason for which it was instituted having long since passed away. The box is a plain iron safe divided into three compartments, one for silver and one for gold. It is secured by three intricate locks, each of which is opened by a different key. From each milling of gold or silver, specimens coins are deposited through an aperture in the lid until the box is full. In former times this box was much smaller than now, and the assay took place as often as four times in a year. The method of examination is as follows:

The mass of gold and silver coin is rolled under heavy pressure into two ingots, the metal of each being completely mingled and welded together. A piece is then cut off from the end of each ingot, and rolled into a long and narrow plate about the thickness of a shilling. A number of small pieces are then cut from each plate, and carefully weighed. Each piece is then placed in a small bottle fixed in hot sand baths, and filled with acid enough to extract and dissolve the alloy. The fine gold and silver remaining is then accurately determined, and thus the alloy in the whole coinage of the realm determined. This trial is conducted before a jury, summoned by the Wardens of the Goldsmith's Company, in presence of the Queen's Privy Council and other dignitaries. The jury having to weigh the pieces, take time to consider, and deliver their verdict on the succeeding evening, in the Goldsmith's Hall. The time has been when all this cumbrous precaution had some show of reason. In the days when the tests of alloy and the art of coinage was less perfect than at present, and when the mint master may have had temptation to debase the coin, it is probable that the solemn oath required of the journeyman and the strict observance of this examination were not out of place. The custom is gradually wearing out, and though little most observances go out of which the real significance has gone, it dies hard, a few more years will doubtless see it abolished. The first statuary mention in regard to it is in an act of the first year of Edward III, which directs it to be done "according to ancient custom." The last observance prior to this of the nineteenth ultimo, was in eighteen hundred and fifty-four.

☞ Appreciation of one's own jokes makes one's home happy.

From the Louisville Journal.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU ON THE RAMPAGE IN KENTUCKY.

The Mercer *Bonner* of Friday last cites the following recent case of military interference with the civil authority of Harrodsburg: "Mr. Poor was a few days since arrested upon a charge of murder. He was brought before Hon. Thos. Edwards, Presiding Judge of the Mercer County Court for trial, on Friday, February the second. The Commonwealth not being ready for trial, asked a continuance by the attorney, J. B. T. Davies, until the next day, Saturday, February the third.

The Court met at ten o'clock, February the third, to proceed with the examination. The defendant having been committed to the care of H. James, the Sheriff of Mercer county, was brought into Court by his Deputy. Just at this moment Captain Wm. Goodloe, of the Freedmen's Bureau, made his appearance in Court, accompanied by an officer commanding a detachment of United States colored troops. A number of the troops remained outside of the court room as a guard. Captain Goodloe handed to the officer commanding the detachment an order, of which the following is a copy:

HARRODSBURG, KY., Feb 3, 1866.

Officer Commanding Detachment, Harrodsburg:

You will at once relieve the civil authorities of the person of James Poor, arrested by them for the murder of a citizen of Mercer, on the line, or near the line, of this county, and place him in confinement at Camp Nelson. The charges, etc., will be forwarded at the earliest moment.

By order of Maj.-Gen. Fisk.

WM. GOODLOE, Bvt'd R. F. & A. L.

For Boyle, Lincoln and Mercer counties, Ky.

The officer did relieve the civil authorities of the person of James Poor, placed him under a guard of colored troops, and in a few moments he was on his way to Camp Nelson. So far as the personal conduct of Capt. Goodloe and the officer commanding the detachment is concerned, it was unexceptionable. The court having been relieved of the person of Poor, made no order in his case.

The whole amount of the proceedings in this case is this: A white man is arrested upon the charge of having killed a negro man, and brought before the civil authorities of the State for trial. Whilst in the charge of the Sheriff, and in the presence of the Court, he is, by order of the Freedmen's Bureau, taken from the civil authorities and sent to Camp Nelson, a military post, and eventually to be tried by a military commission. Mr. Poor was not in the military service of the United States, nor was the murdered man; neither had any connection with the military authorities in any way, nor was the act committed at any post, garrison or camp or other place under the exclusive jurisdiction of the military authorities. Mr. Poor had been a soldier in the army of the United States, but had been after three years' service honorably discharged.

☞ Gov. Humphreys, of Mississippi, has offered six hundred dollars reward for the arrest of W. B. Pringle and Lycurgus Mathews, charged with the murder of three negroes near Monticello, Lawrence county last January.

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—AND—

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—AND—

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A. O. Shultz,

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—AND—

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WM. A. ROBINSON & CO

WM. A. ROBINSON, late of Quinby & Robinson, Memphis.
J. G. STOKES, late of Stokes & Taylor, Memphis.
H. NICKOLSON, T. B. SAUNDERS, formerly with Quinby & Robinson.

AFTER a suspension of business for nearly four years, we again come before the public, soliciting a share of patronage in the above business, our business in our new buildings, on Shelby street, opposite the Gayoso House. We are prepared to build and repair Saw Mills, Engines, Gearing, and all kinds of Castings for Buildings, Plantations, Railroads or Steamboats. With an experience of twenty-five years as practical mechanics and machinists, we feel confident in our ability to give satisfaction. Our charges will be governed by the expense of labor and material will admit of.

Referring to the above notice, the old firm of Quinby & Robinson being dissolved, I would cheerfully recommend the new firm to our old customers and the public, and solicit them to give the new firm a trial, feeling assured they will give all their customers perfect satisfaction.

WM. T. QUINBY.

Memphis, Nov. 1865. nov17-3m

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ARE prepared to supply Emigrant Laborers to Southern Planters at low wages and on favorable terms.

Apply to W. A. Goodman, Real Estate Agent, Hotel No. 38 (up stairs) Jackson Block, Main street, Memphis, Tenn. ja4 2m

VIRGIL V. MOORE. EDWIN WHITFIELD. JOHN RAYNER.

Moore, Whitfield & Rayner,

STORAGE,

Receiving and Forwarding Merchants,

TITUS' WAREHOUSE,

On Levee, foot of Exchange St.,

MEMPHIS, - - - TENNESSEE.

OFFICE—At Lacey & Matthew's Counting Room, 222 Front Row, and at Warehouse.

This Warehouse being situated on the Levee, offers superior facilities to shippers. feb3 3m

A. D. WIMBERLY, Memphis, Tenn. R. L. WYNN Yallobusha, Miss.
MAJ. D. WALKER, Memphis, Tenn.

Wimberly, Wynn & Walker,

Storage & Commission Merchants,

And Dealers in

HAY, CORN, OATS, BRAN, ETC.,

No. 333 Cor. Second & Union Sts.,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

☞ Liberal Advances made on Consignments. ja6 1m

BOOTS AND SHOES.

F. G. TERRY, Late Hicks, Terry & Co. WM. R. MITCHELL, Late Cossitt, Hill & Co.

Terry & Mitchell,

Exclusively Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS,

203 Main St., Webster Block,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE,

ARE Receiving a Large Stock of Boots, Shoes and Hats for the SPRING TRADE.

We get our Goods from Manufacturers and

SELL TO THE TRADE ONLY.

City and Country Merchants

Will find our Stock Large, Fresh and Well Assorted.

To Make Room for our

SPRING STOCK,

We will Sell Fall and Winter Goods LOW.

se14 1m TERRY & MITCHELL.

JAMES STONER, JOHNS E. SEALTS, M. S. STONER. Formerly of Whelan & Co. Late of Nashville.

MONROE, SMALTZ & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

CITY AND EASTERN MADE

BOOTS & SHOES,

No. 501 Market Street,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

Continue business at the old stand of Monroe & Smaltz, and invite the attention of Buyers to their Large and Complete

Spring Stock,

Specially adapted to the wants of the SOUTHERN TRADE.

We fill ORDERS with dispatch and fidelity. [feb 2w]

REMOVAL.

JOS. S. LEVETT,

HAS removed to his SPACIOUS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WAREROOMS,

No. 323 Main Street,

Where he is now receiving a general assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS

Some of the finest styles made.

Dealers, Planters, Commission Merchants and all can be suited at a glance in our stock. If we say a little above our competitors, a reduction of 25 PER CENT. will reduce us to a level. Remember and examine for yourselves.

JOS. S. LEVETT.

Next door to McComb's and Co.'s Hardware House. Memphis, Jan. 30, 1866. jan30 1m

ALES, LIQUORS, ETC.

Ale! Ale!!

LAGER! LAGER!!

I WOULD respectfully call the attention of Druggists and others, that I am weekly receiving a fresh supply, and adding to my already large stock of the finest Ale and Lager Beer, which I can supply to dealers.

I am also agent for the celebrated

Kennett Ale and Porter,

Put up in half barrels. All of which I warrant to keep sweet in this climate for months.

I also have for sale Foreign and Domestic Wines and Liquors, Cordials, London Porter, Scotch Ale, etc., etc.

JACOB STEINKUHL, No. 230 Third street, Library Building, near Post Office.

de21 3m
☞ *Argus* copy.

TO THE TRADE!

WHISKY!

WHISKY!

WHISKY!

500 BBLS.,

OUR OWN RECTIFICATION

C. H. EBBERT. J. P. CAMERON. R. P. FOLZER.

C. H. Ebbert & Co.,

Wholesale Dealers in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS,

—AND—

Rectifyers of Whisky,

No. 342 Second Street.

Wines, Ales, Porters & Cordials,

JUST RECEIVED.

50 baskets Wine, Piper Heidsick.
30 do. Charles Heidsick.
30 boxes Charles Farre.
20 casks English and Edinburg Ale and Porter, pts. and qts.
10 quarter casks Sherry.
10 quarter casks Madeira.
10 octavos Pinnet, Castillion and Otard Brandies.
2 pipes Pure Holland Gin.
2 pipes Pure Swan Gin.
50 cases Curacoa.
25 cases Imisette.
25 cases Maschino and Absynth.
16 cases Sunshine Wine.
5 bbls. Apple Brandy, warranted six years old.
10 casks Irish and Scotch Whiskies.
100 pkgs. Bourbon, various grades and ages.

☞ Orders Solicited from the Trade. ☜

No. 342 Second Street,

OPPOSITE THE GREENLAW OPERA HOUSE

MEMPHIS TENN.

ja18 3m

MISCELLANEOUS.

LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!

5000 RED Cedar Posts 7, 14 and 21 feet long at 25 to 40 dollars per M, board measure. Also, a general assortment of Building Lumber, such as Sills, Joists, Studs, Rafters, Sheatings, Inch Boards, Cypress, Poplar and White Pine Flooring, Ceiling Siding and clear White Pine, Shingles, Laths, Doors, Sash and Blinds.

Yard—foot of Washington street.

Orders from the country promptly attended to.

M. Z. UCCHRAN.

ja21-1m

NOTICE.

To the Stockholders of the Memphis Gas Light Company.

IN order to fully meet the increasing demand for Gas Light, the Directors of the Memphis Gas Light Company have determined to greatly enlarge and extend their facilities for the manufacture and distribution of gas.

This is therefore to notify the Stockholders that a call has been made upon them, for that purpose, of twenty per cent. upon their stock, payable at the office of the Company, 38 Second street, in this city, on or before the 16th day of February next, in Government money.

By order of the Board of Directors.

J. M. WILLIAMSON, President.

WM. H. FRENCH, Jr., Sec. ja16 1m

THE MEMPHIS

Saddle and Harness Manufactory,

Again Open, cor. Main and Monroe street.

HAVING resumed business at the old stand, I will have pleased to receive a share of my old customers and the public generally, as we did in old times. We keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Whips, Collars, Hames, Leather and Saddlery Hardware. All work warranted to please. Call and try us. (Sign of the Horse).

J. P. BEGBIE & CO.

SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!

Madame Lavinge

IS Going to Paris for new Goods. She has Hair and many Fancy Articles at greatly reduced prices, to close out her present stock and make room for her new stock. Ladies in need of any goods in her line will do well to call on her. You will be sure to get very good bargains. Call at Madame F. Lavigne's Ladies' Mirror of Fashion, No. 358 Main street. nov28-3m

HUGH N. M'CAULEY, Late of McAuley, Bro. & Brewster. JOHN GEORGE, Late of Aldridge & Co.

Young, Moore & Co.,

IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS

—OF—

Hosiery, Gloves, White Goods,

Furnishing Goods, Notions, etc.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Particular attention paid to the filling of orders. ja05 3m

NEW YORK

Accidental Insurance Company.

Cash Capital : : : $250,000.

Insures against all accidents.

$5000 Policy one year with $25 weekly compensation—Premium, $30.

Same, Insurance made in the form of a TICKET for 1 to 6 days—36 cents per day. Policies issued by

BENTON & MACLEAN, Agents, ja8-1m 22 Madison St., Memphis, Tenn.

TRANSPORTATION.

NOTICE TO COTTON SHIPPERS.

Merritt's Express Freight Line

OFFICE REMOVED TO

282 FRONT STREET.

WE are now prepared to COMPRESS COTTON at our Steam Press, on Madison street, and to ship to all points East, on guaranteed time at as Good Rates as any other Express Line.

ja18 1m JOHN B. WELD, Agent.

Important to Travelers

BETWEEN

MEMPHIS & EASTERN CITIES.

The Great Broad Guage

Atlantic and Great Western Railway

is now open and running two daily fast express trains from Cincinnati to New York and all Eastern cities. Passengers will find this a most desirable route. The equipments of this road are unequaled by any on this continent. Elegant Palace Sleeping Cars accompany all night trains, and smoking cars on all trains. Ample time is allowed at regular hours for meals and the unbroken Broad Guage offers to the traveler a degree of security, comfort and speed not to be found on any other route. Connections via Cairo, St. Louis, or Chicago for this route are certain; also connections for Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington. Tickets can be had and baggage checked through at all principal Southwestern offices. For further information and through tickets, apply to LARRY HARMSTALL,

Agent Ill. Cen. Railroad, 14 Jefferson street, or to E. B. HUNGTON,

Agent Chicago and St. Louis Railroad, No. 13 Madison street, Memphis, Tenn. Or

SIDNEY COOK, Gayoso House.

de13 3m

MEMPHIS & OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.

OFFICE OF GEN'L SUPERINTENDENT, MEMPHIS, February 10th, 1866.

Notice to Shippers of Freight.

THE Memphis and Ohio Railroad is now ready to transport freight for the Transportation of Freight.

Freight received at Depot, head of Main street, Every Day until 4 o'clock p.m.

This Company Have Agt's at all Stations.

This Road Connects at Humboldt with Mobile and Ohio Railroad for Corinth, Jackson, Trenton, Union City, Columbus, Paducah, and all Stations on that Road; at Big Hatchie