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BY BENJAMIN F. DILL. MEMPHIS, TENN., SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1866 VOLUME XVI.—NUMBER 117.

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

PUBLISHED DAILY & WEEKLY

—BY—

BENJAMIN F. DILL.

To whom all Letters should be Addressed.

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HON. ANDREW EWING.

From the Nashville Banner.

The name of this distinguished gentleman, whose remains have recently been interred in our midst, cannot fail to inspire mingled emotions in the breast of every one in this community. It is pleasing to recall his many noble qualities, but melancholy to reflect that they have ceased to have a living exemplification among us. He has passed away forever, but his memory will long be enshrined in the hearts of those who knew him best. I know not if the spirits of departed are conscious of what passes upon this earth, but I am persuaded that they are, and cannot be indifferent to what transpires amid the scenes of their former trials and glory. But whatever there is in such speculations, it may be profitable to us who survive, briefly to review some of the many virtues of our deceased friend. At all events in attempting an outline of his character, I shall perform but the office of true friendship, which is all that the living can pay to the dead.

Andrew Ewing was born and reared in this county, and sprung from a numerous family of the highest respectability. He enjoyed the advantages of the best domestic training and discipline, the fruits of which were exhibited by him through his whole career. He was bred to habits of industry, without which no young man has any assurance of safety to his morals, or of success in the great business of life. To careful domestic training was added a full collegiate course of education, which was well improved by reading and study.

He was admitted to the bar at Nashville at an early age, and soon entered upon a lucrative practice. His early success as a lawyer was, as I am informed, distinguished for accuracy in pleading, and for promptitude in preparing and trying his cases. These qualities he carried with him into manhood's life, when I became familiar with him and his style of practice. He was among the ablest jury lawyers I have known, and for the last ten years of his life, he certainly had no superior at the Nashville bar. Sometimes he had more of what is called eloquence, but they had less of force and logic, and less knowledge of human nature. But he had what I call eloquence in a high degree—the power of enforcing his propositions upon the conditions of others. He was an earnest man, and knew well the springs of human action and human sympathies. When he chose, he could draw upon his imagination and his general readings with great effect and beauty. His great forte, as a lawyer, was in perceiving promptly and clearly the main points in a case, and presenting them, to the exclusion of small or doubtful ones. I have spoken of him as a jury lawyer. He was able, and eminent also in the other elements of his profession, and always equal to the occasion. He was successful in his practice, and maintained in the highest degree the confidence of his clients. He had a high sense of professional honor, and never resorted to mean artifices to gain his cause. He was just and courteous to his opponents, and gave no occasion for bitterness and strife, while he was positive and earnest in maintaining his positions. In a word, he was, in his profession, a model lawyer: industrious, prompt, faithful, honest, and respectful to all. I know of no better pattern for the imitation of young members of the bar, a class to whom he was always kind and obliging.

Mr. Ewing performed also a conspicuous part in politics. In early manhood he attached himself to the Democratic party, and adhered to its fortunes with unvarying devotion. He was distinguished as a popular debater, in most of the fierce contests in Tennessee. But he was tolerant in his spirit, and never gave offense. In 1843 he was elected to Congress from the Nashville District, and served his term with signal ability. He was an earnest supporter of the Compromise of 1850, which contributed so much to allay the excitement of that period, and preserve the Union from threatened disruption. Conservatism and conciliation were peculiarly in harmony with his nature, and his theory of our Government. And these views he maintained with steadfastness and firmness, in opposition to the bolt of his party in the South. At a later period, and in a higher state of excitement and danger, he persevered in the same line of policy, and, in fact, he visited New York, in company with other gentlemen, and labored for nearly one month in endeavoring to persuade the people that the election of the Republican candidate, under the circumstances, would endanger the peace of the country. In January and February, 1861, after several of the Gulf States had seceded, he was one of the Union candidates for Congress from the district of Davidson, and distinguished himself by his earnest and eloquent appeals to the people.

He advocated the Crittenden resolutions and subsequently the peace conference resolutions, believing that either of these measures, or something equivalent, would be satisfactory to the Border States, and be the basis of reunion by the Southern States. These measures failed to be adopted. But Mr. Ewing did not cease his exertions, though the storm grew louder and fiercer. Seeing there was no hope by Congressional action, he joined a number of other gentlemen in an appeal to the people of the South, calling for a general convention of all the Southern States to deliberate upon the state of the country, and to devise some peaceful solution of the impending difficulties. The appeal was in vain. He last effort in conjunction with others, was to call upon the people of Tennessee to assume a neutral position, with the hope that this State, in connection with Kentucky and other Border States, might be successful mediators and prevent the approaching conflict. But at this period, which was after the capture of Fort Sumter, popular excitement and sectional animosity had become too great to heed the arguments for a neutral position, or to respect even the high motives which prompted them. And thus his last effort for peace and union met with like failure, and Mr. Ewing and others with whom he acted gave up in despair. Well do I remember the sadness and sorrow with which he relinquished his cherished hopes of preserving the integrity of the country by peaceful measures. He believed that final separation was inevitable, and determined to cast his lot with the people of his native State, and share with their people and civil fortunes. He left his home on the evacuation of Nashville, never to return to it. His death, from disease, in the summer of 1864, at the city of Atlanta, is already well known.

It is not my purpose to pass judgment on his course in the late unfortunate struggle—or to palliate or approve his opinions or conduct. I am only endeavoring to review his character, and to do justice to his memory. If he was wrong he was honestly so. If he became involved in a contest which cost him his life, it was not one of his seeking, but which he had tried to avert. He was not an ultra man in his politics, nor a secessionist. He was an earnest lover of his country and his government and of his race, and especially was he devoted to the people of Tennessee, from whose fortunes, or fate, or folly, he was unable to separate himself. But it was in the walks of private life that his true character shone most conspicuously. He was free from all vices, with strong moral and religious sentiments. He was unostentatious in his deportment and simple in his tastes. While he was economical in his expenditures, he was charitable to those in distress and seldom failed to contribute his mite to suffering humanity. He was fond of home and family and friends—no man was more so. He was remarkable for his love of peace and law and order, and no one could be more useful than he in the effort now being made to restore fraternal relations among a people lately divided. I would that he were here! But though his voice is silent, let his character speak to a people that he loved so well, and aid in stilling the tumult of the house.

I could attest his influence as a peacemaker in several cases, where the parties were on the eve of deadly combat. In one case which occurred in this city, he procured a warrant and catered the parties to be arrested and bound over to keep the peace, and thus saved them from mutual destruction. It is pleasing, now he is no more, to contemplate such exhibitions of high moral heroism; and it is but just that this restorer of the peace of families—this friend of the poor and the oppressed, should be enshrined in their hearts. Of all whom the late war has cost the State of Tennessee, none hold a higher place in the affections of his acquaintances than Andrew Ewing. Let his errors, whatever they were, be forgotten, but let his virtues be cherished in fond remembrance. R.

BROWNLOW.

A correspondent sends us an old paper containing the following extract from one of Brownlow's letters to Pryne, written in 1860. After alluding to the probability of the Abolitionists dissolving the Union by their fanatical proceedings, he prophetically says:

But, sir, the South can in two months enter into an alliance with England or France, commercial and political, offensive and defensive, and in either case it will be utter ruin to the Northern States of this Confederacy. England and France want our rice, tobacco and cotton, but they don't want the manufactories of New England. An alliance between England and these Southern States will break down the existing tariff system, discriminating in favor of New England manufactures, as a rope of sand, and scatter all your hopes to the winds, and coming at once in collision with your ancient competitor, and her low wages, without that protection which has built your cities and towns, you must be destroyed. Whenever such an alliance shall be formed, and our cotton and other products landed at either Liverpool or Havre, and purchased again at high rates, New England will see the handwriting of the wall.

I, sir, would favor an alliance with France as a means of more effectually paralyzing and starving out the Abolitionists of the North. The far seeing monarch of the French would unite with us on our own terms, as it would afford him an opportunity to crush the commerce and manufactures of old England, and make her feel that she is dependent upon her ancient enemy, as well as alone for villainous treatment of his uncle, Napoleon Bonaparte. Dissolve this Union, you infamous villains, and we shall make this proposition at once to Louis Napoleon, a most sagacious monarch, and he would quarter at New Orleans 20,000 Frenchmen, and at Chesapeake 20,000 more; we would then command the Mississippi valley, while the Northwestern States into our Confederacy, and we would then turn upon the New England States, and cause the hurricane of civil war to rage and sweep from Mason and Dixon's line to the cod fisheries of Maine, until we would extinguish the last Abolition foothold on the continent of America! Face to face, knife to knife, steel to steel, and pike to pike, we would meet you, and as we would cause you to bleed at every pore, we would make you regret in the latter agonies of death that you had ever felt any concern for the African race!

Sir, if the fanatical, wicked and infernal course pursued by you and your anti-principled associates, is continued, the result will be as I have said, and you or your children will live to see it. Patriotic poverty and dismay are already staring some of your manufacturers and operatives in the face. We are sending our orders to England and France for goods and driving your hell-deserving freedom-shrieker into the holding of Union meetings and making these against their will, curse all agitators or slavery opponents, and receive that John Brown and his murderous associates got only justice when hung at Charlestown! Carry on your war, if you choose death rather than life, and we will slain every swamp in the South with yours and our own blood, and with the vengeance of an insulted people, we will be upon you in the North, at the hour of midnight, and as the lightning is instantaneous in its flash, we will burn up your substance!

Now, Mr. Pryne, may I ask you and your fellow-laborers in the cause of the devil, to ponder well the ends of the earth, not a quarter of a century ahead of you, and use your influence to stay the fanatical hand raised to strike the blow of ruin to your country. Call around you a council of your head men and warriors, Senator Seward, Joshua R. Giddings, Chase and Fred. Douglas, for whom you are doing journey work, and go to that venerable statesman, from Carrit Smith, whose tool you have been for years, and upon whose money you have lived and fed your wife and children—ask them all if you had not better drop your programme. If the response is not satisfactory, call a prayer meeting, and have Wendel Phillips, Beecher, Cheever, and all the long faced hypocrites who insult God, and mock religion, by selling upon him for mercy—pray old John Brown and his confederates out of hell, where the whole batch of you are going with lightning speed! Ask God to forgive you for your wicked—nay—praying morning, evening and noon, with your face toward Harper's Ferry! Ask him to wash your filthy garments from the stain of blood of your Kansas and Virginia murders, and importune him until you get your answer—yes and no or no more—in no longer against conscience and your country's laws and Constitution. Don't pray for heaven, for sure enough you will pay to hell, the start of the New Jerusalem! Don't ask for mercy, for the winged messenger can never light on such mean and debasing creatures. Don't ask to be punished in hell, for that would be inadequate to your crimes! Ask to be annihilated, or blinded to the utmost verge of astronomical imagination, where the cries of a negro may never rise up to remind you whence you came.

The Transportation of Petroleum.

Several Collectors of Customs have sent communications to the Secretary of the Treasury, asking instructions in regard to the transportation of crude and refined petroleum. They set forth that the agitation of the law of August 29, 1862, shall be enforced against steamboats for transporting crude and refined petroleum without a special license. In other cases, they represent some inflammable class of other explosive burning fluids? The Secretary replies that the Department has not decided that crude and refined petroleum are of that character, and until otherwise order all these commodities shall be carried as freight, without special license, proper care being observed in its storage with reference to safety from fire. Secretary McCulloch has referred the question of the explosive qualities of petroleum to a special board of chemists, and expects it, with directions, to report at the earliest possible moment. The decision of the board will guide the Secretary in making rules hereafter as to the transportation of petroleum.

Remains of a Woman Found in a Cave.

We learn from the Bristol News that the remains of Betsy Bishop, a woman of bad character, was found in a cave in the neighborhood of Bushong's Forge, some six miles south of Bristol, on Sunday evening last. She had been missing something like a month, and the appearance of her remains indicated that they had lain for that time in the cave, which was some thirty-five feet deep. She had received several stabs, one of which was in the region of the heart. A coroner's inquest was held over her remains on Monday evening, after which they were decently interred. There can be no doubt but that she was cruelly murdered.

Seizure of an American Vessel by Mexico.

The Havana's Mexican correspondent of the 10th inst., gives an account of the seizure by the Mexican Imperial authorities of the American schooner Wilson Crawford, and the fining and imprisonment of her master, because some powder was found on board the vessel. The master's sentence was ten years penal labor but he was pardoned by the Emperor. Immediately after regaining his liberty, however, he was once more arrested and sentenced to pay a fine of $500, which he avoided paying by secretly leaving the country.

The Trial of Major Goe.

In the evidence for the prosecution in the trial of Maj. Goe, at Raleigh, for alleged inhuman treatment of prisoners of war, in the testimony of several soldiers of New York regiments, that Maj. Goe ordered a Union soldier to be carried to the grave with the rebel dead, the testimony duly becomes more damaging. It is supposed the evidence for the defense will begin on the 26th.

A SECOND WILLIAM TELL.—A blacksmith named Coles, of Dunister, England, has performed a feat which rivals that ascribed to William Tell. A child, aged seven years, placed over his head an iron band similar to that used for the nuts of cart wheels. The child's neck began to swell, and the parents were horrified to find that it was impossible to remove the band, and speedy suffocation was imminent. Coles was called in, and suggested the desperate idea of hammering off the iron with a hedge, and he succeeded in completing his dangerous task. Within one minute from the first blow and another the head of the little one, Coles fearlessly smashed at the ring and, severed it. A false blow of half an inch, in a manner, meant death, and must have resulted. A tough story.

BATON ROUGE.—An important suit is fixed for trial in Baton Rouge, involving the title to a very large portion of that city. It appears that the property in question was laid out by the late Mr. Boutigrand, his claim being under an unclosed Spanish grant, which has been thrown out by the United States Commissioners as null and void. The property involved is all that part of Baton Rouge lying below North Boulevard, the street on which the State House stands.

☞ They make nice French brandy in New York by boiling printers' rollers.

JOY IN THE HOUSE OF WARD.

Dear Sir: I tak my pen in hand to inform ya that I'me in a state of grate bliss & trust these lines will find you enjoyin' the same blessins. I'me regavenated. I have found the immortal waters of youth, so to speak, & am as limber and frisky as a 2 year old steer, & in the futur them boys which sez "go up old bald head" to me, will do so at the peril of their hair, and individually. I'me powerful happy. Hope of July has descended upon me lo'ver & I feel like a bran new man. Sumtimes I ax myself "is it not a dream?" & sothin within myself sez "it air;" but when I look at them sweet little critters I know it is a reality—a reality—I may sa—& I feel gay. There's sumthin' in human natur in a man, arter all.

I returned from the summer campaign with my unparalled show of wax works and livin wild beasts of pray in the early part of this munth. The people of Baldwinville met me cordully. I immediatly commenced restin myself with my family. The other nite while I was down to the tavern tostin my shins against the bar room fire & amusin the crowd with sum of my adventurs, who should come in barefeeded & terribly excited but Bill Stokes, who sez, sez he, "Old Ward, there's grate doins up to your house."

Sez I, "William, how so?"

Sez he, "Bust my gizzard, but it's grate doins," & then he hurled in & fell kill himself.

Sez I, risin and puttin on a austere look, "William, I wouldnt be a fool, if I had common sense."

But he kept on larfin till he was black in the face, when he fell over onto the bank where the loafer sleeps, and in a skill small voice, sez, "Twins!" I ashure ya, gents, that the grass didn't grow under my feet on my way home, & I was followed by a enthusiastic throng of my fellor citizens, who hurrard for Old Ward at the top of their voices. I found the house chock full of people. There was Mis Square Baxter and her three grown up darters, lawyer Perkinses wife, Faberkly Ripley, young Eben Parsons, Deacon Simmons' folks, the schoolmaster, Doctor Jordin, obstetery, obstetery. Mis Ward was in the west room, which joins the kitchin. Mis Square Baxter was mixin sothin in a dipper before the kitchin fire, & amid many of female woman were rushin wildly round the house with bottles of camfire, peaces of flannin, &c. I never seed sich a hubbub in my natural born days. I cood stay in the west room only a minit, so strong was my feelins, so I rushed out and caused my double barrild gun.

"What upon airth ails the man?" sez Takerhip Ripley. "Sakes alive, what air you doin?" and she grab'd me by the cote tales. "What's the matter with you?" she continued.

"Twins, marm," sez I, "twins!"

I knew it," sez she, covering her face with her spun.

"Wall," sez I, "that's what's the matter with me!"

"Wall, put down that air gun, you pecky old fool," said she.

"No marm," sez I. "This is a Nashual day. The glory of this luncheon isn't confined to Baldinsville by a darn site. On yonder wood shed," said I, drawin myself up to my full nite, and speaking in a sublime nelting voice, "I will fire a Nashual salute!" sayin which I laced myself from her grasp and rushed to the top of the shed where I banged away until Square Baxter's hired man and my son Artemus Jumper cum and took me down by mane force.

On returning to the kitchin I found quite a lot of people seated to the fire, and talkin the event over. They made room for me & I set down.

"Quite a episode," sed Doctor Jordin, fillin his pipe with a coal.

"Yes," sed I, "a episodes, waing about 18 pounds jimty."

"A perfect coup de tatt," said the school master.

"E pluribus unum, in pragbetor parsony," sed I, thinkin his let him know I understood furrin language as well as he did if I wasn't a schoolmaster.

"It is a momentous event," sed young Eben Parsons, who had been 2 quarters to the Academy.

"I never heard twins called by that name before," sed I, "but I spose its all rite."

"We shall soon have Wardkanuf," sed the editor of the Baldinsville *Bugle of Liberty*, who was looking over a bundle of exchange papers in the corner, "to apply to the Legislature for a city charter!"

"Good for yu, old man," sed I, "give that air a konspickius place in the next *Bugle*."

How rettiliing," sed pretty Susan Fletcher, covern her face with her handkerchief, & larfin like sum possed.

"Wall for my part," sed Jane Maria Peasley, who is the oroiest old maid in the world, "I think you all act like a pack of fools."

Sez I, "Mis Peasly, air ya a parient?"

Sez she, "No, I aint."

"Sez I, "Mis Peasly, you never will be."

She left.

We sot there talkin and larfin, until the swittin hour of nite when graveyards yawing, & Goste troop 4th," as old Bill Shakespeare aptlee observes in his drama of John Shpard, Esq., or the Moral House Breaker, when we broke up & disbursed.

Mudther & children is doin well; & Resolutions is the order of the day. I will feel obleged if yule insert the follerin:

WHEREAS, two episodes has happened up to the undersigned's house, which is twins; & Whereas I think this episode twins is kin of the malepersawshun & both boys there; Be it

Resolved, that to them nabers who did the face thing by sale episodes my hart felt thanks is due.

Resolved, that I do most hartily thank Engine Co. No. 17, who, under the impression from the fuss at my house in that hanspidin nite that there was a conflagrashun goin on, kum calyantly to the spot but kindly refrained from squirtin.

Resolved, That from the bottom of my Sole do I thank the Baldinsville band for givin up the idea of Sarahanadin me, both on the grate nite & sinse.

Resolved, That my thanks is due several members of the Baldinsville mestin house who for 2 wiles days kindly offered me a sinful skoffer or intreated me to mend my wicked wuse and jine sude meetin house at once!

Resolved, That my buzzum teems with mekery kind emotions lords the follerin individuals, to whitnamelee—Mis Square Baxter, who benevolsly refused to take a sent for a bottle of camfire; lawyer Perkinses wife who sit some verses on the Episodes; the editor of the Baldinsville *Bugle of Liberty* who nobly assisted me on wednesday by Kangaroo, which ragnalim little cuss seriously disturbed the Episodes by his outrajus screechins & kickin up; Mis. Hiram Doolittle who kindly furnishd sum cold victiles at a trying time when it wasn't convenient to cook vittles at my house; & the Pooley's Parsonses & Watsonses for there many ax of kindness.

Truly yours. ARTEMUS WARD.

EFFECTS OF RADICALISM ON TRADE.—If the business of the country is dull at a season when all should be animation, is what shall we ascribe it but the unsettled state in which the radical agitators are resolved to keep everything. With the South returned to its formal relations to the Union and the other States, labor would have speedily adjusted itself to the new situation, cotton fields would have been got in preparation for planting, capital would have commenced to flow into that new productive section, the hands of an active and healthy trade with the North would have been established, and the old circle of industrial employments would have been made whole again for the advantage of the country. But now there is only doubt. No such crop of cotton is likely to be produced as might have been. A delay in setting about the work of revival when all parties were in the right mood, will not fail to aggravate a condition of things none too promising already. And with business deadened and depressed, by reason of trifleism alone, which affects to carry its head far above all such mercenary considerations, the public credit is deprived of those very supports which are all it has to rely on for existence.

☞ I recognize the Democratic doctrine of State rights, in its application to slavery, as well as to other local affairs, and while I have been out in this chamber I shall resist all attempts to encroach upon the reserved rights of the sovereign States of the Union. I will stand side by side with my Democratic friends in vindication of the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of 1798 and 1799, which they indorsed at Baltimore in 1852.

The man who said this was Senator Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, the colleague of Sumner, and a leading radical. The pledge was given on the 3d of February, 1858. Senator Wade, of Ohio, and other leading radicals, then took the same ground. We have no doubt the time will come when they will regret that they did not fulfill the promise thus voluntarily made. The doctrine of State rights and the resolutions of '98 and '99 will yet be a necessity in New England.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

RECONCILIATION.—Prominent Republicans in Boston, New York and Philadelphia are endeavoring to reconcile the existing differences between the Executive and Congress. These gentlemen take the ground that the country needs repose, and that the country heals repose, and that should a final rupture now be brought about by political discussions, the results would be disastrous. Already have the Union senators met in caucus to see whether a Constitutional amendment cannot be framed upon which they can again unite, and there are many other indications of a desire to harmonize existing differences. Of course, the very ultra Democrats and Republicans are doing all in their power to prevent this, but they may not succeed.—*Washington Letter.*

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This invention consists of Duplex (or two) Elliptic Pure Refined Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the lightest, most flexible, elastic and durable spring ever used. They seldom break or get out of shape, like single springs, and consequently preserve their perfect and beautiful shape more than twice as long as any Single Spring Skirt that ever has been made. The wonderful flexibility and great comfort and pleasure to the lady wearing the Duplex Elliptic Skirt will be experienced particularly in all crowded assemblies, operas, carriages, railroad cars, churches, walking, in chairs, for promenade and house dress, as the skirt can be folded when it is not worn, into a small place so easily and conveniently as a umbrella.

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The hoops are covered with two ply double twisted thread and will wear twice as long as the single yarn covering which is used on all single steel hoop skirts. The three bottom rods on every skirt are also double steel, and twice or double covered to prevent the covering from wearing off the rods when dragging down stairs, stone steps, etc., etc., which they are constantly subject to when in use.

All are made of the new and elegant corded edges, and are the best quality in every part, giving to the wearer the most graceful and perfect shape position, and are unquestionably the lightest, most durable, comfortable and economical skirt ever made.

For sale by all first class stores, Wholesale and Retail, in this city, and throughout the United States and Canadas, Havana de Cuba, Mexico, South America, and all parts of the world.

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Combining elegance, lightness, durability, comfort and economy, is unanimously the most desirable article made. For sale wholesale and retail by

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Very flexible, folded easily when in use, to occupy a small space, and an article of superior excellence. For sale in all styles, at the SOUTHERN PALACE,

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The most sensational style and manufacture, and the most general, choice and popular. For sale by all short trade.

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The most popular and flexible in use. For sale by

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AND AT

EVERY UNITED STATES FAIR

At which Sewing Machines have been exhibited, and is the only Machine using the new style Gloss Cloth Thread, Hemmer, Healer, Hemmer and Feller. Also, Quilts, Tucks, Binds, and makes a beautiful and firm stitch on a Band at the same time, is the only machine making the "Lock-Stitch," alike on both sides, and using less thread than any other, with the "Reversing Motion."

We offer the above Machines, with a supply of thread and fixtures, at St. Louis prices. Give satisfaction free, and warrant each machine three years.

No. 333 Main Street, Clay Building,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

50 North Fifth St., St. Louis, Mo.

☞ Send for a circular. ☜

All kinds of custom work done at the shortest notice, and at reasonable rates.

feb22 1m

TOBIN, LYNN & CO.,

Cotton Factors,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Groceries, Dry Goods,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Hats, Hardware and Plantation Supplies,

346 MAIN STREET,

Memphis, Tenn.

CITY MILLS.

NEW FLOUR.

J. W. LEFTWICH & CO.,

ARE Constantly Manufacturing, and have on hand, every grade of Flour.

New Bolted Corn Meal and Feed

Of all Descriptions.

A. Warrens' Choice Family Flour, guaranteed equal to any flour in the market.

Office, No. 80 Beal Street.

Messrs. Morrison, King & Co., No. 304 Gayoso Block, have our Flour on hand for sale at Lowest Mill Prices. 3d Min Street.

Denie, Joiner & Kirkley,

Cotton & Commission Merchants,

And Dealers in

Hay Corn, Oats, Bran,

FLOUR, BACON, POTATOES,

Lime, Cement, Plaster

—AND—

PRODUCE,

34 Monroe Street

1 and 3 m-8 One Door from Main.

Notice.

Wilson, Carter & Co. having bought Dr. H. Laird's interest in the firm of Wilson, Laird & Co., will continue to do a commission business as before, at 194 Main street.

Have now on hand a large and well selected stock of Groceries and Plantation Supplies.

S. A. WILSON,

M. A. CARTER,

H. M. LAIRD.

Memphis, March 5, 1866.

Having this day purchased of my interest in the firm of Wilson, Laird & Co., to Wilson, Carter & Co., I solicit for the new firm a continuance of the patronage so liberally extended to the old. H. M. LAIRD.

mar6-1m

H. OERTEL,

COPPERSMITH,

Brass, Tin & Sheet Iron Worker

No. 71 Second Street,

MANUFACTURER of Galvanized Iron, Cornice, Mouldings, Brackets, Window Caps, etc., Wrought Iron Cooking Stoves made and repaired; also, Soda Generators, Soda Fountains and Soda Fixtures. Metalic Roofing and Guttering done at short notice and at lowest cash prices. All kinds of job work promptly attended to. mar12-1m

GROCERIES.

JOHN LILLY. OWEN LILLY.

LILLY BROTHERS,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

STAPLE & FANCY GROCERIES

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

Wines, Liquors and Segars,

No. 177 Main Street,

Between Washington and Poplar Streets

MEMPHIS, TENN.

We would respectfully acquaint our friends and the public, that we have now on hand a Fresh and Selected Stock, which we are prepared to sell at the LOWEST market rates for CASH. Family supplies delivered in the city

Free of Charge.

mar11 3m LILLY BROTHERS.

M. L. MEACHAM, Late of Meacham & Dalbourne.

A. C. TREADWELL, Late of F. Lane & Co.

MEACHAM & TREADWELL,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GROCERS, COTTON FACTORS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

And dealers in

Plantation Supplies Generally,

No. 9 Union St., - MEMPHIS, TENN.

—PARTICULAR—

Attention Given to the Sale of Cotton

And liberal advances made on same when in store.

We have on hand a full and complete stock of groceries, which we will sell as low as the lowest. Our stock consists in part of the following:

200 bbls Pinkeye, Peach Blow and Neshannock Potatoes; 500 bbls Mess Pork; 150 bbs Hull Pork; 60 whole, half and quarter bbls Mackrel; 50 bbls best New Orleans Sugars; 10 tons and 50 bbls Molasses of best quality; 500 bbls Flour, assorted brands.

Together with everything usually kept in grocery houses. Give us a call.

mh7-1m MEACHAM & TREADWELL.

FOR SALE,

25,000 Lbs. Bulk Meat,
1,000 Bags White Corn,
200 Bbls. Flour,
10 do Brooms,
50 Tierces Lard,
500 Bushels Sweet Potatoes,
300 Bales Timothy Hay,
20 Bbls. Moss Beef,
50 do Seed Potatoes,
10 do Pepper's old Bourbon Whisky.

Also agents for Beard's Rectified Whisky.

KIDDLEY, LEES & MARLEY,

may5 6m-3m 288 Front street.

ON CONSIGNMENT

—AND—

For Sale Low to the Trade,

1400 BARRELS FLOUR

Of the following brands:
Gaff's Mills,
A Sunbeam,
Globe Mills,
T. H. crown,
Pearl Mills,
Bakewell,
Peerless,
Southern Indiana,
Farmers.

ALSO—100 bbls Mess Pork,
25 bbls Rump do,
25 tierces Lard,
50 bbls Sweet Potatoes,
50 bbls Hominy,
100 bbls Corn Meal,

By

HAINER & MASON,

No. 4 Bradley Block.

feb-tf

JNO. J. ROE & CO.'S,

SUGAR CURED HAMS,

CANVASSED AND UNCANVASSED.

To the Trade.

We are Agents for the sale of these celebrated Sugar Cured Hams, and keep a large supply constantly on hand.

STRATTON, GOYER & CO.

feb27 1m

Recent Arrivals!!

—AT—

No. 266 FRONT ST.,

(Corner of Court Street.)

10 Tierces New Magnolia Hams.
10 do do Davis Star do
50 Cases Claret.
10 Doz. Sugar of Lemon.
200 Packages Star Candles.
100 Bbls. fresh Harrison Flour.
20 Cases fresh Raspberries.
30 do do Strawberries.
100 do 1 and 2 lbs. cans Cove Oysters.
50 do fresh Tomatoes.
25 do 1-1 Sardines.
20 do 1-2 do
30 Kegs Belcher's Golden Syrup.
5 Bbls. do do do
30 Boxes Macaroni and Vermicelli.
30 Kegs choice Leaf Lard.
30 Bbls. Pig's Feet.
200 Kegs Nails, assorted sizes.
25 Cases assorted Jellies.
50 Bbls Heavy Mess Pork.
10 Hhds. Magnolia Sugars.
20 Hhds. Diamond Sugars.
50 Boxes German Soap.
10 do French Brandy.
50 Dozen extra Brooms.
50 do Condensed Cream.
30 do do Milk.
30 Bags Carolina Rice.
10 do Old Government Java.
100 Boxes Extra Stick Candy.
50 do Fancy Candy.
30 Kegs choice Molasses.
10 Boxes Extra Codfish.

Call and examine our stock and prices. You will not regret it.

TOOF, PHILLIPS & CHODE,

ja21-fe18-mar11 286 Front st.

ALES, LIQUORS, ETC.

TO THE TRADE!

WHISKY!

WHISKY!

WHISKY!

500 BBLS.,

OUR OWN RECTIFICATION

C. H. EBBERT. J. F. CAMERON. H. F. FOLSER.

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.
50 do do Charles Heidsick.
20 boxes Charles Farre.
20 casks English and Edinburg Ale and Porter, pts. and qts.
10 quarter casks Sherry.
10 quarter casks Mackaras.
10 octaves Pinnet, Castillion and Giard Brandies.
2 pipes Pure Holland Gin.
2 pipes Pure Swan Gin.
50 cases Curacoa.
25 cases Anisette.
25 cases Maschino and Absyath.
10 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 GREEN LAW OPERA HOUSE

MEMPHIS TENN.

ja13 3m

MISCELLANEOUS.

NO EXCUSE FOR BAD BREAD.

MORGAN'S

SELF-RISING

FLOUR.

THE best, cheapest and most economical Flour in use.

All lovers of good and wholesome bread, biscuit, etc., can be certain of having them, time, trouble, money, and disappointment. It is ALWAYS RELIABLE, and is not affected by hot or cold weather. It does not require Yeast Powders, Cream Tartar, Yeast, Isinglass, Soda or salt, and ONLY HALF the usual quantity of shortening, and when cold sweet milk is used, still less shortening is needed.

ONE-FOURTH less of this flour is required to produce a like amount of bread, in the made in the ordinary manner, which thus also saves about PAY THE FREIGHT charged for adding the self-rising ingredient.

IT IS EXTRA NICE FOR CAKES, and all kinds of pastry, requiring not more than TWO-THIRDS the amount of shortening.

THIS FLOUR EXCELS ALL OTHER for Batter Cakes, Waffles, Puddings, the dumplings for Chicken Pie, etc., etc.

And is a Saving of from $6 to $8

per Barrell to the Consumer.

This article has met with the most wonderful success. A large proportion of the citizens of Memphis and surrounding country are now using it; but I am confident there are many others who would avail themselves of its advantages were they satisfied regarding its TRUE USEFULNESS, SUPERIORITY, and CHEAPNESS.

To convince each of these facts, I have obtained a large number of certificates from well and favorably known physicians and others, a few of which I subscribe. One trial will convince the most incredulous that it is to their advantage to use this Flour, as an ECONOMY and a PERFECTION in every family.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

MEMPHIS, TENN., August 3, 1865.

I have used Morgan's Self Rising Flour, and find it one to a most excellent article. I have also examined the ingredients which produce its self rising properties, and find them to be not only innocent, but important to perfect nutrition. I can freely recommend it as