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MEMPHIS APPEAL.

PUBLISHED DAILY & WEEKLY

—BY—

BENJAMIN F. DILL.

To whom all Letters should be Addressed.

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RESTORATION.

Repeal of the Test Oath and Policy to Be Pursued Toward the People of the South—Speech of Hon. W. E. Finck, of Ohio, in the House of Representatives, March 3, 1866.

The House, as in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, having under consideration the President's annual message—

Mr. Finck said:

Mr. Speaker: Having some weeks since introduced in this House a bill which has for its purpose to prescribe the oath of office, so as to make it conform to the requirements of the Constitution of the United States, and to repeal the act of July 2, 1862, commonly known as the test oath, I desire to submit a few considerations to the House why, in my judgment, the act of July 2, 1862, should be repealed.

It is as follows:

"I, A B, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have never voluntarily borne arms against the United States since I have been a citizen thereof; that I have voluntarily given no aid, countenance, counsel or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto; that I have never sought, accepted, and attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever under any authority or pretended authority in hostility to the United States; that I have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended government, authority, power or constitution within the United States, hostile or inimical thereto. And I do further swear (or affirm) that, to the best of my knowledge and ability, I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion, and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter," etc.

Now, Mr. Speaker, it seems to me that this oath, at least so far as it relates to senators and representatives in Congress, is unconstitutional.

Section two, article one, of the Constitution declares:

"No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not when elected be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen."

And in relation to senators, it is provided that—

"No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen."

Article six provides that—

"The senators and representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution."

Justice Story, in his commentaries on the Constitution, speaking of the House of Representatives, section 624, says:

"It would seem but fair reasoning, upon the plainest principles of interpretation, that when Congress should establish certain qualifications as necessary for office, it meant to exclude all others. From the very nature of such a provision the affirmation of these qualifications would seem to imply a negative to all others."

Mr. Madison, in the *Federalist*, commenting on the same subject, says:

"The qualifications of the elected being less carefully and properly defined by the State constitutions, and being at the same time more susceptible of uniformity, have been very properly considered and regarded by the Constitution. A representative of the United States must be of the age of twenty-five years; must have been seven years a citizen of the United States; must at the time of his election be an inhabitant of the State he is to represent, and during the time of his service must be in no office under the United States. Under these reasonable limitations the door of this part of the Federal Government is opened to merit of every description, whether native or adoptive, whether young or old, and without regard to poverty or wealth, or to any particular profession or religious faith."—*Federalist*, No. 52.

But, Mr. Speaker, if Congress had authority to prescribe this test oath of 1862, it has the power to add other and different qualifications for senators and representatives than those provided in the Constitution and thus change the organic law by legislative enactment; and we have hardly advanced this enough yet for such a claim of power as that.

The first act of the First Congress was to prescribe the oath of office, and which was as follows:

"That the oath or affirmation required by the sixth article of the Constitution of the United States shall be administered in the following form, to wit: I, A B, do solemnly swear or affirm (as the case may be) that I will support the Constitution of the United States."

I do not pretend to say that the Constitution will require the oath to be in these precise words. Congress may very properly require the party to swear that he will faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which he is about to enter. But I do say that the oath provided for in the Constitution cannot be so *substantially* and *materially* changed as to operate to add *new* and *other* qualifications for holding the office than those provided for in the instrument itself. If it can be, and the taking of such oath required as an essential prerequisite to the exercise of the office, then, indeed, Congress can most effectually defeat the purposes of the Constitution and the rights of the people.

Sir, the right to hold a seat on this floor is defined and provided for under the Constitution, and does not depend so much upon the determination of this House, as it does upon the legal voters of the proper districts, and the qualifications clearly defined by the Constitution. But the exclusive right to judge "of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members, has been expressly conferred upon this House, and it would be false to itself and to the country if it should neglect the full and constitutional exercise of this high and necessary power in every case where it is called upon to act. It would, however, be a most wicked and monstrous perversion of this power should a party majority ever be found so corrupt as to use it for the purpose of maintaining its ascendency, by depriving the people of any of the districts in the Union from being represented on this floor, through members constitutionally elected and possessing the requisite qualifications.

Sir, considering the present condition of affairs, I do not believe the people of the South will send men here who would be wanting in fidelity to the Constitution.

It will be their interest to send only such representatives as are determined to support and defend the Constitution and preserve the Union.

These people will never again attempt to break up the Union. Their interest and prosperity is for ever secured, and can be advanced in maintaining the Constitution and the Union against all those who would seek their overthrow. The danger of the hour is not now secession; that has been met and overcome, but it is a danger in a different direction. It is, sir, the danger of the centralization of power in the Federal Government.

Certainly, sir, no man who is not fixed and determined in his purpose to support and defend the Constitution and maintain the Union ought to be sent here; and I trust no man who is not thus sincere and patriotic in his purposes, whether he comes from the North or the South, will ever occupy a seat in these Halls.

And here allow me to read an extract from a very able and patriotic address made a few weeks since by the President, in reply to a committee from the Legislature of the State of Virginia:

"On the cardinal principle of representation to which you refer, I will make a single remark. That principle is inherent; it constitutes one of the fundamental elements of this Government. The representatives of the States and of the people should have the qualifications prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, and those qualifications most unquestionably imply loyalty. He who comes as a representative, having the qualifications prescribed by the Constitution, has a right to take a seat in either of the deliberate bodies which constitute the National Legislature, must necessarily, according to the intendment of the Constitution, be a loyal man, willing to abide by and be devoted to the Union and the constitution of the States. He cannot be for the Constitution, he cannot be for the Union, he cannot acknowledge obedience to all the laws, unless he is loyal. When the people send such men in good faith, they are entitled to representation through them."

But suppose, Mr. Speaker, that I am mistaken as to the constitutionality of the test oath, there are other reasons which I desire to state very briefly to the House why, in my judgment, it should be repealed.

Test oaths have never been favored. They are inconsistent with the legislation and spirit of a free people.

This act of 1862 was one of the measures which grew out of the war, and should pass away with the war which has ended.

The effect of the oath is to exclude almost the entire population of a large section of the country from holding any office whatever under the General Government. I submit with great confidence that the continuance of this oath cannot result in good to the country. The rebellion has ended, and the people of the late insurrect States are hereafter to be associated with us as citizens of the same Government.

It seems to me that every consideration of public and patriotic unite in urging it is no shame our legislation as to base upon the country and restore kind and fraternal relations between the two sections.

Certainly no man can entertain any well grounded apprehensions that there will ever be a repetition of the attempt to break up the Union by secession; and if there should, test oaths would have but little influence in preventing it.

What are best possible security we have against any further attempt at secession consists in this one great fact, the utter and complete failure of the late rebellion.

Mr. Speaker, you never will, nor will our children who come after us, ever hear of another attempt at secession made by the people of the South.

Sir, the sad lessons of the last four years will be our firmest bulwark against its repetition. It has been settled by the war more firmly than constitutional amendments or test oaths piled mountains high could settle it, that a State has no right to withdraw from the Union, and this decision will not and cannot be reversed.

It has been settled beyond any question that we are to be one people, having one Federal Government and one flag.

Now, what is our duty to the people of the South? It is to crush out treason, and while we impose upon them the burdens of Government exclude them from its benefits? Is it, sir, to seek by legislation to degrade them and make them outlaws? We have been declared that they shall remain with us citizens of the same common Government. Shall they remain with us as our equals or not?

Sir, I repeat that the rebellion has been crushed, and that these people have returned to their full and complete allegiance to the Constitution; but I want them to return, not as inferior or degraded people, but in their true manhood, as the equals of the people of every other State. We must have confidence in them. They and their children are destined to live with us and our children's generations to come. It is best, sir, in my judgment, that we should live together on terms of friendship and equality.

Sir, in a wise and patriotic President, rising above the miserable and petty prejudices of the hour, has, with a generous clemency and magnanimity which become the exalted station that he occupies, set us an example which it would be well for us not to forget. On the 29th day of May last he issued his proclamation granting pardon and amnesty, with a few exceptional cases, to the people of the late insurgent States, who have been engaged in the rebellion.

There can be no controversy about the power in the President to grant such pardon and amnesty. The Constitution, article two, section two, declares that "he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment." This power thus granted by the Constitution is placed beyond the control or reach of Congress. It is absolute and unqualified, except as to cases of impeachment, and may be exercised either before trial or after conviction.

But Congress did by the act approved July 17, 1862, fully recognize the broad and full power, and used in the act "to suppress insurrection," etc., by the thirteenth section, provide as follows:

"Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to grant at any time hereafter, by proclamation, to extend to persons who may have participated in the existing rebellion, in any State, or part thereof, pardon and amnesty, with such exception, and at such time, and on such conditions as he may deem expedient for the public welfare."

Thus we see how fully and completely the President was authorized with the power to grant pardon and amnesty to "all who may have participated in the late "rebellion;" and Congress, by the section already quoted, has solemnly declared its fullest approval of the existence and exercise of the power.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I repeat I ask, what was the effect of this proclamation of the 29th of May, 1865?

The rebellion having been completely suppressed, the President, with a wise and generous clemency which will live in history to his honor for all time to come, said to about all the people of the South, who had participated in the rebellion, "I have wandered from the path of duty—it is a fatal hour you have sought to break up the Union of our fathers, but you have acknowledged your error, and seek, upon my return to the protection of that flag which has long planted in the capital of every State of this Union. We receive you back, and the offenses committed by you in attempting to withdraw from the Union are now blotted out and pardoned, on the condition that you shall renew your allegiance to the Constitution; show the sincerity of your return by your fidelity to that Constitution and Union in the future.

The effect was to amnesty entirely and completely, before the law, the crime which was included in the pardon, with all its legal consequences, and I beg to call the attention of the House to a few authorities on this question. Chief Justice Marshall, in the case of The United States vs. Wilson, 7 Peters, 162, speaking on this subject of pardons in England, says:

"Mr. Speaker, when there were fifteen slaveholding States acknowledging allegiance to this Federal Government, and, therefore, having in their hands the power to protect themselves against any invasion of their rights as a part of the Federal Government, it was a matter of very little consequence whether such an amendment as that were incorporated in the Constitution or not. But the state of the country is now radically and essentially changed. Seven or eight States now deny their allegiance to this Government, have organized a separate Confederacy, and have declared their independence of this Government. Whether that independence is to be maintained or not is with the future. If they shall maintain their position, and if public opinion in those seceding States shall sustain the authorities there for a year or two to come, so as to show that nothing but a war of subjugation and conquest can bring them back, for one sin acquired to republish that independence."

Now, I do not pretend to say that Gov. Stanton was in favor of secession; but certainly these declarations, thus distinctly and clearly made by these distinguished leaders of the Republican party, could not have failed to have added force to the belief, in the minds of the people of the South, that they would be allowed peaceably to withdraw from the Union.

But, sir, this test oath will operate on all who have given aid in the late rebellion, only after a judgment in the United States Court, under the honest belief that their States had the right to secede, or whether they acted under the belief that they were bound to follow their States in the attempted secession. Nay, more than this, it will exclude hundreds and thousands that were not rebels, but who, nevertheless, assisted in the rebellion, for I take it that it will not be questioned by any gentleman who has examined the subject that all that large body of the people of the late insurgent States who aided in the rebellion only after the Federal Government was ousted of its jurisdiction, and no longer able to protect them, from the jurisdiction of the usurped power, are not guilty of the crime of treason. And I make this declaration upon the broad and well settled principle of public law, that protection and allegiance are reciprocal duties, and that the Government which fails, or is unable to protect its citizens from a usurped power or other jurisdiction cannot, after it regains its legitimate jurisdiction, turn around and punish the unfortunate people for having yielded obedience to such usurped power during the period that the rightful Government was so ousted of its jurisdiction, and thus rendered unable to protect these people. To do so, would be most monstrous, and at war with the clearest principles of sound reason and Christian civilization, and the well settled principles of law. This doctrine has been fully recognized and applied in the case of the United States vs. Rice, 4 Wheaton R., and has been acted on in England for many generations.

But, sir, all these people are affected by the oath of July 2, 1862, and its continuance is most unjust and cruel. These people have returned to their allegiance to the Federal Government. They have pledged themselves anew to perform their duties and obligations.

But we are told that they are not yet prepared to be represented here; they are not yet sufficiently *loyal*. Some reckless fellow has knocked down a negro, or cursed a Yankee, and a whole State has been declared unfit to be represented in the Congress of the United States. Sir, if these people are not yet loyal, please tell me how many years it will require of such legislation as has been favored by the majority on this floor, during this session of Congress, to make them loyal. And what new argument is to be brought forth to induce loyalty? Is it by excluding them from representation in these halls, and imposing upon them the burdens of taxation?

Sir, in this connection I wish to read a few brief extracts from a speech delivered by Alexander H. Stephens, before the Legislature of Georgia, on the 22d of last month. He says:

"Whatever differences of opinion heretofore existed as to where our allegiance was due during the late state of things, none for any practical purpose can exist now. We all owe allegiance to the action of her convention of 1861, was ever rightfully out of the Union or not, there can be no question that she is now to, so far as depends upon her, sit and remain in it. The whole United States, therefore, is now without question our country, to be cherished and defended as such by all our hearts and by all our arms. The Constitution of the United States, and the treaties and laws made in pursuance thereof, are now acknowledged to be the paramount law in this whole country."

Again:

"Let old issues, old questions, old differences, and old feuds be regarded as fossils of another epoch. They belong to what may be considered the Silurian period of our history. Great, new, living questions are before us. Let it not be said of us in this day, not yet passed, of our country's greatest trial and agony, that we were a party for Caesar, a party for Pompey, and a party for Brutus, but no party for Rome; but let all patriots, by whatever distinctive name heretofore applied, rally in all elections, as we before did to the support of him, be he whom he may, who bears the standard with 'constitutional Union' emblazoned on its folds. President Johnson knows an honest man, the chief of whom he is, who knows the meaning of these principles, and in his efforts at restoration should receive the cordial support of every well-wisher of his country."

And in speaking of the duty of the people of Georgia in relation to the colored people of that State, he uses the following language:

"In legislation, therefore, under the new relations, we should keep their interests of all classes—their protection, security, advancement, and improvement, physically, intellectually and morally. All obstacles, if there should be any, should be cleared out of their path. Nothing should be cast in their way to slight or retard the improvement of the blacks to the extent of their capacities. It is calculated no doubt, that some of Lord Waterford's tenants will cash these Bounds, believing that they will thereby secure their farms and the farms of their neighbors rent free in perpetuity. There is reason to believe that similar bonds upon Irish estates have arrived in other parts of the country.

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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 Fawn Chard pork.
10 Bbl. Sugar of Lemon.
200 Packages Star Candles.
100 Bbls. fresh Hazelnut Flour.
30 Cases fresh Raspberries.
30 do do Strawberries.
100 do 1 and 2 lbs. cans Cove Oysters.
25 do fresh Tomatoes.
25 do 1-1 Sardines.
25 do 1-2 do do
12 Kegs Belcher's Golden Syrup.
5 Bbls. do do do
30 Boxes Macaroni and Vermicelli.
30 Kegs choice Lead Lead.
10 Bbls. Rye Whiskey.
200 Kegs Nails, assorted sizes.
20 Cases assorted Jellies.
10 Cases Alva Soap.
10 Bbls. Magnolia Sugars.
20 do assorted Granulated Sugars.
10 Boxes Goldine Soap.
10 do Fancy do do.
30 Dozen Extra Brooms.
30 do Cumberland Cream.
20 do do Mills.
10 Bags Carolina Rice.
10 Bbls Prime Old Mount Java.
100 Boxes Extra Stick Candy.
20 do Fancy Candy.
2 Kegs Lemon Sugar.
10 Boxes Extra Codfish.

I call and examine our stock and prices. You will not regret it.

TOOF, PHILLIPS & CHODE, 266 Front st.

ja22-3t&tf-mar11

TOBIN, LYNN & CO.,

Cotton Factors,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Groceries, Dry Goods,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Hats, Hardware and Plantation Supplies,

346 MAIN STREET, 346

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.

Mesars. Morrison, King & Co., No. 294, Gayoso House, have our "Flour" on hand for sale at Lowest Mill Prices. feb 2m

General Land Agents.

W. F. GAYLE, Of Arkansas. | J. C. MACRAE, Late of Mississippi.

Gale & Maccabe,

REAL ESTATE AGENTS

HELENA, ARKANSAS.

Have for Sale or Rent fine improved Upland and Bottom Plantations in Arkansas and Mississippi. Also 10,000 Acres of choice lands for sale or rent in tracts from 200 acres to 2,000 acres. Taxes in kind paid. Debts promptly collected. feb17 2m

CHICKASAW FOUNDRY

—AND—

MACHINE SHOP.

J. E. RANDLE & J. WILSON HEATH,

PROPRIETORS,

Southeast cor. Winchester & Second Sts.,

(Opposite Market Square.)

Are prepared to do all kinds of Casting and Machine work.

Special attention paid to Railroad, Steamboat and Shipwork.

Orders solicited. Lock Box 559 P. O.

mar27 1m

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 38 Main street.

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

Memphis, March 5, 1866.

Having this day disposed 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. mar-1m HENRY LAIRD.

H. OERTEL,

COPPERSMITH,

Brass, Tin & Sheet Iron Worker

No. 71 Second Street,

MANUFACTURER of Galvanized Iron, Cornices, Mouldings, Brackets, Window Caps, etc. Wrought Iron Cooking Stoves made and repaired; also, Soda Generators, Soda Fountains and Soda Water Apparatus. Tinning and Guttering done at short notice and at lowest cash prices. All kinds of job work promptly attended to. mar15-1m

To The Ladies.

MISS N. ENGLISH, has received a select stock of spring goods, such as bonnets, ribbons, hats, flowers, fancy dresses, etc. The dress making department will be superintended by Miss S. Flynn, from New York. Ladies, remember the number, 320 Main street, over Wolf's dry goods store, next door to McKinney. mar25-1m

Bolivar Plows.

WE are making the castings for this popular Plow. Also the celebrated Allen and Tongue Bar, Sycamore and Turning Plows.

W. M. A. ROBINSON & CO.,
Western Foundry and Machine Shop,
mar23-1m&w1 Opposite Gayoso House.

ROOFING

FOR SALE, BY—

W. H. HIGELOW & CO., No. 75½ Madison st., Up Stairs.

mar4-1m

ALES, LIQUORS, ETC.

H. & J. HOFFHEIMER & CO.,

No. 276 Front Street,

Wholesale Grocers

—AND—

Importers and Dealers

IN ALL KINDS OF

WHISKIES

AND

LIQUORS.

We are enabled to sell lower than heretofore, and compete with Northern markets.

☞ Call and try us.

N. & J. HOFFHEIMER & CO.,

mar25-1m No. 276 Front Street.

"RHEIN WEIN."

From the Celebrated Wine Vaults of Gbr. Mayer, of Durkheim & Gehen, Germany.

JUST received and for sale in lots to suit:

40 dozen Stein Wein.
60 do 1864 Durkheimer Feuerberger.
40 do 1862 Niersteiner Auslese.
40 do 1862 Laubenheimer Rosengarten.
50 do 1857 Forstmannsgeist.
50 do 1857 Hochheimer.

NATHAN MAYER,

SOLE AGENT.

Office and sample room at A. E. Frankland's, No. 291 Second street. mar25-1m

TO THE TRADE!

WHISKY!

WHISKY!

WHISKY!

500 BBLS.,

OUR OWN RECTIFICATION

C. H. EBBERT. J. F. CAMERON. R. F. POLINER.

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.
20 boxes Chates 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 Anisette.
25 cases Maschino and Absynth.
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. ☜

DUNCAN & BEAT, Agents for Wines and Liquors, 342 Second Street,

OPPOSITE THE GREENLAW OPERA HOUSE

MEMPHIS TENN.

ja13 3m

BANKING.

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.
R. M'GREGOR, of R. McGregor & Co.;
BENJ. EISEMAN, of Rice, Stix & Co.;
H. A. LITTLETON, ESQ.,
C. P NORRIS.
GEO. W. TROTTER, ESQ.,
WILLIAM A. GWYNN, of Foster, Gwynn & Co.;
F. S. DAVIS,
DAN. ABLE, of Tate, Able & Co.
L. HOWES, of L. Howes & Company;
FRED. W. SMITH, S. B BEAUMONT, of Beaumont, Hamilton & Co.;
HON. J. W. LEFTWICH.

F. S. DAVIS, President.
F. W. SMITH, Vice-President.
C. P. NORRIS, Cashier.

mr2-1m

NURSERIES.

NURSERY.

S. M. WHEATON has on hand every variety of Fruits, including Peaches, Plums, Pears, Apricots, Apples, Cherries, Strawberries, Gooseberries, etc., and every kind of Evergreens, Magnolias by the thousand.

S. M. WHEATON,
mar14 1m 2½ miles on Bernando Lake Road.

FRUIT & ORNAMENTAL TREES.

JOE. E. ETCHEVARNE,

Nurseryman and Florist,

OFFERS a large stock of Magnolias, Tree Box, roses, Dahlias, etc., etc.

Also, Apple, Peach and Pear Trees.

All orders left at R. G. Craig & Co.'s Seed Store, 379 Main street, will be promptly filled. de27-3m

PILES.

DR. GILBERT has now a remedy with which he can cure any case of Piles flesh is heir to. He will cure any one of Syphilis, chronic or acute. He gives no mercury. Experienced, for twenty-five years.

Office, 37 South side Court Street. mar11-1m

COTTON FACTORS.

F. M. White, President of the Miss. and Tenn. Railroad; John Kane, Barrister at Memphis, Gen. E. Kirby Smith, Lessee of the road & Rooker, St. Louis, Mo.

White, Kerr & Rooker,

COTTON FACTORS,

—AND—

General Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

No. 38 Main Street, Gayoso Block, Memphis, Will buy, receive, ship, sell, and make cash advances on cotton, etc., etc.,