MEMPHIS APPEAL.

MEMPHIS.

SUNDAY, APRIL 29, 1866.

WATER WORKS.

While our prominent citizens are taking, we hope, steps of a practical, substantial sort to develop and utilize the great natural business advantages of their city in connexion with the increase of railway lines leading into it from quarters west of the Mississippi, there are other matters that should not be suffered to sink out of sight, or be delayed one moment longer than is absolutely unavoidable. Chief among these we place the construction of a system of water works for the provision of an abundant, unfailing supply of fresh, wholesome water in every quarter of Memphis. The value of the property that might be saved on the occasion of one considerable fire, might amount to quite as much as the cost of such works. As to the source of water supply that is a question that belongs to the engineers.

All will admit the urgency of this want, especially when it is known that an abundance of fresh running water is the most effective of disinfectants and deodorizers in times of cholera. And we are sure, further, that there could be no possible public expenditure that the taxpayers would provide the means for with such entire satisfaction. Will not the competent authorities therefore take steps at an early day looking to the consummation of this important public measure? The first step, of course, will be to determine whether water may be best drawn from the river into one or more reservoirs and thence distributed—or be introduced from some interior watercourse, such, for example, as Wolf river, by aqueducts and water-mains. That we repeat, is a matter for the engineer of skill and judgment to look into and decide after exhaustive surveys, and consideration of all questions involved. That definitely settled and the cost ascertained as nearly as possible, then we beg that the people may be called upon in the form to authorize the work. We know of no city of the population and metropolitan grade of Memphis that has gone so long without water works, and it does seem her public spirited inhabitants will need little prompting, little urging to set them earnestly at work to remedy not only a great deficiency in their comforts, but of means for the safety of their property, which in real estate alone, we are told by one of the best informed of their number in such things, is at least $22,000,000 in value.

A FRANCO-PRUSSIAN ALLIANCE IMPENDING.

The astute statesman who governs France, and very much gives laws to the whole current of European affairs, has a habit on the verge of important events in his career, to inspire some able writer to put afloat a pamphlet in which the policy that has taken shape in the brain of the Emperor, is proposed and cogently advocated to the level of the popular mind. A pamphlet of this supposed character and gravity has just been thrown into the intellectual arena of Paris, and of Europe, entitled

NAPOLEON III. AND PRUSSIA.

Its scope is to indicate to the French the clear, great advantages that are to flow to them from a close alliance and international friendship with Prussia, coupled with the resulting detriment to Austria, consequent upon the aggrandizement of Prussia in Germanic affairs. BISMARK is portrayed as a Prussian RICHELIEU, with the forecast and nerve to comprehend the true interests of Prussia, and to follow them up to their logical result, a close alliance with France, the nation that will best enable him to reach the goal he proposes for his own—a nation at once so formidable in war and so invincible in congress or conference—France—that by the sole prestige of such an alliance war will be averted, and yet the legitimate grandeur of Prussia be assured.

The extra-Germanic possessions and consequent political complications of Austria are pointed out, also the different races that enter into the composition of the Austrian Empire—as in Hungary, Bohemia and Gallicia—and which constantly give trouble to the Germanic confederation of which Austria is an integral part. This makes Austria, the pamphlet submits, a valueless ally and a comparatively harmless adversary to Prussia.

Promising to Prussia ports on the Baltic, England and Russia are represented as altogether unwilling to aid her in the consummation of measures looking to ends so essential for her political importance and commercial prosperity.

France, then, is held up as the only power that Prussia should naturally look to as an ally. Conceding certain *rectifications of frontier* to France on the Rhine, Prussia, with an inappreciable loss it is submitted, may with a serious benefit to France—earn her lasting alliance, and thus ability to reach her legitimate aim—supremacy in Germany.

On the other side the French are shown that they cannot form a safe alliance with Prussia. The annals of the past as far back as Henry IV are referred to to illustrate the impossibility of one between France and Austria. While with respect to England, these are the words of the pamphleteer:

"The Anglo-French alliance has more adherents, and a certain party in France seek to carry up the *reconciliation*, for they do not venture to call it friendship, of two peoples who for ages have learned to hate each other, and to fight on the fields of battle. It is not out from French hearts the memory of the humiliating domination of the English in the Middle Ages, to obliterate that inveterate rancor, there is between the two nations neither affinity of race nor community of tastes. The channel divides them, and political interests cannot seriously unite them. What the one desires the other also desires, and if France casts a glance at Antwerp, Tangiers, Egypt, Malta and Gibralter, the key of the Mediterranean, England has long cherished the same project, and fits out her ships to defend what she calls her rights."

Hence the only advantageous and desirable, close political amity for France appears to be with Prussia. Treaties aimed to make that amity impossible are really calculated to bring it about as the writer seeks to show. The Emperor has restored to France all the prestige of her nameand political importance in the affairs of the world, but he has yet a *great moral mission to fulfill in Italy and the East*, a peaceful one however, which Prussia can aid him in doing—she having no Ireland to keep in subjection, nor Hungary, nor a Poland to efface from the map of Europe. And this alliance may be brought about and cemented without risk of an *embroilment* with any other power of Europe! This may all be the mere literary venture of some Parisian, but we fancy not; it looks too much of the same species with pamphlets that have appeared under similar conditions of European politics for us not to connect it with the far-reaching plans and combinations of the Emperor of the French, and as such we are inclined to receive it.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE GALAXY, AN ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE, Philadelphia: Lippincott at No. 25 Park Row. 84 pages.

In the title of a new magazine, the first number of which we have received from the publisher. It is beautifully printed on tinted calendered paper. In the prospectus it promises to publish the best stories by the best authors, and in the initial number, two serials are commenced, by popular English writers—ANTHONY TROLLOPE and Mrs. EDWARDS. Essays and choice poetry are also promised, with careful and readable reviews. Altogether, we are pleased with the first number; and one noticeable good sign is that we can nowhere detect any *odor* of the inevitable negro, nor ill-bred truculence about "rebels." We could say we admire, however, the illuminated cover—something more sober would be more in keeping with the rest.

I SCOTT'S MAGAZINE (Albany for April

Has been received, both from the publisher and the Memphis agents, GEORGE PATTESON & Co., No. 36 North Court street. It is a good number. The sketches by W. S. B., of the "Decisive Battles of the Revolution," are continued—the one in this number being a description of the second battle of Manassas, in which high praise is given to all concerned on both sides. Even Gen. Pope comes in for some measure of praise and credit for skill in handling his troops. Battle pictures are attractive themes for writers, and HEADLEY, as well as THIERS and NAPIER, has painted them with a lavish expenditure of florid words. We hope this Magazine is meeting with deserved success. The only effective way to exclude from among us offensive hostile literature, is to build up one of our own without delay, every effort towards which should be fostered. No Magazine of genuine worth can be kept afloat however, by voluntary gratuitous contributions. Literary labors must be properly paid for.

A THE RICHMOND MEDICAL JOURNAL for April, N. S. Gaillard, M. D., and W. S. McCheney, M. D., Editors and Publishers.

The fourth number of this new medical monthly, of some 97 large, well printed pages, is before us. The reputation of the editors is sufficient a guarantee to us for the value of the matter presented for the class of professional readers for whom it is published. We can only say that the typographical appearance is satifactory. The terms are $5 in advance per annum.

A SCOTT SEVEN, collected and edited by T. C. De Leon. Bickock & Co., 1866.

This little book reflects much credit on the publisher, while its contents, some *forty-seven* fugitive poems that, with one or two exceptions, were written during the war by Southern poets on themes connected with the struggle, will recommend it to all true hearted Southern men and women. Of course the collection is not complete, and does not by any means, fill the whole ground—several of the best pieces of the Southern muse being absent, as for example—Doctor BAGBY's "*Armless Sleeve*;" but it is sufficiently large to make it an indispensible part of every Southern library, or an adjunct of every Southern house. The Memphis branch of BELDOCK & Co. have the work for sale.

THE NEWS.

The French Government is about to propose to the various governments of Europe a uniform passport system.

The latest advices from Gaudaloupe state that the cholera is disappearing. The mortality has been 10,806, out of a population of 147,107.

The negro harbor laborers at Charleston have struck for two dollars a day. They have been receiving a dollar and a half.

Within the last three or four days the internal revenue collector at Louisville has seized for various delinquencies, eight or ten distilleries and one cigar manufactory.

An exchange understands that Gen. Braxton Bragg is living on a farm in Alabama, acting as agent for another person, and that he he has lost all he owned before the war.

D. C. Ballard, of Mobile, has reached the penitentiary in Nashville, under sentence of eight years' imprisonment, by a military commission, for stealing Government cotton.

Gov. Jenkins, of Georgia, has applied to Gen. Thomas for a detachment of troops to quell disturbances in one of the counties in the northern part of the State. His request will be complied with.

The citizens of Knox county in this State met yesterday to appoint delegates to the general convention to be held May 31, to take into consideration the separation of East Tennessee from the other sections of the State.

Gen. T. W. Sherman, commanding the eastern district of Louisiana, has orders that the power of convening court martial and of confining, mitigating or pardoning has ceased at his headquarters.

The farmers of Calhoun and Jersey counties, Ill., are summarily exterminating a gang of horse thieves infesting that region. Four of the scoundrels have been shot by a vigilance committee.

Mr. Hart, an old gentleman aged about eighty years, the father of J. B. Hart, Esq., was run over by a railroad car at Union Point, Ga., on Tuesday last, from the effects of which he died in a very short time.

The superintendent of the various Insane Asylums of the country are now holding a conference in Washington. They, in a body, called upon the President, and were severally introduced to him.

Lawrence Miller of Louisville, lately whipped his nephew, six years old, so severely for refusing to have his face washed that the little fellow died from the effects of the castigation. Miller has been arrested for murder.

J. C. Richards, found guilty by a military commission, in Mobile, of marauding, who was to have been confined ten years in the Tennessee penitentiary, but could not be forwarded at once, died in a hospital in Mobile, Ala., about the 18th inst.

The Canadians have been doing a nice thing by coming out to shear and going home shorn. They drive their sheep across the frontier, have them sheared, then drive them back, and by this means escape the tax on wool imports. Congress, however, blocked this little game by laying a duty on all imported live stock.

There is a gang of thieves in Russell county, Ala., who make it their business to rob parties of mules, horses, vegetables and provisions. At a gentleman's house, five miles from Girard, on Friday night, parties approaching the stables were fired upon twice, but unfortunately both shots missed their aim. It is thought that the thieves are negroes, led on and incited to plunder by mean white people.

The United States House Committee on Foreign Affairs has had under consideration a joint resolution authorizing the Secretaries of War and Navy to sell vessels and munitions of war to any foreign government with whom we are on friendly terms, to be paid for in coin. The resolution, it is understood, is intended to apply to the Liberal chain Mexico, and is gotten up as a substitute for the proposed Mexican loan.

Indications are that Gen. Carey will not be confirmed as Collector of the 2d district of Ohio. Wade and Sherman are advised that a strong protest against the appointment is in the way. Messrs. Delano and Hubbel have informed the President that a couple of months since, on his return from Washington, Carey made a temperance speech in Delaware, in which he strongly denounced Mr. Johnson as a political drunkard; and it is said that in hearing this the President stated that he would withdraw the appointment.

The Rome *Courier* says that a meeting of the planters was called at Centre, Cherokee county, Alabama, a few days since, for the purpose of ascertaining the actual wants of the people. About a hundred men were present, five-sixths of whom, before the war, had been thrifty farmers. Of this number, only seven reported that they had corn enough to do them until the wheat harvest; for a bushel of corn they now offer a bushel of wheat after harvest, or ten pounds of cotton next Christmas. It is the impression of the editor that 50,000 bushels of corn could be disposed of in Rome on these terms, in two weeks; for Cherokee county, Alabama, is by no means alone in distress. The whole Cherokee country is greatly in need of corn.

The Washington *Star* says that it has transpired that Thursday's proceedings of the Reconstruction Committee were of such a character as to seriously alarm the radicals, who have been disposed to fight it out to the bitter end against the President's policy. Report has it that Mr. Boutwell broke ground by opposing the whole scheme of enforced negro suffrage, and urging the adoption of a plan of reconstruction basing representation upon population, excepting from representation such males above twenty-one years of age as are not voters, and leaving the whole question of suffrage to the States. Mr. Boutwell alleged that two or three New England States were all that could be relied on to sustain enforced negro suffrage. Mr. Thad. Stevens opposed the proposition of Mr. Boutwell with considerable heat, declaring that, if the Committee commenced to recede, they might as well give the whole thing up.

TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE.

April 28, 1866.—SENATE—The Senate met at 9 a.m. Speaker Freeman in the chair.

Mr. Trimble, from the Committee on Elections, submitted majority and minority reports in regard to the case of Cave Johnson, senator elect from the counties of Robertson, Montgomery and Stewart:

To the Senate of the State of Tennessee:

The Committee on Elections have considered the case of Mr. Cave Johnson, claiming a seat in the Senate of Tennessee, from the 19th senatorial district, under a special election held on the 31st March, 1866, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Senator B. R. Feart.

The claimant files a certificate of the county court clerk of Montgomery county, showing that he took the oath prescribed by the franchise act of June 1865. He also files a certificate of the Secretary of State, stating that from the returns of the election made to this office, the claimant received all the votes cast. The claimant appeared before the committee and made a statement which was afterwards reduced to writing by three members thereof. Mr. Wines, member of the House from Montgomery, was cited to appear, and did appear, before the committee in presence of the claimant, and made a statement which was afterwards reduced to writing by himself. These statements were read to the claimant after they were reduced to writing. It thus appears that the claimant contented to countenance and gave the weight of his character and influence to the rebellion against the United States; and from necessity submitted, took the amnesty oath and obtained a special pardon from the President of the United States.

The Committee take notice also, as a matter of general public knowledge, that the claimant has been for more than a quarter of a century a prominent, distinguished citizen of Tennessee, for many years in succession a member of the Congress of the United States, a member at one time of a Cabinet of the President of the United States, and therefore a citizen of great weight and influence throughout the entire State. His weight of character and influence was given in behalf of the rebellion for the overthrow and destruction of the Government and Constitution of the State.

Therefore, a majority of the committee, in view of the facts herein stated, and in the present situation of the State of Tennessee, are of opinion that the claimant is disqualified to sit in the Senate of Tennessee, and it is not proper to seating that he should have a seat in the Senate of Tennessee, now engaged in reorganizing the State as a free and loyal State.

It is also added as a part of the report that the claimant has never voted in any one of the elections held in Tennessee, that he is not a qualified voter under the Franchise law of 1865, and therefore, in the opinion of some of the members of the committee, cannot be an officer of the government or sit in its legislature.

All of which is submitted, with a resolution, the adoption of which is recommended. JOHN TRIMBLE.

[The resolution declares that Mr. Johnson is not entitled to a seat in the Senate, and that the seat in question is still vacant.]

The majority report was signed by Senators Johnson, Frazier, of Knox, and Nelson, who protest against Mr. Johnson being excluded from a seat to which he is clearly entitled by law.

Mr. Trimble also submitted an adverse majority report in the case of Col. A. E. Garrett, claiming to have been properly elected a senator from the district composed of the counties of Smith and Sumner. The majority of the committee are of the opinion that Col. Garrett has made no change of domicil from Overton to Smith, and that his having recently resigned his seat as a member of the House from Overton county is conclusive evidence of the fact.

The minority asked and were granted further time for preparing their report in Col. Garrett's case.

On motion of Mr. Senter, the rules were suspended, by a strict party vote, and the House franchise bill was taken up and put on its second reading.

Mr. Trimble moved that the rules be again suspended, for the purpose of putting the Senate Franchise bill on its third and final passage, which was agreed to.

The bill provides for a system of universal suffrage after 1870.

Mr. Trimble spoke in favor of the bill. Mr. Senter was opposed to negro suffrage, and advocated a separation of the races by means of colonization.

The remainder of the day was consumed in the discussion of the bill without further action.

House.—The House was called to order at 10 o'clock.

The following House resolutions were disposed of:

Requiring the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of taxing Federal securities. Laid on the table.

Expressing the sense of the House as to who are entitled to the elective franchise. Laid on the table.

Declaring the sense of the House in regard to the admission of members of Congress. Laid on the table.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

After a call of the House, the following bills were passed on their third reading:

The General Corporation bill.

Bill to amend section 2123 of the Code.

Adjourned to nine o'clock a.m. to-morrow.

The Conference in New Orleans elected the following ministers bishops in the M. E. Church South: Dr. N. W. Wightman, of Greensboro, Ga.; Rev. C. M. Marwin, of Mo.; Dr. O. S. Daggett, of Richmond, Va.; and Dr. H. N. McGee, of Montgomery, Ala.; W. H. Redford, of Louisville, was elected book agent; Dr. S. O. Summer, book editor. The Domestic Missionary Board was located at Nashville, Tenn., and Dr. J. B. McFerrin, Secretary. The Foreign Missionary Board is located at Baltimore. The following are editors of the different church papers: St. Louis *Advocate*, Dr. D. N. McAnnally; Memphis *Advocate*, W. C. Johnson; Arkansas *Advocate*, Rev. J. E. Cobb; Texas *Advocate*, Rev. J. G. Johns, and *Southern Church Advocate*, Dr. E. H. Myers. The ordination of bishops will take place to-day. The Conference will probably adjourn on Tuesday next.

The Pacific Coast.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 24.—The patriotic Mexicans yesterday celebrated the splendid victories said to have been achieved over the French at President and Sebastian. Col. Rogan, who commanded the French at President, gives an official account of the battle, in which he stated that his small expeditionary force were attacked by 3200 Liberals, who were repulsed after four hours hard fighting, with a loss of two pieces of artillery, 300 killed, and 200 wounded.

The Imperial loss was sixteen killed and sixty-seven wounded. The Imperialists, unwilling to remain longer where the putrefaction of hundreds of corpses would breed pestilence, opened a way to Mazatlan, bringing in all the wounded.

A Durango letter of March 19, states that the French abandoned Chihuahua in two columns, one moving to Monterey and the other to San Louis Potosi. Durango was to be garrisoned by Imperialists and Mexicans under Mejia.

Celebration of Mexican Battles.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 25.—Patriotic Mexicans yesterday celebrated the splendid victories said to have been achieved over the French at President and Sebastian. Col. Rogan, who commanded the French at President, gives an official account of the battle, in which he stated that his small expeditionary force were attacked by 3200 Liberals, who were repulsed after four hours hard fighting, with a loss of two pieces of artillery, 300 killed, and 200 wounded.

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The Cunningham-Burdell Festived—A Sensational Story.

BOSTON, April 26.—The Newburyport *Herald* publishes a statement of Charles H. Golden, in jail there, on charges of burglary, in which he claims to have been very intimate with Mrs. Cunningham and family, knew all about the projected murder of Dr. Burdell in Bond street, several years ago. He says, among other things, that Mrs. Cunningham offered him $25,000 and her daughter in marriage, if he would murder Dr. Burdell, by whose death Mrs. Cunningham would get $100,000. He declined the job, but took Augusta to the theater, returned with her to Bond street, and slept in the house that night, knowing before he went to bed that the murder had been committed. The confession looks sensational, but may be true.

LO! THE POOR NEGRO.—A gentleman of this city, who was banished to the South by the military authorities during the war, left a negro woman with three children in this city, who for some three years has been acting for herself, and a part of the time assisted by a husband to whom she was married some year and a half ago. Recently the woman died, and the husband took possession of herself and husband that not even a coffin could be paid for, and the funeral expenses (some $30) had to be defrayed by her late master—a returned, reconstructed rebel. The children were left in utter destitution, and to save them from starvation have to be cared for by their late owner.—*Louisville Courier.*

The payment of the May interest on the gold bearing coupons, known as the "five-twenties," will not be anticipated, but will be paid on the first of May, the period at which it falls due. Twenty million, three thousand dollars is about the amount to be paid.

The wheat crop in Southern Illinois does not promise more than half of an average yield.

THE MOBILE CATHEDRAL.

[From the Mobile Register.]

The main body of the building, it is known, is constructed in the massive Doric style of architecture. When completed, it will present a front portico with Doric columns and entablature. A steeple with three distinct stories springs from the main building. As the latter is of the Doric order the steeple will exhibit in its successive stories the Ionic, Corinthian and Composite. These four orders of classic architecture will thus appear in regular succession, one above the other, beginning with the stern, strong and simple Doric, and culminating in the light, lithe, slender and highly decorated Composite.

Standing conspicuously on the cornice of the Ionic *facade* of the body of the church, will appear the statues of the four evangelists, with their appropriate emblems—two on each side of the steeple.

Immediately above the entablature of the Ionic, or second story of the building, and at the base of the third, will be a clock, eight feet in diameter.

Within a niche of the third story, between the two innermost pillars, will be placed a statue of the blessed Virgin, sixteen feet in height, with theinscription on the frieze immediately above: *Ave Maria Gratia Plena!*

The fourth and last story will be surmounted by a dome, or cupola, on which will rest—crowning the whole edifice—a plain Latin cross, sixteen feet in height.

The whole height of the building, from the foundation to the top of the cross, will be 216 feet.

MARRIED.

HIGGS—SPRATT.—On Thursday, 26th April, at the residence of James G. Moore, Esq., near Collierville, Tenn., by Rev. R. R. Evans, of Germantown, Mr. JAMES T. HIGGS and Miss SITHA H. SPRATT.

DIED.

CATHARINE—At 10½ p.m., Sister MARY CATHARINE. Her funeral will take place from St. Peters on Monday at 9 o'clock. The friends of the Sisters are respectfully invited to attend.

STANTON—April 17, 1866, JOHN S., infant son of Georgia and John S. Stanton, aged 4 months and 17 days.

Another little mortal hath been clothed with immortality! Another unfolding bud transplanted from the sterile soil of earth, to expand in the Eden of Heaven! Another infant harp been strung to join the universal chorus of redemption. Scarce had he looked on these scenes of disappointment and tears, when the Father called him away to the abodes of light and joy. A moment here—an eternity there. A sigh, a struggle here—a neverending song of triumphant hallelujahs above. A long farewell to earth's sadness and sorrow—an "abundant entrance" into the world of bliss, to dwell forever with the angels.

From out the world of glory bright,
The Savior reached his hand,
And up the shining ways of light,
To join the cherub band.

He led the little spirit forth,
And now amid that throng
It stands to breathe its swelling note
In the eternal song.

Then why should care corrode the heart,
Or sorrow dim the eyes;
Bursting through death our darling lives,
An angel in the skies.

Sad is the bereavement! Darkly mysterious to the heartstricken parents the Providence that so suddenly snatched the cherub child from their clinging embraces. But infinite wisdom and love have dealt the stroke. May they realize that God chastens in love; and thus believing, may they press forward to meet their angel babe in that home where grief is forever stilled, and where they shall understand why this dark dispensation. S. R. F.

IN MEMORIAM.

WISE.—Died on the 19th inst., at his residence, Memphis Tenn., Bro. JOHN A. WISE, a member of Hamilton Lodge, No. 36, A. F. & A. M.

On the 21st the Lodge convened for the purpose of attending his funeral. They accompanied his remains to the Winchester cemetery, where he was buried with all the honors of the Order. The ceremonies were performed by the M. W. G. M. of the State, Bro. T. A. Hamilton.

Since it has pleased the Supreme Architect of the Universe to remove from our midst our beloved Brother, John A. Wise, it is proper that we express our sorrow, as well as our submission to the will of that Providence whose wisdom, power and goodness we acknowledge, and before whom all, from the highest to the lowest, must with reverence humbly bow; therefore,

Resolved, That while we mourn the loss of our deceased Brother, we recognize the chastening hand of our Supreme Ruler, and although his seat in our Lodge will be vacant and his manly form rests in the silent tomb, we can exult in the belief that he has been removed from his labors in the Lodge below to that celestial Lodge above, where the Supreme Architect of the Universe presides.

Resolved, That we tender to the family of our deceased Brother our sincere sympathy and condolence in this their time of trial and affliction.

Resolved, That in token of respect for the memory of our late Brother, the members of this Lodge wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be spread upon the records of this Lodge and a copy sent to the family of our deceased Brother, also that the same be published in the city papers, and a copy sent to the *Masonic Trowel* for publication.

S. S. WOLFE,
A. C. SAUNDERS, } Com.
J. H. WEST,

NEW ADVERTISEM'TS.

J. V. FRANK. B. BOWLING. CHAS. ECK.

J. F. FRANK & CO.,

Importers of

Wines, Brandies, Segars, Fruits,

Etc., Etc., Etc.

Agents for R. Younger & Son's Edinburg Ale, and Robert B. Byass' London Porter.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Groceries and Plantation Supplies

—AND—

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 282 Front Street,

MEMPHIS, - - - TENNESSEE.

We have on hand a large stock and are constantly in receipt of fresh goods, and respectfully solicit an examination of the same from our friends and the trade generally, who desire good and pure articles at low prices for cash.

apl28-1m J. F. FRANK & CO.

ANOTHER DECLINE

—AT—

WM. R. MOORE & CO.'S

Just opened a fresh line of

PRINTS, MUSLINS,

DRESS GOODS,

DOMESTICS, OSNABURGS,

Etc., Etc., Etc.,

—AND—

BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS.

These goods were bought low, and MERCHANTS can buy them from us at prices that will enable them to UNDER-SELL their neighbors who bought Rad. Coon and see us.

"We Sell to Merchants Only."

Wm. R. Moore & Co.,

211 Main Street, Memphis, Tenn.

OFFICE—346 Broadway, N.Y. apl29

PANIC PRICES!!

RICE, STIX & CO.,

Nos. 305 1-2 & 307 Main Street,

Are now opening daily a large line of

Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Purchased lately at panic prices, and are offered to the trade and consumers at very low prices.

The attention of ladies is respectfully invited to our fine line of latest styles of Silk Bengline and White Goods.

apl28-10t&3m

NEW ADVERTISEM'TS.

PAPER! PAPER!!

2,500 BALES FLAX WRAPPING PAPER.

1,000 Bales Hay Wrapping Paper.
2,000 " Paper Bags.

At R. G. CRAIG & CO.'S Seed Store, apl29-3m 279 Main street, Jackson block.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late Dr. L. Shanks will find their claims in the hands of STOVALL & FLIPPIN, attorneys, No. 3 South Court street, where they are requested to call and settle.

L. M. HILL,
THOS. H. ALLEN,
apl29-3t Executors.

1866] SPRING TRADE. [1866

HATS AND SHOES!

J. T. HANDLAN & CO.,

No. 279 Main Street,

(Walker Block.)

Are now receiving DIRECT from the

MANUFACTURERS,

—A—

LARGE AND VARIED STOCK

—OF—

HATS AND SHOES

Which they

Offer to the Trade,

At prices which will compare with those of any other MARKET.

Country Merchants

—AND—

CITY DEALERS

Should not fail to examine our PRICES before making their PURCHASES, as we are determined to offer such

INDUCEMENTS

As to secure their orders.

Winter Stock for Sale at Cost.

J. T. HANDLAN & CO.

apl29 3m

G. H. MYERS. G. H. JUDAH. WALKER BROS.

WALKER BROS. & CO.,

Dealers in

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

Gents' and Boys' Clothing and Furnishing Goods,

BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS,

No. 329 Main Street.

We Sell Goods as Low as any House in the City. apl28-1m

OUR OWN BITTERS

THE Southern Bitters are recommended by the Faculty as the best remedy ever given to the Southern public for the cure of Dyspepsia, and the strengthening of constitutions weakened or enervated by the climate. They are free from adulteration or powerful drugs or chemicals, and may be relied upon as of genuine Southern manufacture.

Sold wholesale at the manufactory and depot by the Proprietors,

C. H. EBBERT & CO.,

342 Second Street,

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A fine Band of Music will be in attendance.

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Omnibuses will start for the grounds from Court square at 5 o'clock, and continue running all day.

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WILL be given at the Greenlaw Opera House, on Monday evening, April 30, 1866.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS—M. J. Pendergast, John Hyghame, John E. Randle, M. C. Costello, James Cavinaugh, John Edgerly and John Treiner.

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Snuff	22 50
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Candy	20c
Mackerel	All kinds.
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Bitters—Plantation	11 00
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