THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO. MEMPHIS, TENN., SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1867. VOLUME XVII.-NUMBER 218

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

PUBLISHED DAILY & WEEKLY

—BY—

JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO.

PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily (in advance) per annum : : : $12 00
" " " per week : : : : 25
To carriers and newsdealers, per copy : : 5
Weekly per annum (in advance) : : : 5 00

☞ No subscription entered on our mail books for a less time than one month.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square one insertion : : : : : $1 00
" " each additional insertion : : 50
" " two weeks : : : : : : 6 00
" " one month : : : : : : 8 00

☞ All advertisements considered due after the first insertion.

☞ Eight lines of solid nonpareil constitutes a square.

☞ All advertisements in the Special Notice column will be charged 25 cents per line.

☞ Marriage and death notices published as other advertisements.

☞ Advertisements to be inserted in the Weekly paper only, or at irregular intervals in either of the papers, will be charged $1 per square for each and every insertion.

☞ All advertisements not marked for a special time will be discontinued at the end of one week.

☞ All advertisements for the APPEAL must be handed in at the Clerk's desk.

☞ *Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.*

☞ No advertisement will appear in the Weekly paper unless by special contract.

☞ Our friends are requested to use their best efforts to send us subscribers, and fill up our lists, and also to forward any items of news that may be of sufficient local importance to warrant their publication.

TERMS OF WEEKLY.

As an inducement to get up clubs, we have adopted the following scale of prices, which are as low as our current office expenses will admit of:

One Copy, one year : : : : $3 00
To clubs of ten or more, each : : : 4 00
" twenty or more, each : : : 4 00

Invariably in advance.

MASONIC DIRECTORY.

HEBREW AND MASONIC CALENDAR.

A.·. M.·. 5627.

1 Tisri, 10th September	1866.
1 Kheshvan, 10th October	"
Chisleu, 9th November	"
1 Tebeth, 9th December	"
1 Shebat, 7th January	1867.
1 Adar, 6th February	"
1 Veadar, 8th March	"
1 Nisan, 8th April	"
1 Iyar, 8th May	"
1 Sivan, 6th June	"
1 Thammz, 6th July	"
1 Ab, 5d August	"
1 Elul, 1st September	"

Ash Wednesday, 6th March	1867.
Maunday Thursday, 18th April	"
Good Friday, 19th April	"
Easter Sunday, 21st April	"
Ascension, 30th May	"
Pentecost, 9th June	"
Saint Andrew's Day, 30th November in each year.	

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MASONIC DIRECTORY.

1867.

LODGES.

ARGYRONA, No. 168. Meets 1st Monday in every month, at Odd-Fellows' Hall, cor. Court and Main. D. C. Trader, W. M.; H. T. Tomlinson, Sec.

SOUTH MEMPHIS, No. 118. Meets 2d Friday of each month—Hall, cor Madison and Second. J. T. Sellars, W. M.; Bert. K. Pullen, Sec.

LEILA SCOTT, No. 284. Meets 1st Friday of each month—Hall, cor Madison and Second. John Ainslie, W. M.; H. P. Woodward, Sec.

HAMILTON, No. 299. Meets 3d Friday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. F. M. Stanley, W. M.; W. H. Rutte, Sec.

KILWINNING, No. 381 (U. D.). Meets 4th Friday of each month—261 Front street. John J. Worsham, 32°, W. M.; B. K. Pullen, 32d, Sec.

ROYAL ARCH.

PENN Chapter, No. 4. Meets 2d Monday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. A. J. Wheaser, H. P.; H. H. Painter, Sec.

E. AND S. M.

SALEM Council, No. 6. Meets 3d Monday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. John Zent, Tr. Ill.; N. J. Wiggin, Sec.

TEMPLARS.

CYRENE Commandery, No. 4. Meets 4th Monday of each month. John Zent, Com.; N. J. Wiggin, Rec.

A.·. AND A.·. SCOTTISH RITE.

261 *Front Street.*

HERMES Lodge of Perfection, 14th; No. 1. Stated Communication 2d Wednesday night of each month. Henry P. Woodard, 32d, T.·. M.·.; Charles M. Carroll, 14th, Sec.

MITHRAS Lodge of Perfect.·.on, 14th.; No. 2. Meets 4th Wednesday of each month. George Mellersh, 32d, M.·. M.·.; A. K. Frankland, 32d, Sec.

CASYPIA Council of Princes of Jerusalem, 18th.; No. 1. Benj. K. Pullen, 32d, Tarshi.·.; ——, Sec.

CALVARY CHAPTER of Rose Croix, 18th., No. 1. Charles W. Adams, 32d, M.·. W.·.; H. T. Tomlinson, 32d, Sec.·.

PHILIPPE DUPLESSIS Council of K.·.ht, 30th., No. 1. Henry P. Woodard, 32d., Commd.·.; William Y. Cirode 32d, Rec.·.

CONSISTORY of WEST TENNESSEE, 32d. John Ainslie, 32d., Commd.·. in Chief; Dodge C. Trader, 32d, Reg.·.

MISSISSIPPI CORRESPONDENCE.

DESOTO COUNTY, MISS., March 17, 1867.

DEAR GENERAL:

Are you startled at the appelation and my impudence? If so, your generous philosophy will turn upon you its gentle dinger when assured that the freedom taken adds a trifle to my scanty stock of pleasure. I have been promising this midnight foray upon you for several weeks, and have just arisen from out of bed (by the clock past eleven) after a hideous nap of nightmare and indigestion, to tell you that I cannot praise your new paper enough; and that never in my time has anything appeared more opportunely than your vigorous thoughts and pen; and that never has my liking in such matters been more delightfully served. I am really overjoyed to be presented with a journal whose thoughts I not only can read but with continued pleasure and commendation. Now let me assure you that I have designs neither upon your pen nor purse; for I am not ambitious to want the first, and I have doubts if the latter would pay for the filching. But I must tell you my admiration of the journalistic *tout ensemble* of the APPEAL, which in my judgment has struck the true and only line of conduct and temper that may extort good out of Nazareth. For the public mind greatly needs lifting up and straightening from the prostration and twistings it received from "secession" and its war. And before the south can ever be renovated to a condition of comfortable existence as a people, it must apply to itself the revitalizing regimen used to restore to former usefulness and power, a useless blade, that by hard use and abuse has become badly warped, dull, full of gaps, and lost its temper. It must receive a deal of grinding, smoothing and retempering before it can again cut its way through the political briars and thistles that encumber and hedge it on every side. It needs something else from its journalistic counsellors than systematic panderings to its prejudices, enmities and angers; something imparting more healing than tirades of coarse, aggravating words towards a powerful and insolent conqueror, whose civil sword, no less remorseless than its sword of war, is now being wielded against the organic as well as natural rights of its people with the same ferocious spirit that stained with atrocity and everlasting infamy the merciless inhumanities of its sword of steel.

You are wisely and fearlessly telling truths that must work good, if heeded. It is well to look back a little, and not, as many wish, insist upon "burying the past." Let its errors be blazoned forth, even to the dislike of those who enacted them, that they may not be repeated by others. This is the chief value of history, which furnishes to succeeding time all its lessons of wisdom.

The past, then, should not and cannot be "buried." For the living draw rich nourishment from the dead, and feed upon its exhaustless treasures. And though it be dead, it yet "speaketh." We should look back closely and often to learn the better how to go forward. The errors of the past cannot be too often exposed and reproduced to the public eye, lest they be forgotten and re-enacted, and the perpetrators escape a proper accountability from the people whom they have wronged and led estray. They should not and will not be permitted to shift off upon others, or upon false causes, the condemnation and opprobium justly visited upon their violent deeds.

We must look back, and refer to the causes and actors that produced events destroying the happiness of mourning millions. We must remind those that inaugurated them, of the wound views of those who plead and protested against its impolicy, and whose counsels were scoffed at, and themselves viewed with derision and obloquy, as being little better than tufamous, and as "unsound" and disloyal citizens. And yet it is now plainly seen that their counsels, if heeded, would have averted the wrath and curse now upon us—the terrible, unceasing and apparently endless persecution enveloping us, making even life a burden, and to remedy or oppose which we have made ourselves utterly impotent. Yes, there were those who thought it better to bear the ills then upon us, whether imaginary or real, than provoke more intolerable ones. Wise, thoughtful, true men, not given to passion and bravado, who were earnest in their endeavors to save, and who did fear the worst. In the bitter and venomous vocabulary of the hour they were dubbed and denounced as "submissionists," and by those who have so truly proved to have been, what was then feared, destructives; who frantically reviled where these wise and earnest "submissionists" feared to tread. But now they with, in sad truth, "submissionists," as well as their taunting accusers. And so now has become every man, woman and child in the south; and all wear the sable, servile badge alike.

It is indeed well to *look back*. Let memory be refreshened with a cursory glance at the position of the two great political parties of the country, contending for supremacy and empire, for many years prior to the war of secession, or at least in reference to one or two measures laying the foundation of the great changes produced by the result of the late sanguinary struggle.

On the great and vital question of a *restricted franchise*, the whigs, as a political party, may be said to have been overthrown. At all events it gave to that grand old party its *coup de grace*, or exterminating blow. But a little while and the democratic party itself fell to pieces, crushed by the overpowering weight and burden of its own principles, which were not a few, nor far from being desultory. With the whig party which it "overpowered," it now lies dead and buried, and a third party, unlike and without the merits of either the former, asserts its reckless empire. But it also must soon succumb to some other conquering party, and amidst the general rejoicing of all lovers of civil liberty and genuine republican government.

The whig party persistently maintained the virtues of a restricted franchise policy, and never abandoned it to the day of its death; while the democrats were for remitting all restrictions, and trundling every sort of body to the polls, from any and all quarters of the civilized and uncivilized globe, and made voting as nearly as possible "a free thing." It was immensely popular, as a matter of course, with all foreigners emigrating into the country, and the great influx of them then pouring into the northwest territory, and turning, as from a mill, with amazing rapidity, huge embryo states, almost yearly knocking at the congressional doors for admission into the northern confederacy with their two senators, flocked in a body around the democratic standard. The southern whigs, apprehending ultimate danger to the country from a too free propagation from this exotic element, refrained from paying it court. It would indeed have cost them nothing but a little sacrifice of principle to have at least divided with the democrats this powerful auxiliary of party strength. But that little they thought too much of, thus even to sacrifice. Against all "filibustering" conquests, and a too hasty expansion of empire, its policy was more restricted and national. Hence, in this point of view, as well as others, it may be said they fell as a party by the weight of their own virtues. The democratic policy was redolent with superficial attractions, like a huge many-colored showbill, and bent all its powerful energies, with but little scruple to party ends. Their free trade, free voting, free banking, free Oregon, free filibustering and general free freedom, won the vociferous shouts, as well as votes, of the "masses." The democratic south went hand in hand in all this with the democratic north. Their party discipline and exactions were of the most rigid character; and passive obedience to its behests was a cardinal requirement as well as test of loyalty, without which merit no political favors were granted. The southern democrats won golden opinions from their northern allies, generally receiving in the division of the spoils after a presidential victory the best half of the cabinet and diplomatic places, as a reward for yielding to the north the president. Their united votes in congress and out of congress went for free suffrage. The north, in her great anxiety rapidly to build up new states in the northwest, to retain the political supremacy and to present that proper equilibrium of representative power in congress, between the two sections, which Mr. Calhoun was so anxious to maintain; the southern democrats to be true to their "party" and to share the rewards of its triumphs. But now the north is munching the toasted chestnuts, while the south is blowing its wretchedly burnt fingers. The southern democrats, by their free voting policy, stimulated emigration and thus aided in the building up some half dozen huge western abolition states—a colossal power inimical to the south—whose hundreds of thousand bayonets turned against them in the late war between the sections, unquestionably gave the victory to the north. And now the free-voting or free-franchise democratic policy is culminating in all its unrestrained and fragrant glory. Shakspeare certainly must have had in his prophetic eye the present franchise era of this country, as well as his piebald hags whom be addressed as

> Black spirits and white,
> Blue spirits and gray,
> Mingle, mingle, mingle,
> You that mingle—may.

Too sadly as well as too truthfully may it be repeated that "we have fallen upon evil times." The south in her material concerns, may be said to have lost everything; and, with disconsolate hope stands wringing her hands upon the very verge of despair; while the north, given up to her furies, is blindly hastening her own doom. And, with all her power and greatness, like all nations careless and reckless of public virtue in their counsels, is fast going to pieces. Nothing short of a speedy revolution in public sentiment and civil counsels (except a wonderful providence from heaven), can save her from one of blood and ruin. She already has no constitutional government, but is ruled by congressional usurpers of all the constitutional powers belonging to the three distinct departments of government. The congress, in fact, has become a revolutionary faction of dictators and usurpers to the two other departments, and with the apparent, and to them, fatal consent of the northern people. The government of Washington, and Adams, and Hamilton, and Madison, and their pure compatriots, is OVERTHROWN. Their constitution, no longer recognised as the chart to guide its pilots, the great ship of state is now fast being dashed to pieces. Congressional edicts are made paramount to constitutional law, the co-ordinate powers of the executive and supreme judiciary assailed and defied, and all the fatal premonitions usually preceding a revolution or violent change of government, unmistakably announce its near approach. Can it be peaceful and bloodless? Or can any one tell what sort of government the congressional malcontents may find it expedient to improvise? Will the military chieftains finally play the Cromwell upon congress and in the name of both "the Lord" and the sword, as well as "the people" and themselves, cut us up into some half a dozen petty empires, and thus again solve the mooted problem of man's capability of self-government?

To the intelligent observer the portents of the times are of evil omen, and fearfully inauspicious. Anarchy and discord, with all their horrible attendants, sit poised upon the ruins of the constitution like so many screaming vultures awaiting their prey. The hell-broth ingredients of the witches in Macbeth are no more foul and monstrous than those of the hell-broth of the congressional furies at Washington, whose boiling cauldron is surely seething with "toil and trouble" to them that fling on the faggots, or join in their hellish incantations. And that the writer of this does not now foresee the fruits to the north of their contempt of the constitution and flagrant disregard of the great virtues and blessings of civil liberty, with the same prophetic clearness that pained his vision as a seer of southern calamities six years ago, would be denying to causes their inherent and legitimate effects.

F. S. L.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

MAINE.

AUGUSTA, ME., March 11.—At the municipal election held in this city today, J. W. Patterson, republican, was elected mayor.

SACO, March 11.—At the first election under our city charter, held to-day, the republicans carry all the wards, and elect Joseph Hobson mayor by 300 majority.

BIDDEFORD, March 11. — Ferguson Haines, democrat, was elected mayor of the city to-day by sixty majority. The democrats carry four of the seven wards.

BELFAST, March 11.—At the municipal election to-day, the Hon. A. G. Jewett was chosen mayor without opposition. Mr. Jewett was mayor in 1863 and 1864. No political issues were made.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The annual state election of New Hampshire will be held to-day, when she will choose three representatives in congress, (by districts,) a governor, railroad commissioner, council, senate and house of representatives. The following are the candidates for congress:

Dist.	*Republicans.*	*Democratic.*
1.	Jacob H. Ela.	Dan'l Marcy.
2.	Aaron F. Stevens.	Ed. W. Harrington.
3.	Jacob Benton.	Harry Bingham.

The following is the vote for governor last year in the congress districts as compared with the vote for congress in 1865:

Districts.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep. Maj.
	FOR 1866.		
First	12,906	10,196	2,710
Second	10,981	8,024	2,960
Third	11,867	9,609	2,258
Total	35,577	28,181	7,928
	FOR 1866.		
Districts.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep. Maj.
First	12,965	11,219	1,746
Second	10,879	9,709	1,170
Third	11,678	9,832	1,846
Total	35,522	30,761	4,762

The candidates for governor are Gen. Walter Harriman (rep.) and John G. Sinclair (dem.) The following table will show the comparative vote on governor in the past two years:

Rep.	Dem.	Rep. Maj.
	FOR 1866.	
35,577	30,981	4,596
	FOR 1865.	
Rep.	Dem.	Rep. Maj.
34,159	29,937	4,128

NEBRASKA.

ST. LOUIS, March 11.—The municipal election at Omaha last Tuesday resulted in a conservative triumph of 400 majority.

—The chamber of commerce of St. Paul, Minn., has donated $1000 for the destitute of the south.

BREVITIES.

—The grand army of the republic are to have an organ at Columbus. The new journal will soon appear.

—One hundred people were killed by a terrific thunder and lightning storm at Bolivia.

—James Gordon Bennet, jr., is reported to be worth a million dollars.

—An early sale of the grand duchy of Saxonburg to France by Holland, is probable.

—The Gentiles of Salt Lake city have a Sabbath school, non-sectarian, with 125 pupils.

—The czar has proclaimed an amnesty to Frenchmen exiled to Siberia for participation in the Polish struggle.

—The Robin Hood brought 1200 tons of wheat from San Francisco to New York.

—Napoleon has obtained $12,000,000 in specie from Mexico.

—Gen. John L. Swift has been appointed deputy collector of customs at Boston.

—The Montgomery county (Penn.) almshouse was burned on Monday night last. Loss $20,000.

—Gen. Sol. Meredith, of Indiana, has been nominated by the president for surveyor general of Utah.

—The male spinners and some of the carders of Lawrence, Mass., have struck for ten hours.

—Vigorous measures have recently been adopted to put a stop to brigandage in the Papal dominions.

—The Paris exposition was formally opened on Monday by the Emperor Napoleon in person. Over one hundred thousand persons were present.

—Gen. Augur and staff, and fifty passengers, are snow bound at Lone Star station, on the Northern Pacific railroad.

—Work has already been commenced in removing the rubbish of the Lindell hotel in St. Louis. It is to be immediately rebuilt.

—The secretary of the treasury has designated Helena, Montana, as a port of entry for the collection district of Montana and Idaho.

—The contract for government transportation on the Missouri river, for a term of eight months, has been awarded to William McPherson.

—John A. Halderman, anti-radical, was elected mayor of Leavenworth, and Samuel Kimball, mayor of Lawrence, Kansas, on Monday.

—The Juarist forces at latest accounts had advanced so close to Vera Cruz, that the garrison were able to fire upon them from the walls.

—The receipts from customs during March reached the unusually large amount of $16,000,000. The internal revenue receipts amount to $15,000,000.

—The public debt statement will be forthcoming on Thursday. The coin balance in the treasury is $107,000,000, including about $15,000,00 of gold certificates.

—Jacob Kaufman, an old and respectable citizen of Mansfield, Ohio, who was on Monday elected treasurer of the city, died the same night of congestion of the brain.

—The British secretary for the colonies, referring in the house of lords to the cession of Russian America to the United States, recently, said it was a matter of indifference to England.

—Wyoming is the name of a new and splendid steamship which is to ply between Savannah and Philadelphia.

—A. A. Campbell announces the discovery of a mine of yellow copper, near the East Tennessee mine, and equal to any in Ducktown.

—A sweet potato from the Azores, weighing thirteen and a quarter pounds, and thirteen inches in circumference, was recently on exhibition in Boston.

—It is estimated that the population of Iowa was swelled at least 50,000 by immigration during 1866. This number will probably be exceeded during the present year.

—It is said that peaches are grown with success in fifteen and eighteen inch pots. A good variety is the Buchanan and Dwarf. There is a large house devoted to this fruit near Philadelphia. When in blossom a hive of bees is placed in it.

—Bishop Whitehouse, of the diocese of Illinois, has just returned to his home in Chicago, after an absence of eighteen months in Europe. He was enthusiastically received.

—The ship Southern Rights, Capt. Ross, was cleared from Charleston for Liverpool on Saturday, by Messrs. Willis & Chisolm, with 278 bags sea island and 2813 bales upland cotton.

—Advices from Utah and Colorado say the weather was intensely cold in March; in some localities the mercury fell forty degrees below zero. Snow was very deep, and floods are looked for in the mountain districts. A large number of horses and cattle have been frozen to death

—In digging a cellar on the corner of Superior and Erie streets, Cleaveland, the other day, the petrified body of a man was found, together with a number of knives, arrow-heads, etc., as usually found in Indian graves. One of the arms was accidentally broken, but otherwise the body is nearly perfect.

—A Mobile exchange says: At a recent fancy dress and masquerade ball in Paris, Miss Beckwith, of New York, appeared as the Greek slave. That may do very well for Paris or New York, but if we see anything of the sort here we shall call in the police.

—A New York paper, noticing the arrest of Parsons, the Niagara Falls postmaster, arrested for opening letters, says mildly: "He was a victim of a mania to know the contents of every letter placed in his hands."

—From official records it appears that 3784 wounded soldiers have been furnished with artificial legs, 3131 with arms, forty-four with hands, nine with feet, at a cost to the United States of over $350,000.

—A Miss Enright of St. Joseph, Mo., took the white veil on the 19th. She is to enter the order of St Ursula at the end of two years.

—The Lowell, Mass., *Courier*, says Moses Wingate, of Haverhill, is probably the oldest mason in the world. He is ninety-eight years old, and has been a mason sixty-four years.

—A murderous brute named Reeves strangled an infant child of his to death a few days ago in Warner county, Iowa. The monster refused to allow his wife to have the infant in bed with them, but the wife persisted, when the murderous wretch committed the terrible deed.

—The newspaper called the *Isthme de Suez* says that the French contractor, Dussaud, has entered into an agreement with the viceroy of Egypt to construct two new ports, the one military and the other commercial. They will be separated by an immense jetty, traversed by a railroad. The works will cost 15,000,000 of francs, or $3,000,000.

—Trichinæ spiralis has not confined itself to the Hall family, in Springfield, Mass. A Mr. Norton, and a son of Joseph Solace are afflicted with it. Mrs. Hall is still in a critical condition. In a small piece of muscle taken from the deceased girl, the trichinæ were distributed at the rate of from 50,000 to 80,000 to the square inch.

—A swindler has been arrested in New York, after an immunity of nine years, during which time he had constantly been employed in collecting money from business men, visiting the same parties repeatedly, on the plea that he was agent for a charitable association which never had an existence. In this manner he had pocketed over twenty thousand dollars.

—The New York *Tribune* of the 27th editorially denies the truth of the statement that Gen. Escobedo has ordered the execution of a large number of French prisoners of war, taken in battle. The *Tribune* says that the falsehood of the report in question is admitted by the Imperialists themselves.

NOON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Judge Sharkey and Robert J. Walker will file a bill in the supreme court to-morrow to test the constitutionality of the reconstruction act in behalf of Mississippi and such other states as may be interested in the premises.

NEW YORK, April 5.—Havana advices state that Geffrard has beaten the insurgents in an engagement, wherein many lives were lost, the rebels being terribly cut to pieces by the shells and projectiles of Geffrard's party. The streets of Puerto-au-Prince were strewn with dead bodies.

An imperialist report from Vera Cruz says that Escobedo had been attacked and routed by Mejia, and that Cerona had also been routed by Mejia in attempting to join Escobedo.

In the case of Moses Stolsebeerger vs. the Western union telegraph company, in the supreme court, for damages for the non-delivery of a telegram, the jury returned a verdict for $688 55. The plea set up by the defendants was that a storm prostrated the wires and they were unable to deliver the dispatch.

ON Saturday a man attempted to commit suicide on a Mississippi steamer, leaving the following note behind him: "There will be much said in reference to my drowning myself. All I have to say as to what caused me to do the same was by facts exposed publicly on a train, on the night of the 25th of March, 1867. For facts refer to a witness present. I have always been honest, and was ever honest to *her* during life. I may have been to her memory, which she well told me of publicly. This is the statement of one who now sleeps in the Mississippi river."

Whoever knew anything of any importance going on that there was not a *her* at the bottom of it.

A FRENCH widow lady was traveling on the Paris Lyons Mediterranean railway, when a coal blew into the window and set fire to the car. To save herself from burning, madam threw herself from the train, breaking her arm and dislocating her shoulder and wrist. On a suit for damages, the railway company were compelled to pay the lady twenty thousand francs and her doctor's bills.

—Three hundred and sixty cases of wine have been confiscated at San Francisco for under-valuation.

OPTICAL.

OVERTON HOTEL,
LADIES ENTRANCE.
OFFICE, No. 4 FIRST FLOOR.

M. BERNHARDT
OPTICIAN AND OCULIST
Of Berlin, Prussia.

IMPORTANT NEW INVENTION.
Australian Cristal
GLASS
SPECTACLES.

The only perfect Lens in existence. Superior to any other in use—constructed in accordance with the science and philosophy of nature in the peculiar form of a

Conoxvo-Convex Elipsis.

Admirably adapted to the Organ of Sight, and perfectly natural to the eye, affording altogether the best artificial help to the human vision ever invented.

Sold only by the Professor of Optics and Spectacle Manufacturer.

The Advantages

Of these Spectacles over all others are:

1st—The only true Lens known being perfectly free from chromatic light, so well known to be the cause of injury to the vision, and which makes the change from Spectacles to Glasses of stronger power so often required while in many instances both near and distant objects are seen with equal facility through the same Glasses.

2d.—Can be worn with perfect ease for any length of time at one sitting, giving astonishing clearness of vision, particularly by candle or artificial light, affording the spectacle wearer hitherto unknown.

3d.—When the eyes ache or pain through the action of a bright light, such as is reflected from snow, sunny weather, white paper, and in reading, writing or sewing, or vivid colored bodies, these lenses, by softening the rays, effect a most agreeable sensation and give great relief.

4th.—In all nervous affections of the eye, causing dull and startling pains in the eyeball or temple, appearance of luminous and dark spots in the atmosphere, aching or feeling like sand in the eyes, the disturbed nerves are quieted and soothed.

5th.—Ground by peculiar machinery, got up at great cost, mathematically calculated expressly for the manufacture of this lens, so as to produce it with the true spherical accuracy, and its focus is at the exact centre, a point of vital importance, and which no other lens possesses.

6th.—These Spectacles are scientifically adjusted to every case of defective sight with unerring accuracy, whether arising from age, disease, strain, overwork or premature decay, by Dr. M. BERNHARDT, on a new, exact principle entirely his own, which has seldom failed to be correct.

7th.—Proof of superiority over the old kind of Spectacles: They are used exclusively at all the hospitals for diseases of the eye in Berlin, Prussia, and elsewhere.

8th.—Being the original inventor and manufacturer of the Australian Crystal Glass for Spectacles. He therefore claims that he has the only genuine article of that kind in the United States, for sale.

Testimony of Recommendations

From Medical Gentlemen,

Professors of the highest Opthalmic talent in Memphis, Tenn., and in the Union:

MEMPHIS, TENN., February 14, 1867.

I do most willingly bear my testimony in favor of the superiority of the Australian Crystal Spectacles overall other kinds. They are constructed upon the best established and understood principles of Optics, and their adaptation to the human eye in its different conditions of vision is so perfect as to render sight easy without effort. In my opinion none others should be used, since the Pebble ones used to these, do not seem to grow old, and by having a focus at any point of the surface, they appear to restore the eyes to their youthful energy. I can the more confidently recommend Dr. BERNHARDT to the public, from his acquaintance with many of those from whom he comes recommended to us.

A. K. TAYLOR, M. D.

MEMPHIS, TENN., February 15, 1867.

I have found a great deal of pleasure in examining the exquisite fabrics of Dr. BERNHARDT, in the way of Eye-Glasses. The Crystal used by him is of wonderful purity, and the specimen of his workmanship is the most perfect of the kind, since the Pebbles used to these, do not seem to grow old, and by having a focus at any point of the surface, they appear to restore the eyes to their youthful energy. I can the more confidently recommend Dr. BERNHARDT to the public, from an acquaintance with many of those from whom he comes recommended to us.

A. K. TAYLOR, M. D.

MEMPHIS, TENN., February 16, 1867.

We have examined the Lenses of Dr. BERNHARDT, and consider them superior to any we have seen. They are admirably adapted, not only to improve the imperfections of impaired sight, but to relieve the weariness of vision which constant study produces. Many of the glasses are of new and ingenious contrivance. We cordially recommend the Doctor to all persons who require scientific optical assistance.

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GEORGE R. GRANT, M. D.
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E. MILES WILLETT, M. D., 101 Adams street.
Rev. J. C. STEDMAN
G. WEITE, Rector of Calvary Church.
Rev. J. D. WITHERSPOON.
Rev. Dr. S. H. FOGG, Pastor Baptist Church.
C. A. DAVIS, Cumberland Presbyterian Church.
M. D. LILLY, U. S. D.
Dr. R. W. CRESHTON.
Dr. IRWIN, 63 Shelby street.

Testimonials similar to the above may be seen at Dr. BERNHARDT'S office, from

D. ARNOLD, M. D., Savannah, Ga.
JOSEPH H. FLUNKETT, Pastor of St. Paul's, Portsmouth, Va.
Hon. JAMES L. ORR, Governor of South of Carolina.
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OVERTON HOTEL.
Room No. 4.

N. B.—Owing to engagements elsewhere, Dr. BERNHARDT will be able to remain here but short time only. feb20 tf

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The business will be hereafter conducted by W. L. STEWART and M. D. L. STEWART, under the firm name as formerly of W. L. STEWART & BRO., at their old stand, No. 17 Madison street; and they are authorized to collect all claims due Stewart, Meriwether & Co., and will liquidate their liabilities.

M. D. L. STEWART.
W. L. STEWART.
M. D. MERIWETHER.

Memphis, March 5, 1867. mh8 1m

W. L. STEWART. M. D. L. STEWART.

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