MEMPHIS APPEAL.

Vera Atque Honesta Dicere.

MEMPHIS.

FRIDAY.....MAY 17, 1867

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion in the APPEAL, must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, as a guarantee of his good faith and responsibility.

Business letters should be addressed to "THE APPEAL," Memphis.

Communications for publication must be written on one side of the page only, and with all other matters connected with the editorial department, should be addressed: EDITORS OF THE APPEAL, Memphis.

We cannot, as a rule, undertake to return articles not found suitable for publication.

TO THE READERS OF THE APPEAL.

The constantly enlarging circulation of the APPEAL, and the generous support given to both the Daily and Weekly issues by city and country, assure the proprietors of the general approval by the public of its course since it came into their hands.

Its Past is the pledge it offers for the Future. It will continue to endeavour, in accordance with the motto which it has adopted, to say those things only that are true and honest. It has but a single Client, the People of the South, and it will endeavor to advise its readers wisely. In that it may often fail; but its opinions shall always be honest and conscientious, at least.

Those to whom its conduct is entrusted will continue to endeavor to make the APPEAL acceptable to its readers, and desirable as a medium for advertising. The Masonic column will continue to appear every Sunday, with other reading appropriate to that day; and the proprietors hope, by close attention to the affairs of the papers and office, to still entitle it to the support and confidence of the people, on which alone it depends.

JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO.

FOR GOVERNOR,
EMERSON ETHERIDGE

FOR CONGRESS,
HON. JOHN W. LEFTWICH.

FOR STATE SENATOR,
HON. JOHN W. SMITH.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES,
HON. DAN ABLE,
HON. W. W. COLEMAN.

OUR PLATFORM.

LOYALTY to the Union of the STATES: FIDELITY to the Constitution in its true extent and meaning: Obedience to and maintenance of all laws, State and National, constitutionally enacted.

RESISTANCE to Tyranny, Usurpation and Oppression, of one man or many; and to all encroachments upon the rights of freemen or of States, or upon the just and Constitutional prerogatives of any Department of the State or National Governments.

RESTORATION of disfranchised citizens to all rights and privileges of which they have been dissolved.

PERPETUAL ASSURANCE to the colored race of all the rights of freemen.

NO REPUDIATION by State or Nation of any honest debt.

NO ESTABLISHMENT of Military Despotisms, no enthroning of martial law, no suspension of the writ of Habeas Corpus, no slaying of citizens by Military Commissions, no *lettres de cachet*, in time of peace.

STRICT SUBORDINATION of the Military to the Civil Power.

NO STANDING ARMIES of States in time of peace.

APPROVAL of the efforts of the President to prevent the annihilation of civil liberty by the revolutionizing of the Government, and to restore the Union of the States; and of all that he has done to defend the Constitution and to maintain the rightful supremacy of the civil law; and charity and allowance for what he has left undone or done amiss.

THE PAST: THE GREAT TEACHER.

To err is common to Courts; for judges are but men, and there are few whose logic is unerring, and their instinctive faculty perfect, of distinguishing truth from error. In many of the cases that came before the Supreme Court, the questions came from Provinces of the great Realm of the Law, in which not more than two or three of the judges had ever set their feet. In many cases, most of the judges obtained their knowledge of the law of the case from the briefs of counsel only, and from such sources as these indicated. This was much the case in regard to suits in equity, a branch of jurisprudence, in which not more than three of the judges were profoundly read. It was still more so as to the civil law; no one being familiar with the decisions of the Courts, or the works of the great writers of France. The opinions of the Judges little deserve to be taken as judicial models. In addition to long and often obscure statements of the facts, they dealt by far too much in an unfortunate prolixity of argument, and of such argument as intellects not the clearest or the strongest must content themselves withal. This vice of long opinions grew upon the Court, until it became intolerable; many of the Judges, even when concurring in the main opinion, feeling called upon to give at full length the reasons for their concurrence; so that, by the diversity of opinions, and the immense ground they covered, many of the cases were wholly valueless as authorities; and in addition, one, two, three and sometimes four of the Judges dissenting and reading one or more opinions, criticizing, sometimes with scant respect and decency, the opinion of the Court, detracted from its value.

In France, the Court of Cassation can consider no other questions than those of law; and its decisions are given with the utmost directness, simplicity and brevity. Stating in a few short sentences, the "considerations" which lead to the decision, this is pronounced, as it were, in maxims. The civil law has always pronounced its judgments thus; and the practice is worthy of imitation.

Of course, the decision of the Supreme Court, on a political question, could settle nothing, and convince no one. As the court was constituted towards the last, it was perfectly well known before hand, upon such questions, how it would decide. What use of argument to the court in such a case?

The South and the Democratic party had no right to expect or demand that the Republican party should surrender up its doctrine as to the right of Congress to prohibit slavery in the Territories, on account of the decision of the Supreme Court in the DRED SCOTT case. For, after the same Court had decided that Congress had the Constitutional power to create a Bank of the United States, when that decision had not been made by so divided a Court, nor by Judges pledged in advance so to decide, by the well-known political opinions for which they were appointed; and when the Court, as a whole, was far more able, more learned, and on political questions far more impartial, the South and the Democratic party had sustained General JACKSON in his claim to the right of construing the Constitution, as he understood it, notwithstanding the decision. This they wholly set at nought, and in Congress and out refused to recognize it as a binding or correct interpretation of the Constitution; and they even went so far, by incorporating a denial of the Constitutional power to create a National Bank, in the party platform made at Baltimore in 1840, and by reiterating that denial in every successive platform up to, and including that of 1860, as to make it an article of the Democratic faith and creed, that to recognize the decision as correct was a political heresy.

The course of the South and the Democratic party in regard to the question of power to create a National Bank was all the less excusable, because that question was *forced* upon the party by General JACKSON, being alien to the Democratic creed, and becoming unnaturally a part of it. The power was not doubted by the Statesmen who set the Government on foot, nor did *they* suppose that it involved any question as to State-rights; because they immediately proceeded to create one. Mr. CALHOUN himself aided in doing the same afterwards.

It is true that the doctrine of strict construction of the Constitution figured greatly in the dispute; that there was no *express* grant of power to create a National Bank, and that the power was to be deduced from other provisions of the Constitution, by implication, or as necessary to the exercise of the powers expressly granted; and this was claimed to be a latitudinarian construction of the instrument, and therefore in violation of the principles of the States' rights creed.

The Constitution provided that the powers not granted to the United States, were reserved to the States or the people. Few men would deny that a strict construction of the grants of power was proper and sound, when the question was, whether a particular power was granted, to be exercised by the General Government; or reserved, *to be exercised*, by the States and the people of each. As to *other* powers of government, which must necessarily be exercised by the General Government, or not at all, the reason for insisting upon a strict construction of the grant fail, or did not obtain; and the grant being for beneficial purposes, might by the rules of construction in such cases, which are simply the deductions of common sense, be *largely* construed. There was no reason why *such* powers might not exist by implication from the nationality of the United States, or as corollaries from general powers expressly granted. The reason is a simple one. As to *these* powers, there was no *other* claimant. Being powers of government and legislation, they existed somewhere; and they not only *existed* somewhere, but, not remaining in abeyance or reserve, to be at some time brought into use, by agencies not yet existing, they were *vested* somewhere, to be exercised whenever occasion should require.

If the General Government, or in other words, all the States jointly, undertook to exercise any power which a *State* could exercise, if it had continued a distinct nationality; or any power, by the exercise whereof the exercise of any other power possessed by a State was narrowed, limited or restricted, or the supremacy of its law within its own limits interfered with, or its equality in the Union put an end to, or the like, then the State could claim that no such power had been granted; and that, in deciding whether it had been, the grants of power in the Constitution should be strictly construed. The Southern and true construction is that the word 'people,' in the reservation of powers, meant the people of *each* State, not the aggregate people of *all* the States; and that the word 'States,' in the same connexion, was to be taken distributively, as if the words 'each State' had been used instead; so that the reservation was the same as if it had been 'to each of the States and to the people of each.' For a reservation is in favour of and *by a party* to an instrument, and of some power, right or title already possessed by him, and which, by *reserving* it, he declares that he *retains* as he had it before, and does not part with. The States were the only parties to the Constitution, and the reservation was in *their* favor, and the word "people" was mere surplusage. No powers were *reserved* to the people of all the states together, because *they* previously possessed no governmental power as a political unit; and if they *had* taken any under the Constitution, it must have been by the *grant* of powers made by the individual States, and not by the reservation. No governmental powers were *reserved*, therefore, by the people of the United States, in the aggregate, and none were reserved by the States, except such as they had before, and did not part with by grant. The reservation was by *each* State, of a part of *its own powers*.

Wherefore, unless *these* powers, or some one or more of them were in question, the fundamental doctrines of the State-Rights party were not at all involved, and the rules of strict construction did not need to be applied, and if applied, they were not loved, but abused.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Washington despatches report that the diminution of the public debt during the month of April has been about five millions of dollars, and that the receipts from customs and internal revenue would reach *twenty-eight* millions, one-half of which was from customs in coin. For March, Secretary MCCULLOCH reported a diminution of eighteen millions.

There are also statements in the despatches to the effect that at the end of April the Secretary would be able to report the National debt diminished to $2,500,000,000; but that for some time after the cessation of hostilities; and the south will again become a great commercial, financial, political and national power.—*Chicago Times.*

Let the Loyalists and negroes re-construct. The results are very well stated in the foregoing paragraphs. All we have to do is to remain free to take advantage of circumstances as they arise. Let us endure awhile, and see what will come of it. *It always pays.* "Cavingin" never does.

THE HARPERS.

We commend the following, from the St. Louis *Republican*, to the consideration of all Southern men and women who purchase any of the publications of Harper & Brothers:

The Harpers give no money without a consideration. They reward no author after the manner of Ticknor & Fields. But they do perform some very mean things for money. Their numerous pirate rials for many months have been repulsive lies and calumnies upon the south. In 1861 the same publishers, from motives of avarice, with a view to a large southern circulation, travestied and defamed the republicans in their *Weekly*. They caricatured Lincoln then as they do Johnson now, holding him up with the pencil of their artist to public derision and mockery. They pictured Beecher and the communion table, and Washington, the father of his country, an object of reverence to the world, driven off from christian association by the fanatic abolitionists because he was a slaveholder. Harper then, for the sake of gain, held up the abolitionist to public execration. In the editorials of the *Weekly* of the same period, secession was defended against the right of coercion, and the south had no more outspoken ally in the north than the Harpers. But the southern field was soon and claims of loyal slaveholders for negroes taken for recruits. There are other demands of various kinds against the government awaiting adjudication, but those just named are the most important.

It has been estimated that they will amount to a sum nearly equal to our present declared indebtedness. The estimate, of course, rests largely upon conjecture, but the refusal of congress thus far to enter upon an investigation of the classes of claims to which we have referred is very good evidence that they are of a magnitude precluding a present settlement of them, and provision for their funding and payment. Congress cannot long refuse to take some action in the matter, and it is not disputed that the government is justly liable for the payment of *bona fide* claims of the descriptions named.

Congressional financiers are now called upon to decide what shall be done with our unliquidated indebtedness. The holders of claims against the government are pushing forward a settlement of them. In the session of last winter a congressional committee was appointed to look into the matter and suggest some method of action, but the members of the committee became frightened at the amount of the claims, and made an evasive report. Such tactics may serve to gain time, but they only put off the evil day. The claims must be paid, or they must be repudiated, or they must be compromised, and to compromise with the creditors of the government is partial repudiation.

The question is one which the people have but very slightly considered. It has not been pressed upon their attention. Radical newspapers and congressmen have been so busily "engaged in the interests of God and humanity," that they have had no stomach for the dry details of finance. This does not alter the facts in the case. Back of our declared indebtedness of $2,500,000,000 there is this mountain of unliquidated claims. Congress may stave off action on them for several sessions, but soon or late the question of their settlement must be met, and the people must be taxed for their payment. Let this fact be borne in mind in looking over the appropriations of congress.

Not long ago, one of the most prominent republican newspapers in the country said that the national debt was much more likely to be doubled than paid, during the lifetime of HORACE GREELEY. In this it had reference chiefly to the classes of cases referred to by the *Times*, but it was also of opinion that the corrupt and lavish expenditure of the party in power would go very far to accomplish such a result, even if they did not drive the country into repudiation.

The plain truth is, that the country is like an individual who is over head and ears in debt, and keeps his head above water by kite-flying. It owes five thousand millions of dollars, *and more too*, if it would settle fairly, and not swindle its creditors, as the United States has always done. Before the war, the Court of Claims was nothing but an invention to relieve the country from paying just claims. If all these, including those of the Revolution, had always been recognized and settled, the revenue of the country never would have been sufficient to meet interest and expenditures.

Not only does the Radical Goverment resemble an insolvent resorting to all sorts of desperate shifts and expedients to keep up his credit and maintain the delusive appearance of wealth, and avoid being pushed into bankruptcy, but it resembles many an insolvent in this, that the desperate condition of its affairs makes it reckless, and it plunges headlong into every kind of speculation and extravagant expenditure. What is the use of economy, when one owes five or ten times as much as he can pay? Hence the provisions for paying bounties, without in the least knowing to what they are to amount. Hence, while "staving-off" just claims, and committing acts of bankruptcy as defined by its own law, and fraudulently repealing its promise and pledge of honor to pay loyal owners of slaves for their services, and denying compensation to loyal men for property taken or destroyed, an addition of 66⅔ per cent. to the compensation of Members of Congress, immense appropriations for the army, waste, squandering and extravagance everywhere.

The end of the whole thing will of course be repudiation. The country never can pay the debt; and whenever the financial crash comes, as it soon will, and taxation begins to grind the people harder and harder, every negro and nine-tenths of the country voters, especially the foreigners in the North-West, will vote to repudiate. If they do not,—if the interest on the debt continues to be paid, even without any diminution of the principal, financial Jeremy-Diddlerism will come to grief, and the people of the North will have abundant season to repent at leisure that they fought four years and incurred an intolerable debt, to reduce ten States to Provinces governed by Military Despots. They will find that they pay pretty dear for their whistle.

EFFECTS OF RECONSTRUCTION.

(From the Chicago Times.)

Is there any doubt in the minds of thinking people as to the results of the reconstruction plan fixed upon? The first important consequence will be the admission of some eighty or ninety representatives from the southern States. Admitted that by any possibility, of which there is not the slightest likelihood, that these representatives will consist of men who have emigrated from the north, will they not, by the time they have taken up their homes in the south and been elected to congress from the south, have become so identified with southern interests, as to maintain them to the best of their abilities? Men, anxious to acquire political position and power, soon learn to fall in with the speediest and most effective means to the end. Whether the individual candidate be a southern loyalist or a northern yankee, or a negro, he will have to be chosen by the vote of a people. That people's interest will always be identical with free trade, national economy and an equitable balance of power. The people of the south will be a southern people, whether they hail from Illinois, Massachusetts or Vancouver's Island. The leading men of the south are, to all intents and purposes, expatriated, they still have an influence, and it is highly probable that this influence is increased in proportion to the deprivation of their rights. When the people of the south shall again be allowed to exercise the right of suffrage, the voice of Robert E. Lee alone would counteract the power of a hundred thousand votes. Even the new-comers would have confidence in the men who had stood by the interests or supposed interests of the people in the day of danger, albeit, that position was opposed to their convictions at the time of its necessity. Man accommodates himself to circumstances. And as the man who lives in the north is in favor of northern interests, so the same man, moving to the south, becomes in favor of southern interests. The advantage of the reconstruction, what ever the plan may be, is ultimately with the inhabitants of those states that are readmitted into the union. This advantage the leading men of the south will not hesitate to use. It will open a new field and furnish new attractions to immigration; a new impetus will be given to the trades peculiar to the climate; those who determine to cast their fortunes at the south will not find any difficulty in molding their political principles in the crucible of interest; new comers will not encounter the prejudice and hatred felt towards them for some time after the cessation of hostilities; and the south will again become a great commercial, financial, political and national power.—*Chicago Times.*

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LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

Night Dispatches.

[WESTERN ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORTS.]

NEW YORK, May 16.—Mr. Davis remained quietly at the New York hotel to-day. But few people called on him. It is believed that he will to-night go to the residence of Chas. O'Conner, at Washington, and will proceed to Canada to-morrow.

Wm. A. Sale & Co.'s storage warehouse, No. 46 South street, was burned to-day. Loss $125,000.

NEW ORLEANS, May 16.—There was considerable disturbance among the negroes and stevedores on the levee to-day, amounting almost to a riot. Two policemen were badly injured in endeavoring to rescue a negro from a mob of his own color. The military were ordered out to aid the police.

The following is a paragraph of Gen. Mower's order: "The United States government will protect you through the military, but you will not be protected in wrong doing."

At a meeting in Galveston yesterday, a negro speaker who was drawing offensive comparisons between the two races, was interrupted by United States soldiers, when an indiscriminate shooting commenced. A majority of the negroes appeared to be armed.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., May 16.—Congressman Kelly and party arrived yesterday and will speak to-night. The whole party look very much as if they had worked harder to force their spirits down, than to screw their courage up.

LOUISVILLE, May 16.—The river is falling, with seven feet in the canal by the mark.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 16.—The general assembly of the new school Presbyterian church of the United States assembled here to-day. There was a large attendance. Rev. Dr. Hopkins, of Auburn, gave the annual sermon, which he argued strongly that all possible steps be taken for the advancement of the glorious work of revision.

WILLIAMSPORT, PA., May 16.—Logan, the democratic candidate for mayor, was elected yesterday by seventy-eight majority.

MIDDLETON, KY., May 16.—In the great trot to-day between Dexter and Goldsmith, the former won the first heat in 2:28¼, and the second in 2:32.

BOSTON, Mass., April 16.—The soldiers' equalization bounty bill was killed in the legislature to-day.

The hotel bars and all other public bars in the city are to close after Saturday night, or be subject to seizure.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—James H. S. Stevenson, a colored messenger in the office of the comptroller of the currency's office, was arrested to-day, and is now under examination on the charge of stealing $12,000 worth of bills of the First national bank of Jersey City, and the forging of the signatures of the officers of the bank.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, May 16, noon.—Consols, 92 3-16; 5-20s, 72¾; Illinois Central, 76¾; Erie, 42¼.

LONDON, May 16—1:20 p.m.—The quotations for American stocks are unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, May 16—3 p.m.—Cotton more quiet and a shade easier. Uplands 12@12d; Orleans, 12d. Breadstuffs are quiet and unchanged. Corn steady, 42s. Provisions unchanged. Produce quiet and steady.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

NEW ORLEANS, May 16.—Cotton firm; sales of 2900 bales; low middling, 25½; receipts 734 bales; exports 1464 bales. Sugar, low fair, 12c; choice, 12½@13c; white, 14@15c. Prime molasses, 72c. Flour, lower grades dull and drooping; choice firm; superfine, $13; choice extra $19 50@19 75. Corn is very dull, with a further decline of 5c; white, $1 85. Oats firm at 90@92c for prime western. Hay, $35. Pork very dull and no sales, but held at $24 25@$24 50. Lard firm at 13¼@13½c. Bacon is in good demand; shoulders, 9½c; ribbed sides, 12c; clear sides, 13½c. Gold, 136¼. Sterling 46@49¼. New York sight, par.

LOUISVILLE, May 16.—Tobacco is active at former rates; sales of 194 hhds; lugs, $2 50; selections, $25. Superfine flour is dull at $10@11. Corn firmer; shelled, $1 08@1 10 delivered; ear in bulk, 87@90c. Oats in bulk, 80c. Pork, $22 50. Bacon—shoulders, 9@9½c; clear sides, 12½c. Lard, in tierces, 12½c. Whisky, $2 22@2 26.

ST. LOUIS, May 16.—Tobacco unchanged. Cotton good ordinary 21c; low middling 22c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in moderate demand; prime fall, $3 20@3 40; choice $3 50@3 60. Corn advanced 3c, closing at $1 05@1 11. Oats firmer at 86@90c. Pork firmer $22 50@22 75. Bacon active; clear sides 12¼@12½; shoulders 8½@9c.

NEW YORK, May 16.—Cotton is firm but less active; uplands, 28½@29c. Flour dull and 10 to 20c lower; $10@12 for superfine state and western. Corn 5@6c higher. Rice firmer; Carolina, 11¼@12½c. Coffee firm. Sugar firm; Cuba, 10½@12c. Muscovado molasses, 47@54c. Pork firm at $23 65. Money more active at 4@6 for call. Sterling firm at 9½@9¾. Gold, 137¼. Government's unsteady.

Judge Underwood's Charge.

The charge of Judge Underwood to the grand jury in Richmond on Monday is without a parallel. With its whining cant of martyrdom, its bitter curses of the defunct Confederacy, and its foul-mouthed abuse of Richmond, "the beautiful and abandoned seat of the rebellion, looking as comely and specious as a goodly apple or a gilded sepulchre; where bloody treason flourished its whip of scorpions; where the slave-trade so long held high carnival; where the press has found the lowest depths of profligacy; where Belshazzar had ruled until probably a majority of births were illegitimate; where the fashionable and popular pulpit had been so prostituted that its full-fed ministering gay Lothariosdenerally recommended the worship of what they most respected, pleasure, property and power;" with its "pagan and mythological ideas of Bacchus, Mammon and Mars;" its allusions to "the awful and atheistic past" of Richmond, and one "building of everlasting granite" that stood unharmed amid the great conflagration; with its splittering poetical quotations; with its ecstatic applause of the "leaden sceptre of a successive conqueror," acknowledged to be so with "a deference which neither Clay, Fox, the Pitts, nor even Cicero had ever known;" with all its angry and ridiculous rhetoric, this charge is the strangest mixture of drivel and furious nonsense which ever disgraced the bench. In getting himself up admirably for "a well his part," Judge Underwood must have had a confused notion of taking for models Jeffreys, Parson Brownlow and Robert Shallow, Esq., justice of the peace, and Coram and Custalorum, and Ruto Corum, too. None but some of Shakspeare's queerest original characters, if revived to-day, could utter such a farrago of rant and fustian as this unprecedented charge. It is certainly unique; and additional peculiarities of the occasion were the presence of five black men in the jury box, and the appointment of John Minor Botts as foreman of the grand jury.

THE JEWS OF JERUSALEM.

A traveler in Palestine writes the following from Jerusalem, March 2, 1867:

"There are about 25,000 people in Jerusalem, 9000 of whom are Jews. All except about 1000 of them, I am told, are very poor. I said they do not go into the enclosure where there temple stood, but they do go every Friday to a portion of the old wall that yet remains on the west side, supposed to be part of the same that Solomon built. And here is witnessed a scene on Friday in each week that I think would touch the hardest heart. I went in company with several others, to see for myself. It is called 'the waiting place of the Jews.' There we saw them, of both sexes, all ages, in many kinds of dress, from satin to tatters and rags, (evidently many of whom were pilgrims from distant lands and of various languages,) many of them having in their hands the Old Testament scriptures or prayer books. Some were seated on flagging, some kneeling, others grasping, as it were, those old stones in their arms, while others were beating their breasts—all reading or praying in a sing-song tone, most of them sobbing, with tears streaming down their cheeks like rain; and all this because of the 'desolation of Zion.' I was told that their recitations were after this manner: 'O, God, the heathen are come into thy inheritance. The holy temple have they defiled. We are become a reproach to our neighbors; a scorn and derision to them that are round about us. How long, Lord? Wilt Thou be angry forever?' etc., etc. We were there at about 4 o'clock p.m., and saw as many as 200 thus engaged. This is kept up from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

MARRIED.

DEWOLF—CURTIS.—Married on the evening of the 15th inst., at Cumberland Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Mr. Davis, MELVILLE W. DEWOLF, Esq., to MISS EMMA CURTIS, all of this city.

MASONIC NOTICE.—The officers and members of Hamilton Lodge, No. 299, are hereby notified to attend a regular communication This (Friday) Evening, at 8 o'clock, p.m., for work.

Officers and members of sister city Lodges and transient brethren in good standing, are fraternally invited to attend.

By order of P. M. STANLEY, W. M.
W. H. BUTTS, Secretary. my17 1t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

A PARTNER WANTED.

A GOOD BUSINESS MAN, with a cash capital of from $500 to $1000, to engage in a Wholesale Grocery and Commission Business already established and now controlling a fair, liberal trade. Satisfactory references given and required. For particulars address Key Box 144, Atlanta, Ga. my17 1w

NOTICE.

AT a meeting of the creditors of G. W. Trotter in this city, on the 6th May, Wm. McGee was requested to continue in charge of the business of said Trotter, and to collect and receipt for all amounts and deposit same to the credit of Moses Pitser Miller, E. M. Apperson and J. C. Neeley, as Assignees, and to be governed and controlled by said Assignees in the settlement of all claims. my17 2t

To the Public.

E. KECK & BRO. have again resumed the Livery Business, in their new, FIRE-PROOF STABLE, No. 399 Second street, between Gayoso and Beal.

Special attention given to Boarding, and to the sale of transient Stock, and to the Storage of every variety of merchandise.

my17 1m E. KECK & BRO.

A. S. SWEET, A. H. D'CLERCQ.

MEMPHIS MACHINE AND ENGINE WORKS.

SWEET & D'CLERCQ,
Proprietors,

ON the corner of Exchange and Promenade Streets, are prepared to furnish or build Steam Engines of all kinds, and Machinery of all descriptions, on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

Steamboat Work and Machine Jobbing done promptly.

Agents for Eagle Manufacturing Company, Chicago. my17 1m

DR. WM. EVERETT

CAN be found at Rooms No. 5 and 6, Southern Home, corner of Main and Beal streets, where he is prepared to treat and advise with all ladies having diseases peculiar to their sex. One and long experience convinces him that all can be relieved, no matter how severe the case, or of how long standing; and above all cases in which he argued strongly that all possible steps be taken for the advancement of the glorious work of revision.

PRONOUNCED INCURABLE.

Diseases of children will also receive especial attention.

The Buntyn

HOMESTEAD LANDS FOR SALE.

WE have the pleasure of placing on the market those very desirable and valuable lands, so well known to the community as the Homestead Tract of the late Geraldus Buntyn, Esq., situated at the first station on the Memphis and Charleston railroad, five miles east of the city. The improvements, with about twenty acres of land, have been recently sold to Hon. F. Hill, Esq., who now resides upon the premises. The balance of the tract, consisting of about 480 acres, has been laid off in lots varying in size from five to ten acres, fronting upon broad avenues, and laid off so as to secure the greatest amount of comfort. The trains of the Memphis and Charleston railroad afford the opportunity of going in and out of the city, from and to Buntyn's Station, four times a day, so as to make a residence at this point almost as convenient as to live in the city itself.

The choice can now be had of lots wholly or part in original forest, or in field.

In Exchange for City Property.

The executors are directed by the Will to sell this place and invest in city property, and we will receive propositions to exchange for either improved or vacant lots in the city.

To all parties looking for a suburban residence, we do not think any property more desirable can be found, in regard to health, convenience of good neighborhood, within the same distance from the city.

The terms will be made very liberal and easy, and the prices low to parties desirous of buying for occupation. Plans of the subdivision will be shown at our office.

my17 1t ROYSTER, TREZEVANT & CO.

Dissolution.

THE firm of PUCKETT & NEELY is this day dissolved by mutual consent. J. C. Neely is alone charged with the settlement of the business, who will continue the Cotton and Commission Business in the name of J. C. NEELY & CO. R. PUCKETT,
J. C. NEELY.

We have secured the services of R. PUCKETT as Salesman. J. C. NEELY & CO.
May 16, 1867. my17 2w

HUBBARD & LOVEL,

Manufacturers of

SADDLES, HARNESS, BRIDLES, Collars, Whips, Etc.,

NO. 331 SECOND STREET,

(Between Monroe and Union.)

N. B.—Dealers in Second-Hand Harness. Repairing done with neatness and dispatch.

500 Double Sets new Wagon Harness very cheap for cash.

Residence for Rent.

THE Two-Story Frame House on Beal street, in the year of the Second Presbyterian Church, contains nine rooms, servants' room, good cistern, and in complete repair. Apply to D. CALDWELL,
my15 2t 322 Front street.

GRACE CHURCH FAIR

COMMENCES ON

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 20th,

At Greenlaw Hall.

TABLEAUX ON THE STAGE EVERY EVENING; A life-sized Oil Painting of Robert E. Lee to be voted to the most popular soldier in the War; A fine Gold Watch to the best Dry Goodsman; A superb Clock (in Poole), Barnum & Co.'s Silver Pitcher to the most popular Bank President; A fine Cluster Diamond Ring to the most esteemed Young Lady; A massive and fine Silver Pitcher to the most liberal Cotton Merchant.

For Fine STRAWBERRIES in abundance, and other Delicacies and Attractions too numerous to mention. my15 1t

THE DeSOTO BANK

OF MEMPHIS,

NO. 20 MADISON STREET.

JAMES ELDER, - - - President.
W. H. WOOD, - - - Vice-President.
T. R. FARNSWORTH, - - - - Cashier.

WILLIAM DOUCHERTY,

Late of Columbia, South Carolina.

MARBLE AND FREESTONE WORKS

—AND—

Marble Mantel Warerooms,

No. 99 Front Street, above Market,

MEMPHIS, TENN.,

HAS now on hand a large assortment of Marble Mantels and Monumental Work of various styles. Freestone and Counter Slabs, Building Work and Plain and Ornamental Marble Work, of all kinds, promptly and neatly executed, on reasonable terms.

LYONS, FIES & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS, ETC.,

240 Main Street, MEMPHIS, TENN.

H. LYONS, J. FIES, J. SAMORIUS } PLANTATION SUPPLIES.

L. KREMER'S

SECOND RECEPTION

—OF—

SPRING GOODS.

WE are in receipt of a Large Stock of latest styles Straw Goods, Dress Trimmings, Trimming Ribbons, Buttons, New Fancy Goods of every description, finest French Flowers, Ladies' fine Underclothing, French Embroidered Skirts and Yokes, etc., etc., all lately purchased at the

HEAVY DECLINE.

We are, therefore, able to give extraordinary inducements to our customers and all who require such Goods.

SPECIAL ATTENTION.

Milliners and Dressmakers will be supplied at the lowest wholesale prices, and would do well to examine our large variety and latest styles in Straw Goods, straw Braids, Cords and Tassels very fine French Flowers, etc., etc.; Dress Trimmings and Buttons, of the last novelties. my12 1w L. KREMER.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES

Diamonds, Spectacles,

SILVERWARE,

JEWELRY, CLOCKS, Etc

Corner Second and Madison.

REPAIRING OF ALL KINDS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

TRUDEAU & DUKE.

HEADQUARTERS FOR THE CORRECT Time. Having the only Observatory in the city we are enabled to keep the correct mean time by Astronomical observations. my5 1m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Corn, Corn, Corn!

8,500 BUSHELS No. 1 CORN just landed in flatboat, which we will sell at a small advance for cash.

JOINER & KIRKLEY,
my16 1w No. 34 Monroe street.

W. T. BOLLING. W. H. LINDSTEDT

BOLLING & LINDSTEDT,

GROCERS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND DEALERS IN

Family and Plantation Supplies,

332 Second Street,

Near the corner of Union, MEMPHIS, TENN.

TO GAS CONSUMERS!

Reduced Price "Gas Fitting."

LUNN & MALLON,

204 Main Street.

GAS FIXTURES at a small advance on New York and Philadelphia prices.

Gas Fitting, per foot	15 cts
One Light bracket, 1 swing	$1 00
" " " 2 "	1 25
" " " 3 "	1 75
One Light Pendent, No. 1	1 10
" " " 2	1 50
Two " "	2 50
" " "	2 25
Gas Globes, from 50 cents to	1 00
Smoke Bells, from 50 cents to	1 00
Mica Shades	1 00
Pitcher Spout Pumps, No. 1	4 50
" " " 2	5 00
" " " 3	5 50
Non-Freezing Pumps, No. 1	6 00
" " " 2	6 50
" " " 3	7 00

Repairing promptly attended to. my8 1m

No. 1.

THE CHINCARORA

ANTI-NERVOUS

SMOKING TOBACCO!

THE CHINCARORA TOBACCO grows from the rich soil of the "ORIENT," and is possessed of a peculiarly delicious flavor entirely unknown to the tobaccos of all other climes. Its unprecedented popularity has sprung from the fact of there being an absence of that deadly poison, Nicotin, which permeates every other tobacco, and which is the one and sole cause of the disheartening nervous diseases, dyspepsia, etc., which most invariably, sooner or later, follow the indulgence of the pipe and cigar. At the recent annexation of tobacco from all parts of the world, at the Academy of Sciences, in Paris, the renowned chemist, M. Lamonteux, declared that while European and American tobacco contained fully eight per cent. and the purest Havana tobacco from two to five per cent of Nicotin, the CHINCARORA did not contain one discoverable particle of that deadly poison, a drop of which, extracted, will destroy life.

Our agent at Bombay has shipped us large quantities of the CHINCARORA during the past two years, and although we have been pressed to supply the demand for this delicious luxury to the veteran smoker, yet we are now prepared to offer it in unlimited quantities, at a price much lower than some American tobacco of a far inferior quality.

A commencement has but to smoke the American tobacco and cigars, which are invariably chemically flavored, to be disgusted with the medicinal taste which leaves a nauseous, healthy coating in the mouth, and in time seldom fails to shatter the nervous system.

To the millions of the "OBIENT" smoke the CHINCARORA from morn till night, from youth to age, and are happy in consequence of the wild, distressing dire which causes through the veins of the inhaler of the fumes of tobacco containing Nicotin.

We invite every lover of the weed to try the CHINCARORA, and guarantee unprecedented pleasure in its delicious flavor.

Sold everywhere at $1 a pound.

EDWIN M. COOK & CO.,

Sole Agents and Importers of the CHINCARORA TOBACCO for the United States and Canadas, and dealers in all kinds of

Havana and American Cigars and Tobaccos,

MAIN DEPOT,

197 Duane Street, New York.

ap23 3awd-awtf

FRANKLIN

JOB PRINTING HOUSE

15 West Court Street,

Memphis, Tenn.

The Franklin Job Printing House

is made up of the latest and most beautiful styles of New Job Type, Rules, Borders, Scripts, Ornaments and Designs, representing all branches of trade.

The Franklin Job Printing House

Has large assortment of Blank Books, Ruled and printed in Colors, with Ruled and printed Scrim Job Papers—all of the most celebrated patterns now known.

The Franklin Job Printing House

Has always on hand a large and elegant assortment of Printers' Stationery—adapted to Business Cards, Bill Heads, Circulars, Letter Heads, Envelopes, Bills of Lading, Due Bills, Orders, Bank Checks, Notes, Drafts, and every description of FINE PRINTING.

The Franklin Job Printing House

Will turn out some but the BEST WORK, and at as low prices as any house in the city—satisfaction being guaranteed in every instance.

The Franklin Job Printing House,

In all its departments, is under the personal supervision of the Proprietor, who has been practically engaged in the printing business in this city for the past fifteen years, in a word, the business of

The Franklin Job Printing House

Will be conducted on such fair, liberal, honorable principles as cannot fail to recommend itself to the confidence and patronage of the Merchants and Business Men of Memphis, from whom orders for all kinds of Mercantile Printing are solicited.

Respectfully,

S. C. TOOF,
feb12 Proprietor.

F. BACHLY,

Manufacturer of Gentlemen's

BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS

No. 341 Main Street,

MEMPHIS, - - - TENN.

ALL kinds of Repairing neatly executed, on short notice. may 8 1m

Cotton Yarn.

MANUFACTURED at Bay Springs, Tishomingo county, Miss.

No. 10.....25 cents.
No. 600.....22½ cents.

CUNNINGHAM, WIGGS & MALONE.
ap27 1m No. 27 Union street.

Attachment Notice.

Before William S. Walton, J. P., No. 19 Madison street.

Steamer Mollie Hambleton vs. A. E. Stocker.

THE defendant in the above entitled case will please take notice that an Attachment has been sued out against him and levied upon the goods belonging to said defendant, on the ground that he is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, and that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, and that the said cause is set for trial at my office, in the city of Memphis, on the 8th day of June, 1867, when and where he