# MEMPHIS APPEAL.

JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO.

*Vera Atque Honesta Dicere.*

SUNDAY, : : : : : NOVEMBER 24, 1867

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Business Office—No. 12 MADISON STREET.

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### GENERAL SHERMAN.

We make the following extracts from the speech of General SHERMAN, at the late meeting of the officers of the Army of Tennessee at St. Louis:

I have often been asked by my fellow-soldiers, when troubled by the reports of the disturbed condition of things at the South, whether, after all, our labors had not been in vain? Whether we might not again be called upon to repeat the scenes of 1863 and 1864? Or whether the rebels, defeated in battle, might not, in the hurly-burly of time and politics, regain their "lost cause" and their lost pride? On these points I feel no great solicitude, but whether I can convey to to your minds the same conviction, I will not say. History rarely goes backward, and events in the past are usually as real as the granite rock on which we stand. Surely no men ever had a more glorious cause than we. And never, in my judgment, did war so completely fulfill its natural office. When we laid down our arms and each man returned to his chosen vocation, not an armed rebel remained to question the National authority, and if perfect subordination and tranquility have not resulted, we must look for the cause in the nature of things, or in the civil administration of our Government. The former lays within my province, but the latter is not a fair topic of discussion for the soldier, who is sworn to obey the laws of his country, duly enacted, and the orders of his superiors. That questions of great interest should have resulted from our wars is to be expected, such as concern the rights of States, and the rights of citizens therein. On these questions you, who were formerly officers and soldiers, but are now citizens, should form and express your opinions as freemen, unbiased by the clamor of the hour, and should leave to others an equal right, bearing in mind that there is room for doubt, and that men may differ, and differ widely, and yet be honest; but when a conclusion is once arrived at by due course of law the subject is no longer an open question for discussion, but should be submitted to simply because it is the law of the land. Each and every one of you can recall periods in your own history, when you supposed those in authority were acting wrong; but by a patient, silent discharge of your own clearly-defined duty, you saw these doubts and conclusions clear away like a mist-cloud, and reveal to you the truth triumphant. So will it be in your civil experience, when a similar acquiescence in events will produce the same results.

* * *

The invention of the cotton gin did more to fix slavery upon us than any amount of prohibitory legislation, or any amount of anti-slavery agitation, so that I have always felt that both Old England and New England had much to do in fastening slavery upon us as a people, and should have a just share in the responsibility for its baneful result. Under these influences cotton became a power in the land. It was proved arrogant, and claimed to be king. It dictated its terms, and threatened war unless its imperious demands were granted. It claimed the right to go where it pleased, and to extend itself over lands, such as Kansas and California, not adapted to it or slave labor at all; and at last it rebelled, and set up a government of its own, whose very corner-stones were Cotton and Slavery. Nothing on earth could justify such a rebellion, and I only mention these facts in the past to show that others than the people of the South were partially responsible, and should share the natural consequence of their own acts. And I, born of Connecticut parents, bearing in affectionate remembrance the virtues of my honored ancestors, and yielding to no man in admiration of the intelligence, refinement, industry and thrift, of the people of New England, do honestly believe that they, in common with all the great North who shared in the original causes and enjoyed a large part of the profits resulting from cotton and slave labor, should be charitable and liberal in the final distribution of the natural penalties. If slavery, then, was the real cause of our civil war, or even the pretext for it, and if children must inherit the sins of their fathers, even in the third and fourth generations, then none of us who trace our origin back to the earlier days of this Republic can escape this mathematical and philosophical conclusion; or, in the language of Dr. Draper; "Guilty, then, both of us in the sight of God, let us not vex each other with mutual crimination, but bear our punishment with humility." How has this punishment been partitioned by the results of the war? We of the North have to mourn the loss of fathers, brothers, sons, and friends, and are burdened with a vast national debt, binding on us in fact, in law and in honor, never, I hope, to be questioned by any honorable man in America till every cent is paid. Look to the South, and you who went with me through that land can best say if they, too, have not been fearfully punished. Mourning in every household, desolation written in broad characters across the whole face of their country, cities in ashes, and fields laid waste, their commerce gone, their system of labor annihilated and destroyed. Ruin, poverty, and distress everywhere, and now pestilence adding the very cup-shed to their stack of misery; her proud men begging for pardon and appealing for permission to raise food for their children, her 5,000,000 slaves free, and their value lost to their former masters forever. *How any Southern gentleman, with these facts, plain and palpable, everywhere staring him in the face, and recorded forever in the book of history, can still boast of his "lost cause," or speak of it in language other than of shame and sorrow, passes my understanding, and instead of being revived, I know that their lost cause will sink deeper into infamy as time more keenly probes its hidden mysteries and reveals them to the light of day.* Now that slavery is gone, and gone forever, with its unhappy wrecks left behind, and all danger is passed, if any set of men again appeal to war when they have courts to secure their rights and redress their wrongs, I would trust our national destiny again to those grand old national laws which raised one country through the long, tedious vassalage of colonization, which carried us safely through the ordeal of our Revolutionary War, made our flag famous on the high seas in 1812; led our conquering armies to the gates of Mexico in 1847, and has borne us gloriously through four years of as hard war as ever tested the manhood of any people. Let us renew, as far as lies in our individual person, that system which Bancroft tells us guided our fathers before the Revolution, "the system which has been revealed in India; the system which combines and perfects the symbolic wisdom of the orient and the reflective genius of Greece; the system conforming to reason, yet kindling with enthusiasm, always hastening reform, yet always conservative; proclaiming absolute equality among men, yet not suddenly abolishing the unequal institutions of society; guaranteeing absolute freedom, yet involving inexorable restrictions of duty; in the highest degree theoretical, awakening the inner man to a consciousness of his destiny, and yet adapted with exact harmony to the outward world; at once divine and human." This system was professed in every part of our widely extended country, and cradled our freedom. With such a spirit pervading all our country once more—with our population increasing thirty-three per cent. every ten years; with our national wealth developing in even a greater ratio; with our frontiers pushing back in every direction; with farms and villages and cities rapidly covering our vast national domain; with mines of gold and silver and iron and coal pouring out wealth faster than ever did the cotton-fields of the South, with 40,000 miles of finished railroads, and other thousands in progress—can any one doubt our present strength, or calculate our future destiny? If our friends at the South will heartily and cheerfully join with us in this future course, I, for one, would welcome them back, our equals, but not our superiors, and lend them a helping hand. But if, like spoiled children, they will cling to the dead past and shut their eyes to the coming future, I would only call their attention to that wave of emigration that has swept over our land from the Atlantic to the Pacific and must soon turn back and flow south. They may oppose, but their opposition will be as vain as it was for them to try and stop the Army of the Tennessee which swept the length and breadth of their land. The next war of Northern invasion will not desolate their land, but will fructify and regenerate it.

* * *

Go on then, I say, and encourage honest industry everywhere. Form and express your honest opinions like freemen. Discourage that system of personal abuse and detraction which has grown too much into a habit, and is a stain upon the national character. Frown upon violence, come from what quarter it may. Have unbounded faith in your country and its flag, and you will win for the Army of the Tennessee a fame in peace equal to that which you fairly won for it in war; and He who holds the fate of nations in the palm of His hand will see that your labors are not in vain, and that the glory of your country, for which you battled in war and labored in peace, shall not be tarnished by an insidious foe.

We may safely leave to History the task of making up the final verdict as to the merits of the Lost Cause; and the opinion of General SHERMAN will have little influence in determining what that verdict shall be. We neither envy or admire that obtuseness which cannot understand how a Southern gentleman can think of the cause for which he fought and his children died, without *shame*. We should have supposed that a brave soldier and generous gentleman would have *felt*, by the sympathy that knits brave men and generous gentlemen together, that a whole people, yeomen, gentlemen and women *could* not have engaged "with all their heart, and all their soul, and all their might, and all their strength," in a desperate struggle to maintain a cause, of which it was possible for them afterwards to become ashamed. General SHERMAN ought himself to be ashamed of the unjust and illiberal judgment which he has passed upon them. He has undoubtedly seen, since the war ended, a thousand Southern gentlemen, soldiers who fought against his flag, who have met him as equals, feeling and knowing that there had been nothing in their course of which to be ashamed; and if *he* has not felt it also, and met them as men who had no reason to shrink from the sight of men through shame, and on whom and their cause there was no stain of dishonour, he is only unfortunate and of none too noble a mind.

The passage of his speech which we have italicised, is the one single blot upon it, of which *he* ought to feel ashamed. It neither harms or annoys any Southern gentleman, that he rudely applies the term 'infamy' to the cause consecrated by so much blood and so many tears. The use of such epithets rather betrays a consciousness that the world is not all on his side; and that there are gentlemen of other lands who do not deem it any dishonour to have been a Confederate officer. Does he indeed imagine that Englishmen or Frenchmen think that the cause for which LEE and JACKSON and JOHNSTON fought was infamous, and that these great soldiers, every way his peers, and in some things perhaps his superiors, ought to be ashamed of it?

A word to our neighbor the *Avalanche* as to the expression of our opinion that General SHERMAN is the most available candidate whom the Democratic party of the North can select for the Presidency. That is our decided opinion; and if it should select him, and we had any right to approve or disapprove, we should approve it, because the salvation of the South in its imminent deadly peril can only come through the success of that party in the next election. It is not for us in the South to nominate candidates or even to say who they ought to be; because we can do nothing towards electing them. The Democrats of the North have to fight the good fight alone, and if they are satisfied of the conservatism of SHERMAN, and that his nomination will most tend to secure their success, we ought not to object to it. One great element of his strength with Conservative Republicans, (*whose votes must be had* to ensure the defeat of Radicalism), will be, in addition to his military services, that he has expressed the very opinion as to the injustice of the Lost Cause, to which our neighbour need not suppose that it any more strongly objects than we do. And we shall not fall into any error if we say that even among the liberal Democrats of the North that opinion is almost universally entertained. Few of them pretend to *justify* us, however willing they are to *forgive*. After all, if we demand that they shall do us the justice to believe that we thought our cause a just one, and that we are not even now ashamed of it, may they not claim the right, in turn, to believe and say that it was not just, and therefore we *ought* to be ashamed of it? How else can they justify themselves? If our cause was just, the war against us was unjust, and may even not unjustly be termed infamous. We must not expect to have the justice of our cause recognized by *them*. It is enough that we feel sure it will be so held hereafter by more impartial judges.

If it were for us to select a candidate for the Presidency, uncontrolled by any other considerations than his personal merits and public services, we should certainly not choose General SHERMAN. He would not even be our second or our tenth choice, nor would his speech, in that respect, in the least influence us. If he were acceptable to us, he would be less so to the people of the North, for the very reasons that would commend him to us. We are opposed to elevating Generals to the Presidency, and if we could choose, should not select the one who burned Columbia and exiled the women and children of Atlanta, and ravaged Georgia and South Carolina. But he did make that Convention with JOHNSTON, which, if it had been confirmed by ANDREW JOHNSON, would have restored the Union and given peace to the country and a chance for renewed prosperity to the South, and have saved us from the bitter curse of negro suffrage; and for that we may forgive him much that he ought not to have done. At all events, if GRANT is the Radical candidate, SHERMAN alone, we believe, can defeat him.

## LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

### Night Dispatches.

Special to the Appeal.]

JACKSON, Nov. 23.—In the Supreme Court to-day, in the case of Henry Lyon vs. R. M. Mason, decree of Chancellor was affirmed. Argument commenced in the case of Blackwell vs. Blackwell.

[WESTERN ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORTS.]

NEW ORLEANS, November 23.—The *Republican* of this morning has an editorial headed, "Who is Responsible?" Alluding to the suspension of Mower's removals by an order from Washington, the following language is used: "The day will come, and perhaps it may be a bloody one, when the loyal people of Louisiana will hold the authors of this interference in the progress of reconstruction to a strict account. The war of the rebellion is not yet over. The States of the South are not yet reconstructed. The 'Grand Army of the Republic' doubles in numbers the old Grand Army of the Potomac. Tried soldiers, with dusky faces, still love their old profession, and cherish the old muskets they carried so bravely on many a well fought field. The lowly and humble have learned their rights, and know how to fight, and if need be, to die for them. No power save that of the Almighty God, can keep the loyal people in the end from achieving their own liberty and trampling in the dust the minions of the old and still dominant slave power.

The same article calls Andrew Johnson that arch traitor and assassin.

The Constitutional Convention met to-day. Negroes were elected temporary Chairman and Secretary. No permanent organization arrived at. Adjourned till Monday.

Forty-four negroes and twenty-five whites were present. In the caucus Judge Taliafero seemed to be the choice for permanent chairman, but probably the negroes will elect one of their own color.

It was resolved in caucus last night that the first step of the Convention would be to declare all State offices vacant, and fill them with appointees acceptable to the Radical party. The recent appointees by Mower are hardly black enough for the Convention.

Dr. Avery, the newly appointed sheriff, is in quiet possession. He swore in most of the old deputies, and the Courts proceeded to business which had been interrupted by the late confusion.

NEW YORK, November 23.—Washington specials state that Attorney General Underwood has expressed the opinion that Surratt cannot again be legally tried for complicity in the assassination of Lincoln. A new indictment may be drawn, but more likely the prisoner will be released by direction of Congress.

It is reported that Grant will reduce the number of military posts in the South, and concentrate troops at points where they can be more economically supplied, as soon as the several Constitutional Conventions shall finish their labors.

RICHMOND, November 23.—Jefferson Davis' trial will commence Monday, at 11 p.m. It is believed that he will be bailed from day to day on his own recognizance. About fifteen witnesses are summoned for the Government, including Joseph E. Johnston and James A. Selden. Chief Justice Chase and Judge Underwood will arrive on Monday. Chandler and Evarts, of the prosecution, and O'Connor and Shea, of the defense, will arrive to-morrow. It is believed that the Grand Jury here will present a new bill of indictment.

WILMINGTON, DEL., November 22.—The *Daily Gazette*, of this city says that ten men—six black and four white—were lashed at New Castle to-day, in the presence of a large crowd of men, boys and girls. This morning five men were pilloried.

LOUISVILLE, November 23.—River falling with three feet in the canal. Weather warm.

### FOREIGN.

LONDON, November 23.—The Pope has signified his consent to a settlement of the Italian question by a general conference; also the Government of Bavaria; also Italy and Wurtemberg. Details of the conference have already been agreed upon, and Munich named as the place of holding it.

MANCHESTER, November 23.—The condemned Fenians Allen, Larkin and Gould suffered the extreme penalty of the law to-day. The precautions taken by the government to prevent an outbreak were sufficient. The crowd that witnessed the execution was large, notwithstanding unfavorable weather. The city is perfectly quiet.

WASHINGTON, November 23.—The amount of fractional currency issued from the Printing bureau for the week was $544,000; shipments $551,000; National bank currency issued, $49,129; fractional currency destroyed $572,846.

The receipts from Internal Revenue for the week was $2,114,000; total since July $8,200,000.

### MARRIED.

PARKER—PILLOW—On Wednesday evening, the 20th inst., at "Maple Grove," near Columbia, Tenn., the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. S. W. Mitchell, Mr. MINTER PARKER, of this city, and Miss FANNIE PILLOW, youngest daughter of Mr. Jerome B. Pillow.

### FUNERAL NOTICE.

The friends and acquaintances of W. F. and J. E. Boyle are invited to attend the funeral of their infant daughter BERTHA, from the residence of Mrs. W. H. McClelland, No. 114 Monroe street, This (Sunday) afternoon at 3 o'clock.

### IN MEMORIAM.

**Miss Dosha Irene Dowdy.**

"Soft as the memory of buried love,
Pure as the prayer which childhood waffs above,
Was she—the lovest and lost IRENE."

"—— Her spirit grew faint for undying waters; then she came to the pure fount of God, and is athirst no more forever."

Died, at the residence of her father, in the city of Memphis, on the 20th October, of typhoid fever, Miss DOSHA IRENE LOWDY, eldest daughter of Col. Joseph F. and Mrs. Mary Jane Dowdy.

Born at Granger Hill, Marshall county, Miss., on the 3d November, 1846, this beloved and widely lamented young lady was within a week of her twenty-first birthday at the time of her demise. Her education, which was completed at Memphis, had been all that a fond and affectionate father, seconded by her own quick and versatile intellect, could make it. Especially had she accomplished herself in all useful branches and in music, to which she was passionately devoted, and had become a most skillful performer on the piano, which she accompanied with a voice of rare compass and sweetness. For twelve months preceding the advent of the fatal epidemic which carried her off, she taught a Sabbath school class at the Christian Church in Memphis. Most truly was it said of her, by those who best knew her: "She was the light and life of her parents' fireside, 'the angel of the household,' and the prime favorite of a large circle of attached friends and devoted admirers."

The papers and song-books, and all the letters she left behind, show that she possessed a mind of singular brilliancy and power, with a heart full of all womanly loveliness, and running over with affection for the dear friends and relatives by whom she was surrounded, and who reciprocated her attachment with an ardor beautiful to behold, and which marked an oasis—a "diamond of the desert"—in the dreary times in which we live. Modest and retiring, she retained the freshness and purity of early childhood to the last; and when the dread summons came, the anguish of those dear ones from whom she was about to be separated forever, could be mitigated alone by the quick-recurring thought that their loss was sure to be her eternal gain, and the ever present consolation of the truly believing Christian: "Our loved one may not return to us, but we may, and, by God's blessing, we will go to her!"

The sadness, the agony of that death-bed scene, all-hallowed as it was by the ministering love of kindred and friends and the blessed consolations of our holy religion, may not be duly described here. Her deeply smitten father, rising from a sick-bed, came into the death-chamber to bid adieu to the idolized child he had cherished so long and well, and his great grief wrenched from his doting heart the exclamation: "The best, the purest human being that ever graced the earth—that ever filled a father's heart with pride and joy—is about to leave us forever; and well may the angels in Heaven sing together for joy to see her coming!" The weeping mother and the rest of that fond family, with many loving friends, all bathed in tears and rent with a grief that could no longer be suppressed, were gathered around to bid farewell to the fair tenant from the skies about returning home. And there, too, faithful unto death, stood the manly and devoted soldier to whom her troth had been plighted, and to whom, but for this sad summons, she would have been united in a few short days in the pure bonds of holy wedlock. Surely, there can be no greater, no sweeter earthly solace, in the hour of death, than to have with us, hand clasped in hand, the one that in life we have loved the best. A gallant Colonel of the late Confederate Army, in the Corps of Forrest, this young officer had, while battling for a country, faced death on a hundred stricken fields; but, never had the Grim King come near him in guise so terrible, as, when standing by this dying bed, he saw him lay his icy hand upon the dear young heart that beat so truly for him, stilling its warm pulses forever, and rending from his embrace the beauteous form so soon to have been his in that union of the soul which makes up the whole sum of earthly bliss. Alas! the cypress and myrtle must take the place of the orange wreath and the bridal flowers; the funeral dirge, solemn and slow, will sound when a marriage-bells were erst appointed; and the fair young bride must be laid away in the cold and silent tomb. But—blessed be the hope, the trust, the glorious certainty, which a pure life and a Christian faith ever vouchsafe to bereaved ones here below—while the body sinks under the scythe of Death, the enfranchised spirit begins to wing its flight to brighter realms beyond the skies, whi her it should be the lifelong care of those who are left behind, to be ever ready, at a moment's notice, to follow, on the same almighty pinions of Faith and Hope and God's eternal Love!

Rev. Dr. JONES, who read the burial services for the early dead, and administered the consolations of the Church to the living, where a few days later, the remains were consigned to the vault at Elmwood Cemetery. To the bereaved and sorrowing mother, he said: "Mother, dry your eyes and raise them to Heaven, *for, look! you are the mother of an angel!"*

The happy home that has thus been therpressibly saddened by the departure of its best beloved to the better land, may not be darkened for long. When the first sharp bitterness of grief is passed, the deathless memory of her brilliant virtues, her noble intellect, her snow-white name, and countless good deeds, must take the place of mourning, and dry the eyes of weeping. These priceless mementoes constitute a treasure now forever safe—a gem of price whose radiance death has no power to dim; an immortal heritage that cannot be wasted, and which her family and friends, and her promised husband, may enjoy forever. P.


## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

**Attention, Sir Knights!**

The Stated Conclave of Gyson's Commandery No. 1, of Knights Templar, will be held in their Asylum, Front street, Monday evening, November 25th, at 7 o'clock. Visiting Sir Knights are fraternally invited.

By Order of JOHN ZENT, E. Commander.
N. J. WIGGINS, Recorder.

**Chamber of Commerce.**

THE regular Monthly Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce will be held to-morrow (Monday) the 25th inst., at 12 o'clock, at Odd Fellows Hall. A punctual and general attendance of the members is requested.
JOHN HEART, Sec'y.

FOR RENT—

A DWELLING HOUSE, corner of Alabama and Hill streets. Rent low to a good tenant. Furniture will be sold, if desired. Apply to
S. E. ATOUT & BRO.,
nov24-1w No. 227 Second street.

**NOTICE.**

BY authority of R. G. Dun & Co., New York, the undersigned hereby assumes control of their interests in this city.
S. B. WRIGHT.
MEMPHIS, Nov. 22, 1867. nov24 6t.

**BANKRUPTS.**

MANY persons in this city are receiving notices daily from their debtors, applying for discharges under the Bankrupt Act, which they seem worthless. All such will find it greatly to their interest by calling on the undersigned, No. 12 Madison street.
HUMPHREY H. HILD,
nov24-6t U. S. Commissioner.

*City Residence For Rent.*

THAT elegant and spacious Dwelling, No. 98 Court street, containing some ten or twelve rooms, in excellent condition. Suitable, from its central location, for a first-class boarding house, or private residence. TERMS—$600 per annum, payable monthly in advance by notes well secured. Apply to
M. B. TREZEVANT, Att'y at Law,
nov24 2t. Over Citizens' Union Bank.

**A SPLENDID CHANCE.**

OPAL SALOON FOR SALE. I offer for sale the magnificently fitted up, and centrally located, Opal Saloon, in the Greenlaw Building, Second street, incl. rooms to the Greenlaw Opera House. Extensive improvements are about to be made to the Opera House—the Rooms leased and regularly kept open through the season. These, when completed, will make it one of the first Theaters in the Southwest. Those desiring to engage in the Saloon business will find this a splendid opportunity for investment. For Terms, apply on the premises to
nov24 1w JAMES M. CAMERON.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

**NOTICE TO**

**Lady Managers of Church Fairs**

**Menken Brothers have just opened a large stock of new, novel and handsome German and French Toys, which they will sell to Fair Managers at very moderate prices. Many of these goods are much superior to anything previously exhibited in Memphis.**
nov24 1w

W. ARTHUR WHEATLEY, Memphis. REUT. AVENT, Murfreesboro.
Office, Bethel Block, Corner Main and South Court Streets.

**WHEATLEY & AVENT,**
**General Collectors,**
**And Life Insurance Brokers,**
COLLECT ON COMMISSION,

RENTS, Merchants' and Physicians' accounts. Remitting Cash immediately on collection; accounts put in Attorneys' or Sheriffs' hands when desired.

Ample securities given for amounts entrusted. Life Insurance Policies secured in Standard Capital Companies.

HOME REFERENCES:
F. W. Boyster, J. P. Tresevant, S. Mosby, W. W. Smith, President People's Bank, Judge Archibald Wright, Drs. Avent & Saunders, Dr. Alex Erskine, Dr. Miles Willett, Eugene Magevny, Rev. T. D. Witherspoon.

ABROAD:
Wheatly, Williams & Co., 101 Wall street, New York; Col. Jas. E. Saunders, Jas. Lawrence Walkins, Alabama; Gen. J. B. Palmer, J. M. Avent, Murfreeboro.
Attorney, L. S. McFarland. no24 1m

**ALLISON BROTHERS,**

DEALERS IN

**HARDWARE, GUNS, CUTLERY**

—AND—

**MECHANICS' TOOLS,**

*223 Main Street, : : Memphis.*

WE KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND A full supply of

**Builders' Hardware,**

Of the very best qualities. Mechanics will find our goods CHEAP, and at the same time perfectly RELIABLE. We sell our goods for CASH, and to Cash Customers only, and therefore feel ourselves able to sell them VERY CHEAP. nov24 1m

**FOR BARGAINS**

—IN—

**DRY-GOODS,**

*Yankee Notions,*

**CLOTHING,**

—OR—

**Furnishing Goods**

GO TO THE

**GREAT CLEARING SALE**

—AT—

**ELSONS'**

**MAMMOTH CHEAP STORE,**

**297 Main Street.**

**GREAT BARGAINS THIS WEEK.**
nov24

**THE GREAT SALE**

—OF—

**MENKEN BROTHERS!**

**THE CRISIS HAS COME**

**Immense**

**REDUCTIONS IN PRICES.**

**We have brought from our Wholesale Rooms—**

**Cases Bleached Domestics,**

**Cases New Style Calicoes,**

**Cases Plaid Wool Lindseys.**

**Prices Still Lower on**

**French Dress Goods,**

**French Dress Goods,**

**French Poplins,**

**Irish Poplins,**

**Empress Cloths,**

**Empress Cloths.**

**MENKEN BROTHERS**

**Will Sell, Regardless of Cost,**

*Velvet and Cloth Cloaks,*

*Velvet and Cloth Cloaks,*

*Cloaks from $3 00 up.*

**SHAWLS, SHAWLS, SHAWLS.**

LADIES AND MISSES'

**Hosiery of Best Makes.**

**Their Great Sale of Cheap Goods will continue until January 1st.**

**Opened a new lot of 10-4 White Wool Blankets at $3 50 per Pair.**

**OSNABURGS AND JEANS,**

**BROGANS AND BOOTS.**

**Farmers should attend this Great Sale. Merchants wanting Goods at New York Prices should see our Goods.**

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

**GREAT SALE OF SOUTH MEMPHIS LOTS.**

**Twenty Lots More to Sell.**

THE whole of the Building Lots, except about twenty, have been sold; on Wednesday, commencing at 10 o'clock, the balance will be closed out for whatever price they will bring.

TERMS—One-third cash; balance in 1 and 2 years, with interest. G. MONSARRAT, Auctioneer.
nov24 2t

**PERKINS, LIVINGSTON & POST,**

**MAUFACTURERS**

AND DEALERS IN

Railway Equipments, Car Builders' and Machinists' Supplies, Portable and Stationary Engines and Boilers, Corn and Flour Mills, Cotton Gins, Presses and Horse Powers, Saw Mills and Circular Saws, Tin Plate and Metals, 350 Main street, Memphis.
nov24-3m F. P. CORBY, Agent.

*TRUSTEE SALE.*

UNDER and by virtue of a Deed of Trust to me executed by the President and Board of Directors of the Memphis Dry Dock Company, on the 8th day of November, (1867,) eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, to secure the payment of certain claims therein described, which Deed of Trust is recorded in the Register's office of Shelby county, in Record book No. 62, pp. 365, 366, et sequitur, I shall proceed to sell to the highest and best bidders for cash, at the Dock Yard in Fort Pickering, near to and below the city of Memphis, on Saturday, the 28th day of December, 1867, between the hours of 11 and 14 o'clock, m., the following described property, to-wit: Four sections (complete) of the Memphis Dry Docks, recently constructed by the said Company, together with all the Pumps, Engines, Fixtures and Tools of every description appertaining thereto; also, the Blacksmith Shop Tools, Iron, Lumber, and materials of every kind belonging to said Company; and also the charter of said Company granted by the Legislature of Tennessee, with full and ample powers to carry on said Docks and enlarge the same. The work on these Docks is new, and the sections are in good working order. A splendid opening is afforded by this sale to practical workmen to obtain control of Docks, new and in good running order, and well located. Everything pertaining to them will be turned over by the Trustee to the purchaser as soon as he complies with the terms of his purchase.
W. H. BUTTS, Trustee.
no21-tds

**READ! READ!**

**NO HUMBUG!**

**NO CLEARING OUT SALE!**

*NO CLOSING SALE!*

**B. LOWENSTEIN & BROS.**

ARE NOT SELLING OUT, BUT INTEND to remain here in business. They have but

**ONE PRICE**

AND THAT IS

**The Lowest Possible Price.**

They keep pace with the Panic, and offer Goods at ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES. On and after MONDAY, November 25th, our Entire Large stock of

**DRY-GOODS**

Will be sold at such prices as will

**Defy All Competition!**

**Poplins reduced to 25c.**

**Shepard Plaids reduced to 12 1-2c.**

**Empress Cloths, 75c to $1 00.**

**Colored Alpacas, 40 to 75c.**

**Best Colored French Merinoe, 60c to $1 00.**

Also, a large stock of
BLEACHED AND BROWN DOMESTICS,
PRINTS, CASSIMERES,
JEANS, TWEEDS,
LINDSEYS, TOWELS,
DAMASK, FLANNELS,
HOSIERY, NOTIONS,
BOOTS AND SHOES.

And such goods as are kept in a First Class Dry Goods House.

We call the attention of the Ladies to our

**CLOAK & SILK ROOM,**

Where all shades and qualities of Silks can be found. We have also received new shades of

**CLOAKING & TRIMMINGS,**

And are prepared to make up the

*LATEST STYLES OF CLOAKS*

TO ORDER, AND A

**Good Fit Will Be Guaranteed.**

**B. LOWENSTEIN & BROS.,**
**242 Main Street.**
**Corner Jefferson.**

*TOYS AT WHOLESALE:*

**Menken Brothers**

**OFFER TO DEALERS**

**25 Cases German and French Toys of their own Importation, at New York Prices.**
no24-1m

WE the undersigned, Merchants of Memphis, believing a chance in the time, collecting city accounts desirable, and for the benefit of all parties concerned, will, from and after this date, consider all accounts due and collectable on MONDAY OF EACH WEEK:

| | |
|---|---|
| Martin Walt & Co. | Paul & Crockett. |
| J. F. Frank & Co. | Wm. H. Andrews. |
| H. Dow. | N. Hoffheimer & Co. |
| Brooks, Neely & Co. | Foster, Gwyn & Co. |
| Guy, Allen, McRae & Co | Clark, Ely & Co. |
| Briggs & Norton. | Wolcott, Smith & Co. |
| Apillett, Robinson & Co. | Isidor Rosenbach. |
| Schoolfield & Hanauer. | Harris, Cochran & Co. |
| Stratton, Goyer & Co. | Keel & Co. |
| Lawrence, Carter & Co. | J. Deaner & Co. |
| E. M. Apperson & Co. | Taylor, Cook & Co. |
| R. S. Taylor & Co. | Toof, Phillips & Co. |
| A. J. Enoch & Co. | A. Vaccaro & Co. |
| Ferguson, Coates & Co. | Newton Ford & Co. |
| Anderson, Gay & Burgher. | Meachum & Treadwell. |
| Pierce, Park & Co. | John K. Mosby & Co. |
| Avery & Eggers. | Simpson, Hadden & Co. |
| H. H. Metts. | Bartlett, Gould & Lakeshore. |
| T. J. & J. Steele & Co. | John Newsom. |
| Rosenbaum & Co. | Nathan Bros. & Co. |
| M. T. Garvin & Co. | Morris, Lea & Co. |
| M. Kraus & Co. | Rice & Engel. |
| R. F. Pattison. | Joiner & Kirkley. |
| M. Wolf. | Sproule & McCown. |
| Orgill Brothers & Co. | McCombs & Co. |
| Rick & Johnson. | E. Robbins & Bradley. |
| N. H. Scott & Bro. | J. S. Shaw & Co. |
| Allison Brothers. | A. J. White & Co. |
| Choate & Co. | Beecher & Webb. |
| H. Kneisl & Bro. | Love Brothers. |
| J. N. Oliver & Co. | H. H. Downs & Co. |
| E. Ackerman. | Wormly, Joy & Co. |
| Howell, Wood & Co. | Ashwood & Anderson. |
| Elliott & Co. | W. P. Wright. |
| Simon Waller. | S. Sternberg. |
| McDonald & Woodworth | G. A. Eckerly. |
| Finnie, Buckham & Chapman. | L. Rocco & Co. |
| Mansfield & Higbee. | Genin & Co. |
| Mack Bros. & Beum. | A. Sensel & Son. |
| Bolling & Co. | Menken Brothers. |
| G. W. Jones & Co. | I. Kremer. |
| Edmonds, Pettigrew & Co. | J. Malatesta. |
| Price & Yeatman. | Mayer, Marmouste & Co. |
| N. S. Green & Co. | B. J. Simmons & Co. |
| Rice, Stix & Co. | Tobin, Lynn & Co. |
| Kimball & Brothers. | J. C. Ward. |
| Evans & Johnson. | D. Cunningham & Co. |
| | Lilly Brothers. |

nov24

**FALL GOODS AT COST!**

**WINTER GOODS AT COST!**

We are determined to sell, from MONDAY, November 25th, our immense stock of DRY GOODS at COST!

**NEW YORK COST!**

This is a positive fact. Call early and secure Bargains.

**SOUTHERN PALACE.**

**HOWELL, WOOD & CO., 332 Main Street.**
nov24-1m

*NOTICE.*

ALL persons interested will take notice that I will make application at the December term, 1867, of the County Court of Shelby county, Tennessee, for letters of administration upon the estate of John B. McNiel, decea'd.
CHARLES HARRIS.
November 15, 1867. nov15 1awlw

## AMUSEMENTS.

**NEW MEMPHIS THEATER**

Lessee and Manager.....W. C. THOMPSON
Stage Manager.....SHIRLEY H. FRANCK

A Splendid Bill—Comedy, Farce, Music and Singing.

**Monday Evening, November 25.**—SERIOUS FAMILY, with a powerful cast. To be followed with CLOCKMAKER'S HAT, with popular songs.

Extensive rehersal and thorough preparation, under THE GAS LIGHT, NOBODY'S DAUGHTER, and Mr. John McDonough's original and only legitimate BLACK CROOK.

CHANGE OF TIME.—Doors open at ½ to 7; curtain to rise at 7½ precisely.

Prices as usual. Seats may be secured six days in advance.

**GREENLAW OPERA HOUSE**

G. J. DEAGLE.....Lessee and Manager.
TONY DENIER.....Stage Manager.

**Saturday Evening, November 23.**—BILL OF INJUNCTION DISMISSED.—Every Night Until Further Notice. The Grand Legendary Drama, A TALE OF ENCHANTMENT! Mysophant over the BLACK CROOK.

Admission, $1; Family Circle, 50c. No extra charge for reserved seats. Box Office open from 10 a.m. till 4 p.m. Doors open at 6½; Curtain rises at 7½. nov24

**FAIR AND FESTIVAL**

—AT—

**MEMPHIS CLUB HALL,**

—IN—

*Greenlaw Opera Building,*

Cor. Second and Union Sts., commencing

**MONDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1867,**

To aid in the erection of

**ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.**

**Tickets, : : : : Fifty Cents.**
nov23 1w

**RACES! RACES! RACES!**

**Memphis Association Course.**

THERE will be three days' TROTTING RACES at this Course, commencing on THURSDAY, 28th instant.

FIRST DAY.

First Race, Purse $150, will be mile heats, three in five, to harness, free for all horses, trotting.

Second Race, Purse $100, for pacing horses, mile heats, free for all horses.

SECOND DAY.

First Race, Purse $150, two mile heats, to wagons, free for all horses.

Second Race, Purse $100, for trotting horses owned in Shelby county, mile heats, three in five, to harness.

THIRD DAY.

First Race, Purse $150, mile heats, three in five, for all beaten horses, trotting.

Second Race, Purse $100, mile heats, for all trotting horses that have not trotted heats of 2:45 in public.

Three or more to fill each race. Entrance ten per centum; entries to close on Monday evening at seven o'clock, at the Gayoso House. Pools will also be sold at the Gayoso House at half-past seven o'clock.
A. D. GIBSON,
nov24 Secretary.

NOTICE—

To all whom it may concern:

I will, on the first Monday in December next, apply for letters of administration on the estate of Jahiel Jones, deceased.
J. H. JONES.
November 6, 1867. nov7 1awlw*

**ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,**

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

**Assets, over Six and a Half Million Dollars.**

ISSUES Policies on all the different plans, and at as low rates as Safety and Prudence will justify. Takes a share of Half the Premium, thereby you get double the amount of Insurance with the same sum in cash spent in all Cash Companies. Call and see its advantages, offered by the Agents at 22¾ Madison street, up-stairs.
oct 8m MOORE & WEST, Agents.

**Three-fourths of the Profits Returned to the Policy Holders in the**

**Georgia Home Insurance Co.,**

OF COLUMBUS, GA.

[INCORPORATED 1859.]

**Cash Capital and Surplus, - - $400,000**

LIBERAL CONDITIONS—EQUITABLE Rates, and Prompt Settlements. Parties insuring in this company will get their proportion of profits. Scrip, which will be taken at par value on renewals.
MOORE & WEST, Agents,
22¾ Madison street.

*Notice.*

I WILL sell my lower Plantation in Tunica county, or exchange it for other good property, or lease it for the next year or for a series of years. It is one of the highest and best in the bottom, about 40 miles below Memphis.
1y10-1f A. WRIGHT.

FOR SALE OR RENT—

A FARM of 320 acres, 200 acres in cultivation, with a good Dwelling House, Gin House, Grist Mill, Cotton Gin and Press, Peach and Apple Orchard, Straw