THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

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ja26

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ALBERT PIKE. ROBERT W. JOHNSON
Pike & Johnson,
COUNSELLORS,
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The senior member has been a practising lawyer for thirty-two years, and is a member of the bars of the Supreme Courts of Arkansas, Louisiana and the United States. The junior, first a lawyer, was long a Representative and Senator in the Congress of the United States, and familiar with the modes of transacting business in the Departments.
The senior, retaining his residence at Memphis, will also, as one of the firm of PIKE, ADAMS & PIKE, attend to cases in the supreme Courts of Arkansas and Tennessee, and in the United States Courts and Chancery Court at Memphis. nov21f

CHAS. A. CHOATE,
COUNSELOR AT LAW
—AND—
Solicitor in Bankruptcy,
Nos. 276 Second Street, and 450 Main St.,
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.
☞ My duties as Counsel for the General Assignee have led me to make the *Practice in Bankruptcy a Specialty.* nov13 1m

ALBERT PIKE, CHARLES W. ADAMS, L. H. PIKE
PIKE, ADAMS & PIKE,
Attorneys, Solicitors & Proctors
ATTEND to cases in the different Courts sitting at Memphis, and in the river counties of Arkansas.
☞ The Senior partner will hereafter especially attend to cases in the Supreme Court of Tennessee, and in the Supreme Court and Court of Claims of the United States at Washington, being of the firm of PIKE & JOHNSON, of that city.
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THIS firm will practice in the United States Supreme Court and Court of Claims, and will attend to the recovery of debts, accounts and claims against the government or individuals, and to business before Congress or in the Departments.
The senior member of the firm (late of the Memphis Appeal) has long been known in the highest courts of the country; and the junior has had large experience in departmental and other business during many years of public service in the House and Senate. They offer their best and faithful services to those who may need them. jy3-sep19 1y

NOTICES.

NOTICE.
MY patrons and all who wish to have their Pianos and Organs Tuned or Repaired by men a superior workmanlike manner, will please leave their orders at Tate's Jewelry Store, or at No. 256 Second street, and NOT at Mr. Katzenbach's music store, as I have no connection whatever with that establishment.
H. G. HOLLENBERG,
ja18 Piano and Organ Maker.

Notice.
WE have this day sold our interest in the Wood Business to GEO. W. BAXTER, who has heretofore conducted it for us. Mr. Baxter will continue the business at our office, and we take great pleasure in recommending him to our friends and the public generally.
BIGLEY, MELLERSH & CO.
Geo. W. Baxter,
— DEALER IN —
CORD AND KINDLING WOOD
Office with Bigley, Mellersh & Co.,
Corner of Main and South Court Streets.
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NOTICE.
SEALED proposals will be received at the office of the undersigned, in Jacksonport, Jackson county, Arkansas, until the first day of January, 1869, for the erection of a BRICK COURT HOUSE, with iron window caps and sills, iron cornice, stairways and balconies, slate and tin roof. The size of said building 80 by 50 feet, with center projections on each side and end, of two by fifteen feet, carried up with dormitories; to be two stories high, with mansard or French roof, belfry and dome.
Plan and specifications can be seen at this office. Three annual payments, to be made according to the progress of the work, and the house is to be completed by the first of January, 1870, and the payments to be made according to the reports of the Internal Improvement Commissioners to the court.
RILEY KINNAN,
dec6 1m Sheriff of Jackson County, Ark.

COTTON GINS.

EAGLE COTTON GINS.
WE are the Sole Agents for the sale of these unrivaled Gin Stands. For beauty of STAPLE, HOLDFAST OF DRAFT, AND QUANTITY OF COTTON turned out per day, they are acknowledged. Reference can be easily made to many who have given them a fair trial. Every plan [illegible] ever is used, they make a saving. Where made [illegible] to one-third the draft of from one-quarter [illegible] We are also agents for OVER ARM OTHER GIN, [illegible] and WHEELER, KRAUTH'S GRIST MILLS, [illegible] WS. CLEMSON & CO.'S CIRCULAR SAWS.
McCOMBS & CO.,
Dealers in Hardware, Cutlery and Guns,
322½ and 324 Main Street,
fy11 dawfm Memphis, Tenn.

NORFOLK, VA.
WM. A. PRINCE & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
General Commission Merchants,
25 and 27 Commerce Street,
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.
☞ Liberal advances made on consignments to us, or our New York or Liverpool houses. sep18m

VARIETIES.

THE HORSE HAIR SNAKE.

A curious habit of the "gordius," or, as the boys call it, the "horse-hair snake," is given by Prof. Agassiz, as follows: "Soon after being hatched in the water, and while mere little transparent bodies, they creep into the legs of grasshoppers, and burrow their way into the abdominal cavity, where they undergo further development as worms, sometimes growing to be one to three inches in length before they are freed. When they have grown so long that the grasshopper becomes distended by the size of its strange inhabitant, it bursts, the worm is released, and returns to its aquatic life." A gentleman living in Yonkers says that his little girl recently pulled a gordius six inches long, and another somewhat shorter, from the body of a cricket. They seemed to be protruding like horns. The cricket hopped away, apparently as well as ever.

A FATHER'S RIGHTS.

We find the following interesting case reported in the Boston *Advertiser:* The Supreme Court has decided a case of much interest, the point decided having never before, we believe, been raised in that Court. It came in the form of a petition by a father for the custody of his child. In the absence of the father, who follows the sea, the mother died, and the child, being of tender age and destitute, was placed in the care of a respectable family in Beverly to be brought up as their own. When the child was nine years old the father appeared and endeavored to assert his claims. Judge Hoar refused to grant him the custody of the child, holding, with the concurrence of the other Judges, that where, by misfortune or accident, a father has left his child destitute and dependent upon charity, and the child has been permitted to form new relations in life so deep and strong as to change its whole nature and character, the child should be considered as emancipated by the father, and the father cannot assert his legal right to its custody.

A MOST AMUSING GRAMMATICAL ANECDOTE.

A witness in a trial in Winchester, England, before Mr. Baron Martin, persisted in telling what other people said, and interlarded his testimony so often with "said I" and "said he," that the counsel was utterly bewildered. "My good man, tell us exactly what happened." "Yes, my Lord, certainly. I said I should not have the pig." "Well, what was his answer?" "He said that he had been keeping the pig for me, and that he ——" "No, no, he did not say that; he could not have said it. He spoke in the first person." "I was the first person that spoke, my Lord." "I mean this: Don't bring in the third person; repeat his exact words." "There was no third person, my Lord; only him and me." "Look here, my good fellow, he did not say he had been keeping the pig; he said, 'I had been keeping it.'" "I assure you, my Lord, there was no mention of your Lordship at all. We are on two different stories, my Lord. There was no third person; and if anything had been said about your Lordship I must have heard it."

BROTHERLY KINDNESS.

Undoubtedly Brigham Young loves the saints, but he has at times a queer, strange way of showing his kindness. Some years ago a well-to-do Englishman embraced the Mormon faith. He had about $70,000. Before he left England for the Salt Lake Paradise, he was induced by Brigham to buy a house there, for which he paid the prophet $20,000. Brigham also took him in—the expression has a double meaning—as partner in an iron foundry. Also a partner in a flouring mill. These investments absorbed nearly all of the $70,000. The gentleman, with his wife, started for the New Zion, but he died on the passage. The bereaved widow went on, reached Salt Lake, found one of Brigham's concubines occupying the house, found also that what had cost $20,000 was rather dear at $6000. The concubine could not move just then. The widow had no deed to the property and could not take possession. The iron foundry was not in operation, and there was some trouble about the grist mill. She had left a good home, but was forced to take lodgings. The bereavement, the reality so different from the promise, brought on insanity, and to-day she is a recipient of the pittance doled out at the tithe office, while Brigham has possession of her husband's estate.

THE NEW YORK DRAMATIC FUND CARNIVAL.

At the fund carnival in New York, Mr. and Mrs. John Hoey occupied a private box, and on the floor appeared M'lle Irma on the arm of Col. Bateman; Lester Wallack, gay, gallant and graceful; Mark Smith, full of fun and crazy with waltzing; Birgefield in the costume of a highland piper, with real pipes; Harry Palmer in a long tailed disguise, escorted by a beautiful blonde, with hifalutan turban and a green baize, cut bias from the waist to the sleeve; Brother Lent promenaded in a ruffled shirt bosom and eight diamond studs; P. T. Barnum, with Anna Swan and Anna Dickinson, spent most of his time in the private supper room; Lydia Thompson, having thrown aside her wig, sported her own luxuriant raven tresses, in company with Maj-Gen. Shaler, in a full fire-laddie's uniform; John Brougham, Joe Cowles and Steve Massett, contrived three of the best looking members of the Tammany ballet, and fairly loaded them with floral decorations; Leonard Grover flitted here and there in a quiet way with a demure looking damsel in green; Mr. William Steinway, clad in slashed velvet tights and a cutaway jacket of Nankin velvet, marched proudly by in the society of the superb Parepa, who was dressed in a Pompadour robe with Neapolitan trimmings, a baby waist and pointed shoes; and Barney Williams in knee breeches and Revolutionary cocked hat, paced up and down as a sentinel in front of Hoey's box.—*Post.*

WHAT IS AN OLD MAID.

Never be afraid of becoming an old maid, fair reader. An old maid is far more honorable than a heartless wife, and single blessedness is greatly superior in point of happiness than wedded life without love.

"Fall not in love, dear girls, beware," says the song. But we do not agree with said song on this question. On the contrary, we hold that it is a good thing to fall in love, or get in love, if the loved object be a worthy one. To fall in love with an honorable man is as proper as it is for an honorable man to fall in love with a virtuous, amiable woman; and what could be a more gratifying spectacle than a sight so pure, so approaching in its devotion to the celestial? No, fall in love as soon as you like, provided it be a suitable person. Fall in love and then marry, but never marry unless you do love. That is the great point. Never marry for a home or husband. Never degrade yourself by becoming a party to such an alliance. Never sell yourself, body and soul, on terms so contemptible. Love dignifies all things; it ennobles all conditions. With love, the marriage is truly a sacrament. Without it the ceremony is a base fraud and the act of human desecration. Marry for love or not at all. Be an old maid if fortune throws not in your way the man of your heart; and though the witlings may sneer and the jeaters laugh, you will have your own reward in an approving conscience and a comparatively peaceful life.

For well-to-do bachelors we have no sympathy. They ought to be taxed nine-ninths of all they are worth to support women and children.

LIGHTHOUSES IN MID-OCEAN.

One of the boats which left the sinking steamer Hibernia has reached the coast of Ireland, after a voyage of nearly 790 miles. Of the twenty-eight persons who embarked on her, only three survived to reach the land. The sufferings of these unfortunate people make one wish that places of refuge could be established in mid-ocean for the benefit of shipwrecked men, and ought to raise the question whether the establishment of such places would be absolutely impracticable. Many years ago the brother of Prof. S. F. B. Morse proposed a plan for laying a submarine telegraph, the chief feature of which consisted in the establishment of stations in the Atlantic, at intervals of twenty or thirty miles apart. The author of this plan contended that large iron buoys could be anchored below the surface of the ocean, out of the reach of currents or surface storms, and used as foundations on which lighthouses could be built. Visionary as this plan seemed at the time when it was promulgated, we are now too accustomed to scientific miracles to regard it without some consideration. No one will deny that such a buoy as the one suggested could be made and anchored. Where, then, would be the impossibility of building a superstructure upon it capable of resisting the action of the winds and waves? Such a structure would not be subject to greater violence than is the Eddystone lighthouse, and the slight lateral motion which the buoy would permit would greatly increase its power of resistance. As a project for facilitating the laying of a transatlantic cable this plan is now, of course, of no consequence; but, could the proposed oceanic lighthouses be constructed, their benefit to mariners would be incalculable.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Grant Snubbed by Rollins—Suffrage—The Army—Customs—Greenbacks as Collaterals—The Legal Tender Act.

I.

There is pretty good authority for saying that Gen. Grant visited Commissioner Rollins of the Revenue Department the other day to post himself, and desired to know who are the thieves that are plundering the Government. The Commissioner could not or would not answer, but, evading a direct answer, tried to explain that he had no power to prevent it, and that Mr. Johnson wouldn't, and proceeded at great length, but giving no satisfactory reply to the question. After propounding his query a second time, without receiving any positive information the General stalked out of the office. Gen. Grant has said that one of the first acts of his administration will be to clean out the Augean stables.

II.

There is no doubt that Mr. Boutwell's bill to provide for universal suffrage in all the States will fail. The Ohio delegation in the House will vote solidly against it, the Republican members having so decided in caucus last Friday night, and many other Republican members having declared their opposition to the bill. It is believed, however, that the resolution to amend the Constitution so as to give universal suffrage, will pass during the present session.

III.

The Attorney-General has decided that when a Captain in the army has been sentenced by a court martial to reduction in rank by having his name placed lower on the list of officers of the same grade, a remission of the penalty by the President, in the exercise of the pardoning power, will have the effect of restoring the officer to his former relative rank and position on the roll. This decision overrules the decisions of the War Department, and settles several hundred cases, pending before the Executive.

IV.

The receipts from customs and internal revenue during this month come fully up to the estimate published in these dispatches some three weeks ago, and confirm the opinion of officials that the customs receipts for the month will reach nearly or quite fifteen million dollars, and internal revenue about thirteen millions. Miscellaneous receipts will foot about three millions, making total receipts about thirty-one millions. The statement for the month will, however, place payments made by the Treasury at about forty-seven millions, an excess over receipts of about sixteen millions. Included in the large sum of expenditures is twenty-nine millions of interest paid on bonds, the ordinary expenses of running the government about fifteen millions, and miscellaneous payments about four millions. The excess of receipts over expenses for next month, say, as estimated, seventeen millions, will again place the face of accounts in a more pleasing aspect at the close of February.

V.

Mr. Barnes, of New York, proposes to Congress that it shall be an offense for any national bank or corporation or person to loan national bank notes upon the collateral security of greenbacks, or upon deposit of greenbacks which form a portion of the consideration. During the great "locking up of greenbacks" in New York, which preceded the violent and immense speculations of two months ago, something of this kind is alleged to have been done, although much of it was done by borrowing and obtaining certified checks, which were deposited in other banks, were again certified and liable to a similar operation, so that the crippling process seemed to be indefinite in the extent to which it might be carried.

VI.

The consultation of the Judges of the Supreme Court on the subject of the constitutionality of the Legal-tender act, excites general discussion here, all classes sharing in the interest. There are, of course, all sorts of speculations on the subject, and a variety of opinions are expressed. There is little doubt among those who have watched the arguments in Court, and who have given the subject the most earnest attention, that the final decision will affirm the constitutionality of the act. Some of those who pretend to be best informed, assert with positive assurance that the vote will stand five to three in favor of sustaining the act.

FROM INDIANA.

"A Sister's Oath of Vengeance."

From the Louisville Courier-Journal.]

There is stirring news from the borders of Jefferson, Spencer and Bullitt counties, and round about in the vicinity of Dutchman Hills. Since the murder of the two negro girls on the night of the 28th of December, for which nine notoriously bad characters were recently arraigned before the United States Court, there has been a disposition on the part of the people living in that locality to rid it of the gang of desperadoes who have been so long plundering and robbing them, and they have now set to work in earnest, if our information be correct. A vigilance committee has been formed and is driving out of the country all the disreputable characters that can be reached. Not so blood-thirsty as the committees in Indiana, they are giving offenders ample time to leave, and it is not probable that any lynching will be done. A number of those notified to leave have already disappeared, and mounted men in masks are carrying terror to the souls of evil-doers.

A day or two since a young man was notified that his presence in that neighborhood was no longer agreeable, and that he must emigrate. His sister having read in the newspapers the pain attributed to the sister of the lisping, followed the romantic example of Miss Laura, and swore a horrible oath of vengeance at the maskers as they carried away her big brother. She will no doubt execute it if ever opportunity offers.

It is reported that some of the desperadoes are joining the vigilance committee in order to save their own necks, and that there is a prospect of checking for a time, at least, the lawless career of the ruffians who have so long held in terror the entire country round.

THE GRANT-BANKS SENSATION.

Another Version of the "Secret Chapter in the History of the War."

Special Dispatch to the New York Herald.]

WASHINGTON, January 21.—A correspondent of a New York morning paper, whose communication was published yesterday in regard to the orders of Banks to supersede Grant before the fall of Vicksburg, is singularly misled in his statements. The simple facts are these: The President, Secretary Stanton, Halleck, and Grant, all agreed that the armies of Grant and Banks should be combined, the more efficiently to operate against Vicksburg and Port Hudson. Banks was the senior officer. For that reason, when the armies were combined, the command would necessarily have devolved upon Banks. On the 2d of April, 1863, Halleck telegraphed to Grant, "What is most desired, and your attention is again called to this object, is, that your forces and those of Gen. Banks shall be brought into co-operation as early as possible. If he cannot get up to co-operate with you on Vicksburg, cannot you get the troops down to help him on Port Hudson?" On the 11th of May, after Grant had captured Grand Gulf and Port Gibson, Halleck telegraphed him as follows: "If possible, the forces of yourself and Banks should be united between Vicksburg and Port Hudson, so as to attack these places separately with the combined forces. The same thing has been urged on Banks." On the 15th of May Grant telegraphed to Halleck, from Jackson, Miss., as follows: "I sent a special messenger to Banks, giving him the substance of the information I had and asking him to join me as soon as possible." This message was sent on the 10th. On the 2d of June Halleck telegraphed to Grant as follows: "I have sent dispatch after dispatch to Banks to join you. Why he does not I do not understand. His separate operating on Port Hudson is in direct violation of his instructions. If possible send him this dispatch." On the same day President Lincoln telegraphed to Grant as follows: "Are you in communication with Gen. Banks? Is he coming toward you or going further off? Is there, or has there been, anything to hinder his coming directly to you by water?" On the 8th of June Grant telegraphed to President Lincoln: "I send by mail a letter from Gen. Banks." This letter from Gen. Banks stated his reasons for not proceeding with his army to combine it with Grant's army and assume the command to which his rank entitled him. When Banks remonstrated against the orders from Washington and Grant's own request that he (Banks) should join him (Grant), which necessarily would give Banks the command, "unless there was express designation by the President to the contrary," Grant sent a member of his staff to urge upon Banks to bring his army up the river. Grant further instructed the officer to say to Banks that he hoped no feeling of delicacy in regard to the matter of rank would deter him; that he, Grant, would cheerfully surrender the command. Both Generals acted nobly in the matter—Grant in sinking all personal considerations for the supposed good of the service, and Banks in declining to step in and take the fruit which Grant had shaken until it was ready to fall. You will see, therefore, that the correspondent is grossly mistaken in supposing that Gen. Grant has received any new light on this subject within the past month. I am assured by a gentleman who was there with Gen. Grant, that it was well understood at Grant's headquarters, not that Banks was speedily ordered to relieve Grant, but to unite the two armies, which would have resulted in his superseding Grant, because he (Banks) was the senior officer. I am further assured by the same authority, that there was no time during the siege of Vicksburg when Gen. Grant did not possess the entire confidence and receive the earnest cooperation of the President, the Secretary of War and the General-in-Chief. Mr. Dana, the Assistant Secretary of War, was with Grant, and was fully advised of all his plans and operations during the entire siege of Vicksburg. He made full and frequent reports to Stanton, and approved and applauded Grant's conduct. The fact that the matter is not discussed in the text of Badeau's book is probably because he was not aware that Banks at that time ranked Grant, and therefore did not appreciate the effect of the orders and telegrams which are published in the appendix to his book. Badeau was not, till long afterward, a member of Grant's staff, and had no personal knowledge of this most interesting period of Grant's history. Grant's whole conduct during this period displays the remarkable fact that, in all his campaigns and all his reports, he never seemed to do anything for his own personal distinction. He was ready to yield command on the eve of apparent victory to make the success of the cause more certain.

LUCIFERS AND CHINCHS.

"A Life on the Ocean Wave."

From the Bolivar Bulletin.]

A good joke on Gen. N——, or his landlord, we don't know which, was told at the Depot here last Friday evening. Seated around the stove in the office of friend Dugan were several railroad men, telling anecdotes and whiling away time as best they could while waiting for the South-bound train. Gen. N—— had just cornered one of the party, but soon his victim rallied and related the following:

Some eight or ten months ago I met N—— on the cars—was going to a business point on the Central—and knowing that the General was well posted, asked him to direct me to the best hotel in the place; he did so, and assured me that I would be well cared for, as he always stopped there himself. The train got to —— at 10 o'clock at night, and I went to the hotel designated by N——, booked my name, and was shown to a room in the second story, and as speedily as possible retired for the night. The servant who showed me up took the candle away with him, and I was thus left in total darkness. Being unusually fatigued, I was soon in a comfortable doze, but the infernal chinches came out in full force and souged their blood suckers into my weary flesh at such a furious rate that they woke me up and I could sleep no more. Recollecting that I had a box of matches in my pocket, I got up, and with the feeble light afforded by them, one at a time, I began raking the pests into a slop bucket that was about half full of water, threwing, also, all of the matches that refused to ignite into the bucket, too. Finally, I used all my matches but one, and then laid down again, and was sound asleep in less than ten minutes. The whistle of a passing train woke me about 2 o'clock, and after the rumbling of the cars had died away in the distance, low, soft and sweetly melodious strains of enchanting music, such as I never heard before, filled the room. Perfectly at a loss to account for this unlooked for serenade, I got up as quietly as possible, went to the window, then to the door, but could discover nothing. All was dark. Getting my last lucifer, I struck it, and as a ray of light darted into the old bucket by the bedside, I saw at a glance from whence the music proceeded. The chinches had constructed a miniature raft of the worthless matches, and were sailing around at ease, singing that favorite song:

"A life on the ocean wave,
A home on the rolling deep,
Where the wind and waters play,
And the waves their revels keep."

Long before the words of the narrator were ended, the General made his escape from the room and has not been seen in the neighborhood since.

DESPERATE RENCONTRE.

A Tennessee Horse Thief in Georgia.

From the North Georgia Citizen.]

We learn that the Sheriff of Pickens county was shot dead on Sunday last, and his deputy seriously wounded, by a desperado from Tennessee named Joel Ritchie. The circumstances, as we gather them from Mr. J. A. Nelson, of Murray county, are these: On Friday evening last, Ritchie came to the house of Mr. George Terry, living in the upper part of Murray, from the direction of Tennessee, riding a mule, which he succeeded in swapping to Mr. T. for a small bay pony, and immediately left in the direction of Pickens county. The next morning two men rode up to the house of Mr. T. in pursuit of Ritchie, whom they described, stating that he had stolen a mule from one of them, and asked him if such a man had passed that way. Mr. T. informed them such a man had stopped at his house the evening previous, and had traded him a mule, which, upon examination, proved to be the one they were looking for. The two strangers, Mr. T. and several of his neighbors, immediately went in pursuit of the thief, who they could hear of all along the road leading to the town of Jasper, which place they reached about 11 o'clock on Sunday, where they learned that the man they were in pursuit of had left a few hours before in the direction of Dawsonville, and was then supposed to be at a house about four miles distant. The Sheriff of the county and his deputy, being in town at the time, were called on by the pursuing party to aid in Ritchie's arrest, which they proceeded to do. But before leaving, the Sheriff prevailed on the party to remain behind, as some of them were known to Ritchie, who, being on the lookout and seeing them, might give them the dodge. He was found at the house at which it was thought he had stopped, sitting at a table shaving himself. The Sheriff stepped into the room, and placing his hand on his shoulder, told him he was a prisoner, and to follow him. Ritchie replied, "You will let me finish shaving first, won't you?" to which the Sheriff assented. The desperado then stooped down and commenced strapping his razor on his boot, and rose up with a pistol in his hand, which he jerked from the leg of his boot, and immediately placed the muzzle of it against the breast of the Sheriff and fired, killing him instantly. The deputy then rushed in and was fired at twice in rapid succession, both balls taking effect in his arm and shoulder, disabling him. The desperado then rushed from the house and made good his escape in the direction of North Carolina, on a large, fine, fleet horse belonging to our informant, Mr. Nelson, which the Sheriff had rode to the house.

DISGRACEFUL OUTRAGE.

Rough Treatment of a Lawyer by a Chicago Justice.

From the Chicago Times.]

The Chicago bar are justly excited over the death of Judge Aaron Tyler, who was recently dragged from the Police Court of that city by order of Judge Milliken, before whom he was pleading, and beaten by the officers of the Court so severely that he died in consequence.

Judge Tyler was an old and much honored member of the Chicago bar, and the assault upon him was caused by his alleged refusal to sit down when he was ordered to do so by the Court. It turns out, however, that there was no chair in which he could sit down; and because he did not perform, therefore, this impossibility, he was peremptorily fined. Naturally enough, he was exasperated at this, but he contented himself by saying aloud: "I can pay my fine, and I will pay it." This is the testimony of a lawyer who was present. Whether the Justice misunderstood the words or not, he immediately ordered him to be put out of Court, which the Chicago bar declares to be in itself an illegal act. The officers pounced with haste and violence upon the venerable Judge, seizing him by the arms and collar, and dragged him along the dirty floor of the room, and beat and pounded him before the very eyes of the Justice. Indeed, it is proved that "the largest of the policemen held him by the left hand about the neck, and with his fist reached over and struck him in the face!" They finally dragged him into a felon's cell and left him there, exhausted and covered with blood.

The Police Justice had to release him at last, was terrified, no doubt, as well he might be, at the consequences of his action. We are glad to be able to add that the policemen were arrested at the instance of the bar, and will be tried for manslaughter. We hope that Justice Milliken will also be included in the indictment, for nothing short of this ought to satisfy the public, whose moral sense has been outraged by this unheard of proceeding.

THE PRESIDENT.

He Must be Sent to the Senate.

What He May Accomplish by Going There.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

WASHINGTON, January 20.—Few of our Presidents have ever retired from the White House with less of real regret than will accompany Mr. Johnson's farewell on the 4th of March. And with equal truth it may be said that few, in retiring, have ever better deserved the thanks and good wishes of the American people for sincerity of purpose and an honest desire to administer the office for the best interests of the country. In saying which, I do not mean to be understood as expressing the belief that the United States has never had a better President—but that, judged by the purity of his motives and his unselfish intentions to do his whole duty, he far surpasses any of our recent Executives. That he has committed great errors, he himself will, I suppose, not be disposed to deny. It could hardly have been otherwise with a man surrounded by the adverse circumstances that have beset him since the beginning of his administration. For some of these he is responsible—as, for what may be called the father of them all, which was the failure to surround himself with a Cabinet of strong, vigorous men, in hearty accord with him, instead of retaining the evil counsellors of his predecessor. But it is easier to criticise now than it would have been to act then. Judging his administration as a whole, the conservative people of the country must endorse it and thank him for it.

In a former letter I intimated that it was the intention of the Conservative party in Tennessee to nominate Mr. Johnson next fall for Governor. This I understand now to be fully determined upon. Little doubt is entertained of his election. At any rate, he has always been extremely popular in Tennessee. He knows the people there, and they know him, and believe him to be sincerely and honestly devoted to their interest. I do not know who will be his competitor in the race, but probably some carpet-bag scrub from Massachusetts, or some Radical convert of the Stokes pattern, who wanted him hung in 1861 for being a Union man. If elected Governor, he will undoubtedly be chosen to the Senate in the place of Fowler, whose term expires in 1871; and then we may look for lively times in that Chamber of gilt-edged imbecility and loyal gammon. It will be worth while to go to some trouble to elect A. J. to the Senate, just to give him a chance to vindicate himself and his administration, which I understand to be his sole object in remaining in public life after the 4th of March. His natural combativeness, not always in place when exhibited from the Presidential Mansion, will have full vent in the Senate debates, and I know enough of what it is in his power to expose to promise rich developments in his "bouts" with some of the leading Radicals. He will exhibit some of the recent inner workings of the Radical party, to the intense delight of all but the Radicals. So let every Conservative man in Tennessee and elsewhere put his shoulder to the wheel and give A. J. all the help he can to get him into the Senate. If he does not pull the mask of patriotism from some of the hypocrites in that body "then am I a soused gurnet." MACK.

BROWNLOW'S SUCCESSOR.

His Victorious Bout with a Locomotive.

From the Nashville Banner.]

A correspondent furnishes us with the following exciting reminiscence of the somewhat notorious member from Overton:

"I remember one of the thrilling incidents in his life's history, which then he narrated to me. He had a drove of hogs in Georgia. His landlord and he quarrelled about the hotel bill of all the hogs, (Bowles included), and Bowles swore and caworted in the most approved style, boasted that he could "whip all creation," etc. A railway was at hand, and as the landlord was not belligerent, Bowles, (to strike greater terror into his craven soul) swore he could whip or buck out a whole railroad train. The landlord offered to bet the disputed bill he could not. The train was coming up the road in all its majesty, but the mighty "mountain wild cat" accepted the wager. As the engine neared them, Bowles jumped on the track, threw off his coat rolled up his sleeves, cursed, yelled, raved and "cracked" his double fists in challenge to combat. The engineer whistled, yet Bowles caworted, and stood his ground. Finally, the engineer checked speed and at last stopped his engine within a few feet of the warlike "wild cat." The victorious incandescent Bowles won the bet and drove his hogs away.

By the way, we hear that a certain clique of knowing ones at the Capitol are now preparing a grand coup to astonish the world and the rest of mankind, at the approaching Radical State Convention, by the nomination for Governor of no less a person than that celebrated incarnation of loyalty, known as old Bowles. If, as all true loyalists fondly hope, the principles of our present revered and reverend chief magistrate are to be perpetuated in subsequent administrations, we know of no one better qualified for Governor than old Bowles. He is on the record as "agin all lawyers." So is Brownlow, as his judicial appointments show. In his opposition to all rebels and Ku Klux, his consistency has excelled Brownlow's, his vocabulary as illustrated in his speeches will challenge comparison with all the files of the Knoxville *Whig*, while his character for statesmanship is pretty nearly equal to that of our noble Governor.

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GROCERS,
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CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES,
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☞ Consignments of Country Produce solicited. ja15

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JUST receiving, fresh assortments of all leading goods in their line.
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CHOICE GROCERIES!
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Stonewall Block, - - Memphis, Tenn.
100 Hhds. Louisiana Sugars,
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15 Tons Beard's Button Ties,
Which, with their large assortment of Goods already in store, makes their stock one of the largest and most complete to be found in the city. They invite an examination, feeling confident their prices and goods will give satisfaction. To the trade they are prepared to offer extra inducements de4 tf

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S. STERNBERG & CO.,
Removed from 334 Front,
To 200 Front.
☞ Wholesale dealers in TOBACCO AND CIGARS. nov8 tf

IRVING BLOCK.
TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
YANNISSEE WHISKEY
HAVING LEARNED THAT PARTIES IN LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI AND THIS CITY pretend to sell the "Yannisee" Whisky, we hereby give notice that we will bring suit for damages against any RESPONSIBLE party we may discover attempting to sell this brand of Whisky, and will publish them as selling a SPURIOUS article. We have had the sole use and control of the "Yannissee" brand for nearly twenty years, and none is genuine without our brand on the barrel.
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B. J. SEMMES & CO.,
NO. 254 SECOND STREET,
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HAVE FOR SALE IN STORE AND IN BOND,
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AND OTHER BRANDS WHISKEY.

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(Successors to J. W. Dickinson & Bro.)
COTTON FACTORS
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210 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn
☞ We have a Warehouse of our own, in which we will handle all Cotton consigned to us, and we guarantee there shall be no unnecessary loss in weight. Bagging and Rope furnished our customers. Usual commissions charged. All consignments by river insured, unless otherwise instructed. Liberal advances made on consignments sep4

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SPRAGUE, SOULE & CO.,
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REPRESENTED IN MEMPHIS BY
THOMAS TROUT & SONS,
206 Front Street.
☞ Liberal advances made on consignmen of Cotton to the above house; and, if desired, will be held as shipper may direct. sep17 3m

DISSOLUTIONS.

Dissolution of Copartnership

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the style and firm of ROSE & VIGUS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. M. Rose having purchased the entire interest of F. W. Vigus, and assumes all the liabilities of said firm, and alone is authorized to sign the firm's name in liquidation.
M. ROSE,
F. W. VIGUS.

I return my thanks to our friends and the public generally for past favors, and cheerfully recommend my former partner for their generous support. F. W. VIGUS.
Memphis, January 26, 1869. ja21

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