MEMPHIS APPEAL

—BY—

GALLAWAY & KEATING.

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GALLAWAY & KEATING,
M. C. GALLAWAY, } 282½ Second street,
J. M. KEATING. } Memphis, Tenn.

MEMPHIS APPEAL

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 27, 1876.

BOGUS STATE RIGHTS.

After obliterating State lines and remanding sovereign States into Territories, governed by military satraps; after centralizing and consolidating the government; after turning out governors and members of the legislatures elected by the people; after closing the doors of congress to members properly elected by the States; after ordering the corporal of a guard to judge of the members elected to a State legislature, and after having ground under the heel of despotism every vestige of the great principles of State rights, the Radicals have suddenly become advocates of the doctrine. It suits their purpose just now to favor the Democratic shibboleth. This pretended admiration for State rights is as *malapropos* as Beecher's sermons against adultery. The New York *Post* is still piping "Consider Rebels, Consider." It has labored to seduce them into a connivance of the fraud by which it is proposed to declare Hayes elected, by adulation. Now it tries the State-rights dodge. It reminds the country that there are fifty-seven Democratic representatives of the late Confederate States in the present house; and says that in taking a position on the action of the fraudulent returning boards, this question should present itself:

Here are two plans for counting the electoral votes. One of them provides that congress may inquire into elections in the States, may set aside proceedings which conform to the laws of the States, and may enforce Federal authority over judicial and ministerial acts which are local in their nature. It is true that if this plan is adopted the party with which I and my southern neighbors associate will prevail; the candidates for whom we voted for President and Vice-President, and who we believe are equitably entitled to those offices, will be declared elected. But if I vote for this plan I strike a blow at that theory of State rights which has forme a constitutional and a traditional sanction. I approve and accept the Republican doctrine of Federal interference in the affairs of a State—the very doctrine for holding which I have opposed and denounced the Republican party. I help to establish a precedent which will authorize the most extreme measures of what I have been calling usurpation. I shut my own mouth to any protest against such usurpation hereafter. I surrender the principle for which, above all others, I and my neighbors contended in the very election whose result this plan is intended to secure.

A cause that requires such bosh to bolster it up must, indeed, be hard pressed. Why, it is to preserve State rights, to prevent four scoundrels from stifling the voice of the people, that induces the Democrats to go behind the action of the returning boards. If this new interpretation of the doctrine of State rights is to become the policy of the country, the States of Louisiana, Florida and South Carolina will have no rights save those given them by their infamous returning boards. We never heard of a southern Democrat who had advocated that kind of State rights which would give to two negroes and a couple of carpetbaggers the right to overthrow and subvert the voice of the people and elect a President by fraud. A State without the right to count its votes as they were cast by the people would have no rights at all. If there has been fraud in any of the contested States, it is the duty of congress to investigate and pass upon it. If the State of Louisiana has been robbed of her right to vote as a large majority of the people cast their ballots on the seventh of November, the fifty-seven southern Democrats are such strenuous advocates of State rights that they will uniformly vote against every proposition which would emasculate the State of the right to count the vote of her people as it had been cast. The great crime of electing a President by fraud cannot be consummated by the hypocritical twaddle about State rights. When Abe Lincoln and all the eminent Republicans held that congress had the right to go behind the returning boards, the new advocates of State rights were silent. But now that it may possibly aid the Radicals in their frauds, they tell the Confederates in congress that they cannot oppose the villainy without repudiating the principles which inspired the rebellion. An honest count by honest men is the means by which State rights can be perpetuated.

MR. PRIXOTTI'S LECTURE THIS EVENING.

Hon. Benjamin Peixotti, American consul to Roumania, will lecture to-night on "Turkey and the East." In view of passing events such a lecture is timely, and delivered by a gentleman of culture, experience and observation, cannot fail to prove more than ordinarily interesting. Mr. Peixotti, it will be remembered, was sent to Roumania by General Grant upon the occasion of the massacre of the Jews there some years ago, and at the urgent entreaty of his co-religionists of New York. Moved by a profound sympathy for the people so brutally persecuted, Mr. Peixotti lost no time in reaching the scene of his mission, where he promptly entered upon a work of investigation, which resulted in such reparation to the bereaved families as the Roumanian government could make, and in the adoption of laws preventive of outbreaks similar to that which had resulted so deplorably to the Jews for no reason other than that they were Jews. Mr. Peixotti, in a word, was successful, satisfactorily so to the poor people whom he went to succor, to his government, and to the Jews of the United States, of whom he is in all that is possible a most creditable representative. In order to the accomplishment of his task, Mr. Peixotti found it necessary to make himself acquainted with the intricacy, chicanery, subterfuge and cunning of eastern diplomacy to learn the ways of the people, to sound their prejudices, and to thoroughly inform himself of the motives prompting the periodical outbreaks that until recently disgraced the christian name in eastern Europe. It is of the lesson thus learned that he proposes to speak to-night. He will tell of Turkey and the principalities as they were made plain to him from the advantageous point of diplomacy, and much that is now obscure to this people as to the government and policies of the Porte will be made clear. He will tell, too, something of the patient, plodding Jews, the industrious bankers, merchants and traders of the east, without whom intercommunication would cease, human energies decay and enterprise give way to absolute sloth and idleness. He will tell a story almost impossible of belief in this free country and this enlightened age—a story that to us who know and prize the Jew as among the best of our citizens, were it not corroborated by the testimony of other equally reliable witnesses, would pass for fable. Recalling the eminence to which the Jews have reached in all the countries of Europe availing themselves of their talents and abilities, it is almost impossible to believe the atrocities of the christian fanatics, brutalized by intolerance, and denying and deriding by their excesses every salient principle of the founder of their religion. And yet if we but stop to think, it is not so difficult of belief after all. Religious bigotry is a fearful fire to light. How often has it been lighted in Great Britain, and even here in these United States with its present "American Alliance." Even now, in the neighboring city of St. Louis, a christian minister is endeavoring to light that fire, denouncing the Jews as outcasts, as a people without a history for eighteen hundred years, and witnesses of God's wrath. This intolerant bigot forgets, in his wrath, the facts of history, and, perhaps, does not know that it was to the christian's belief that the Jews were witnesses of God's wrath that that long suffering people owed the isolation and persecution of which they are fast emerging, to assert themselves in every walk of life the equals, often the superiors, of those who affect to despise them. He forgets that the greatest triumphs on the dramatic and lyric stage are theirs; that they are the monarchs of finance and trade, and, as the negotiators of great national loans, have become the practical arbiters of the fate of nations. He does not know that at the bar, in diplomacy, as journalists and philosophers, in music, and all the kindred arts of sculpture and painting, their representatives are among the first, and scarce a people in Europe but have honored themselves by electing Jews to their parliaments and legislatures. And he forgets that in our own country, while they have not asserted their powers in politics, they stand among our first and best in all that evidences culture, taste, educational attainments and a love of the good, the beautiful and the true. What the Jews of Memphis are the readers of the APPEAL well know, and our columns abundantly attest. Liberal in every direction—in thought as in trade—they have helped to leven our public sentiment and impart to it the cosmopolitan breadth and tone upon which we can reasonably pride ourselves. Appreciating them for all that is good in them, as well as for the good their representative has done as the intelligent and accomplished representative of our government in Roumania, we ask for Mr. Peixotti the attendance and attention of not only all his co-religionists, but that of our best representatives of other faiths, as an attestation of the kindly and brotherly feeling which happily prevails here, and which cements and holds us as a community.

PERSONALS.

Professor Max Muller is married to the favorite niece of Charles Kingsley.

Mr. Livingstone, of New York, drives a fourteen-in-hand in Florence, and frightens all the ladies in the drive by his maneuvers with his cavalcade.

If every man, woman and child in the United States of America is not aware of the fact that Mrs. Secretary Fish has been seen wearing her last winter's bonnet, it is not the fault of the obliging newspapers.

Mr. Lester Wallack, it is said, acts the hero of *All for Her* in a most excellent way. It is a very "weepy-weepy" play. The curtain falls on his utterance of that last pathetic speech of "Sidney Carton's" in the cell.

Many years ago, Cardinal Antonelli accepted, at the hands of the then king of Prussia, the insignia of the Order of the Black Eagle. It would be curious to inquire whether he repudiated it and sent it back to Berlin before his death.

Mr. Osgood is a miraculously rapid sort of publisher. He sent a copy of Tennyson's *Harold* to the printer on Monday morning, and on Tuesday afternoon he was pointing with pride to the drama already bound in volumes at his own office.

William O. Fletcher, a wealthy resident of Westfield, Massachusetts, was found dead on Water street, New Haven, Connecticut, on Wednesday night. Over five thousand dollars in bills, a gold watch, a diamond pin, etc., were found on his person, which had not been disturbed.

Mr. Story's model of Josiah Quincy represents that gentleman as slight, old, full of dignity, but with no trace of the active man of affairs. He is the college president, not the magistrate. A long cloak hangs in heavy folds about him, covering one leg, and making a background and shelter, as it were, for the other.

Mr. Sothern, in New Orleans, has been roused at six o'clock in the morning, carried four miles in a freezing wind, and his feelings exercised to a degree somewhat astonishing for "Dundreary," all to see two men shoot blank cartridges at one another, the same being a mock duel arranged expressly to hoax the actor, and entirely succeeding in its purpose.

That wise and merry person, Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, has been turned into German by a courageous gentleman, Herr L. Abenheim. He has made the title of the *Autocrat of the Breakfast Table* read, *Der Fisch Despot*. The *Nation* thinks that "a cold sweat must have stood on Herr Abenheim when he attempted some of the humorous verses of the *Autocrat*." In translating the *One-Hoss Shay* he could find no equivalent for "one-hoss," poor man.

Mr. E. A. Buck now has entire editoral control of the *Spirit of the Times*. Under his management it is a singularly comprehensive, carefully edited, and enterprising newspaper, and the Christmas number which it has just issued is probably the best ever sent out from its office. Among other attractive features, it is crowded with a valuable series of groups of portraits representing the famous horses of the country, the successful riflemen and boatmen of the past year, and the celebrities of the French, English and American stages.

Miss Anna Dickinson does not dislike criticism. She has lately observed to a reporter that she loves it, "and especially," says she, "adverse criticism. But it must be intelligent criticism. I mean the criticism of an expert, who will tell you definitely where your faults lie, and the reasons why he thinks so. Such criticism I can stand, though it cuts me to the bone, and the more scathing and severe it is, the more welcome it is to me, for I may learn something by it. The other criticism, that which simply gives impressions—censure or flattery—without the reasons, is of little value to me."

Let this story go the rounds to the honor of the medical profession: "Some time back a poor factory operative had his leg amputated in the Manchester infirmary, and the loss of blood was so great that his life was given up as hopeless. Dr. Hardie stated that nothing but an infusion of live human blood could save his life, whereupon Mr. Irvin, one of the students in the Manchester infirmary, volunteered to be bled at the risk of his own life, and twenty-five ounces of his blood were taken from him and immediately infused into the veins of the dying man, who has now quite recovered. The Baron Barreto, of Brandon park, Suffolk, having heard of this heroic act from Dr. Hardie, who performed this operation, has presented Mr. Irvin with a massive silver cup, bearing an appropriate inscription."

The old catch of "go it, ye cripples," has just been practically illustrated by a one-legged pauper at Oldham, in England. He had been an inmate of the workhouse nearly all his life. One day he was sent by the master of the workhouse to settle an account amounting to twelve pounds, and he absconded, wearing the workhouse clothing. He was not heard of until apprehended at Canterbury. In a diary he had written down an account of what he had done with himself since he left the workhouse. From it it appeared that he had passed over to France and back again to Canterbury. He had put up at hotels, lived luxuriously on brandy and cigars, went begging in the daytime, and enjoyed himself in music halls at night. The bench said they were inclined to deal leniently with the prisoner on account of his lameness. He would be sentenced to three months imprisonment.

Mr. Tupper read at Montreal last week, and the *Gazette* says of the reading: "To hear the poet, and hear him breathe the rich, warm truths of christian faith, clothed in the purest elegance of diction, was all the audience required—and they most certainly appreciated the wealth of beautiful and elevated thoughts which teemed throughout the greater number of the selections read. To many thousands of readers the works of Martin F. Tupper are as treasured gems, to be inspected in the sick chamber as in the devotional retirement of the closet; studies culled from almost every imaginable subject, each having for its aim the beauty of life and the goodness of the Creator. The saddest thoughts of the venerable poet are illumined with the cheerfulness of hope. If sameness there be, it is the ever-present intent of the same good purpose—the elevation of the soul by the practice of duty."

Lecky, the historian is one of the shyest of men, in spite of the fact that he is an Irishman. Just after his first famous book was published a very brilliant woman of English society was consigned at a dinner party as a table companion to a tall, blushing young man who seemed almost too bashful to speak, and whose name she failed to catch. The clever woman was inwardly abusing her hostess for sending her to dinner with such a shy and silent being of no consequence, when suddenly the conversation at table began to interest him, and he broke into such eloquent and delightful talk that she was not surprised to hear somebody address him as "Lecky." He married one of the favorite maids of honor of the queen of Holland, and probably no poor wretch ever went through worse agonies of shyness than did he during the series of entertainments which the queen insisted upon giving the pair.

The late Canon Charles Kingsley, as a child, was delicate and precocious, and began to preach sermons and write poems between the ages of four and five. He was twenty-five when he settled down as a curate at Eversley, and soon won great power over the country people. He could swing a flail with the threshers in the barn, turn his swathe with the mowers in the meadow, pitch hay with the haymakers in the pasture. From knowing every fox-earth on the moor, the reedy hover of the pike, the still hole where the chub lay, he had always a word of sympathy for the huntsman or old poacher. He lived in a small thatched cottage in the roughest fashion. He wrote his *Saint's Tragedy* not for publication, but as a marriage gift to his young bride, Miss Greenfell. *Alton Locke* was the only book of which he ever had a fair copy made. For many years all his writing was done by his wife, from his dictation, while he paced up and down the room.

Dr. Fall commenced his ministerial labors in the year 1819, when he was only twenty years of age, in the State of Kentucky, and was first heard in Nashville in the year 1824, when the oldest and most distinguished citizens of the place united in a request to the congregation to invite him to take charge of it. It was not until 1826 that he settled and took charge of the congregation that worshipped in the same house he now occupies. He remained until 1831, when his health failed and he returned to Kentucky. During his residence here of two years he had charge of the Female academy, and then established the Female institute, which soon rivaled the academy in the number of its pupils, and which was given up amidst the regrets of the entire community. After returning to Kentucky he established the Female electic institute, at his residence near Frankfort, and for twenty-six years conducted it with invariable success, giving tone to the effort to introduce a higher standard for the education of females. In the year 1857 he was earnestly invited by the congregation to which he lately ministered to return to Nashville, and in this request the best citizens and leading men united. He complied with the request and has labored here from that time till the present. About six hundred and fifty names have been entered on the register of the congregation, and two hundred and sixty persons baptised since that time. During the war Dr. Fall's ministry was pursued as before, and not for one Lord's day was worship omitted. After the battle of Nashville, when the church was occupied by Federal troops as a hospital, services were held in rooms rented for the purpose. An application was made by Union men to General John F. Miller, commanding the post at Nashville, for the return of the church to the congregation, in which it was said: "We sincerely ask you to aid our friend Mr. Fall, who has done so much good, and so many acts of kindness here. We believe his teaching in that church will do more good than all the bayonets to subdue, regulate and control this community."—*Nashville American.*

A Substitute for Gas.

The proposed electric light, according to a writer who has evidently given the matter attention, is in use at the present time at several of the large railway stations in France and in many of the manufactories in England, France and Germany, and is being rapidly adopted on the French government steamers and on the locomotives in Russia. A great objection to this light for street illumination has been its unendurable brilliancy. This, he says, is a trouble easily avoided. It is proposed to place this light in a reflector so as to concentrate its beams in the direction required, without waste; and if a ground plate-glass, six feet in diameter, be placed twenty-five feet in front of the light, its appearance will be like that of a large moon intensified to a degree as high as possible, without injury to the eyes. The writer also asserts, in order to give some idea of the power of this light, that that at Souter Point lighthouse, three miles below the mouth of the river Tyne, throws a concentrated beam equal to eight hundred thousand candle power, while those at South Foreland, at Dungeness, at Cape Le Hive and other European lighthouses, are not far inferior, and all this light is produced by the consumption of one inch per hour of the carbon points, which cost but one and one-fourth cents per inch, together with the aid of a six-horse power steam-engine. These lights are said to be adapted to theaters and all large rooms. The distorted effect of gaslight upon color is entirely obviated by the electric light, all colors appearing as natural as in sunlight. One of these lights would illuminate the largest stage with inconceivable brilliancy, while by the employment of an extra lamp over the auditorium the light could be "switched" to that point while the curtain is down, and the audience would not only be basking in sunlight, but their minds would be forever at rest so far as the horrors of an impending conflagration are concerned. Although Europe has taken the lead in this mode of lighting, American genius and enterprise, if once directed properly to the subject, will soon outstrip the old world, and place gaslight in the background with tallow candles and whale-oil lamps.

Another Reported Telegraph Monopoly.

The rumors as to a scheme in London to capture the Direct Cable company, draws from the *Herald* an admirable suggestion that we are glad to second. It is that the cable business comes largely from a few leading business houses and from the newspapers; that these have an interest in maintaining a direct competition, and can better afford to lay a cable of their own than to permit the old monopoly to be re-established. An interview with Mr. Lawrence Oliphant, elsewhere printed this morning, indicates that in spite of the safeguards in its articles of association, the Direct Cable company is in danger. It has made money, is making money now at the rate of nine per cent., and has a steadily increasing business. There can be no reason for attempting to absorb it into the other companies save to get rid of its rivalry. The press and the merchants who use the cable have a vital interest in maintaining that rivalry, and they ought to let it be understood as soon as possible that if this company is swallowed, another will take the field which cannot be swallowed. Heretofore we have seen the absence of competition followed by an instant doubling and trebling of telegraph tolls. We have no desire for a repetition of that experience. While the direct cable has shown how profitable ocean telegraphy under sensible and economical management may be made, and while New York is so stuffed with idle capital, it would not be a wise experiment on the part of the old monopoly to force the organization of still another company.—*New York Tribune.*

There is in Scotland, as well as at American watering-places, a close connection between fishing and matrimony. The failure of the herring fishery this season has had a most depressing effect upon the matrimonial market. The decrease in the marriages in the three months ending September 30th last is considerable. In the Island of Lewis, with upward of twenty-five thousand innabitants, there were only two marriages; in Wick, with a population of thirteen thousand, the number of marriages was only thirteen, being rather more than half the usual total. In Ross and Cromarty, with about eighty-three thousand inhabitants, there were only thirty marriages. The fishermen, as the *Pall Mall Gazette* puts it, seem to be displaying the same kind of williness as the herrings.

The English Navy of the Future.

London Daily News.]

The recent experiments at Spezzia have shown that steel plates manage to keep out the terrible missiles from the one hundred ton gun, although the metal gets fractured in the operation, and, if we contemplate still increasing the plating of our vessels, steel will probably replace iron in future. Against torpedoes steel has always proved to be a greater protection than iron, and on this account the change would also be advisable. But the recent preparations of the admiralty seem to point rather to a belief in unarmored vessels, for of the forty ships that were under construction in the summer no fewer than thirty-six were to be unprotected with armor-plating. Two of the finest of these vessels, the Iris and the Mercury, which are scarcely four thousand tons measurement, but are, nevertheless, to be provided with engines of no less than seven thousand horse-power, will serve as fleet dispatch vessels, though the metal is not thick enough to afford protection from very heavy guns. The same may be said of the six steel corvettes, which were commenced in the summer, and which are also considered unarmored vessels, their strong point being not so much their armament as their speed. At present, however, we are a standstill in regard to ocean-going men-of-war, and we may in a few years be seriously behind other nations if we do not speedily come to some resolution on the subject, and proceed with the construction of one kind of vessel or another.

The Famine in India, Etc.

It now seems beyond doubt that the area of the Indian famine of 1876-1877 will greatly exceed that of the really afflicted districts of Bengal three years ago. Excluding Madras and Mysore, there are eight Bombay districts for which the calculation ranges from "great scarcity" to actual famine. Among them is Poonah, whose wretched condition led to the "Ryots commission" of 1874-1875. The supreme government will grant heavy remissions of land revenues, and authorize relief-works—itself expending an indefinite sum, one hundred and twenty million pounds at the lowest estimate—on the Delhi fireworks and festivities. This sum, it must be borne in mind, is exclusive of the expenditure of the native princes, and the money spent by little potentates like the duke of Buckingham, who is said to have ordered a silver howdah, and to be making great preparations for a royal progress from Madras to the Mogul capital. It is said that one chief has offered sixty thousand rupees for a fortnight's use of a house in Delhi. Other charges will be in proportion. It is unfortunate that all this fuss and waste about a title, for which not one native in a thousand cares anything, should occur at a time when the starving cultivators of Poonah and other districts are selling their cattle for four annas (sixpence) a head.—*London Examiner.*

Southern Sentiment.

New York World.]

WASHINGTON, December 22.—Nearly all the members of congress from the south have received letters from their constituents approving the attitude of their representatives, as defined in these dispatches recently, and widely copied at the south. In spite of the persistent efforts which have been made to distort their position by quoting the utterances of Mr. Hill, the southern members are a unit in hearty support of any definite line of policy which may be determined upon by the northern Democrats, and scout the suggestion that good government is probable or even possible under Republican administration. Now that the tide of public sentiment is setting toward the inauguration of Governor Tilden, and encouraging signs of Democratic success constantly appear, the confidence in a conservative administration of the national government as the only foundation of southern prosperity increases, remaining, as it always has been, the dominant feeling of the southern members. Some of the more prominent members of that delegation, with other Democrats of note in congress, leave tomorrow for consultation with Governor Tilden. They with the rest of the Democratic members leave town greatly encouraged by the general improvement in the Democratic situation during the past week.

An English clergyman at St. Leonards-on-Sea has a brave footman. Early in December burglars tore out a bar from the boot-room window and entered the parsonage. The footman slept near the pantry, and was disturbed by hearing something fall. He opened his door, and seeing a light in the pantry, went out, taking a sword-stick. He shouted out, "Who is there?" and immediately a man with a blackened face put his head out of the pantry door and whistled. The footman sprang forward and struck the man twice on the head. The burglar ran toward the outer doors, carrying part of the plate in an apron, but, being struck by the footman, he fell between the doors and dropped his plunder. The next moment the footman himself was struck violently on the head and arm by another man from behind. The men then ran out of the back door, which the footman bolted, and went for his master. In the pantry was found the rest of the plate collected and ready to be carried off. The only thing taken was the footman's watch and chain.

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de4 tue JOHN N. HARBIN, Executor.

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G. H. HOLST. T. W. HOLST.

G. H. HOLST & BRO.

UNDERTAKERS,

320 Main, opp. Peabody Hotel.

ALWAYS on hand, a large assortment of Metallic Cases and Caskets, and Wooden Coffins, of every description.

☞ Orders by telegraph psomptly filled, and Cases shipped C. O. D.

DICKINSON BROS. & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

Commission Merchants

358 FRONT STREET,

(Over Stewart, Gwynne & Co.'s)

MEMPHIS : : : : : TENNESSEE

PRINTING.

New Type. New Machinery.

New and Improved Papers.

S. C. TOOF,

FRANKLIN

PRINTING-HOUSE

AND

BOOKBINDERY

No. 15 Court Street.

BY THE RECENT ADDITIONS OF NEW DESIGNS OF TYPE and NEW MACHINERY, and new and improved stocks of papers, I am enabled to do superior work on very short notice, and at extremely LOW PRICES. I can successfully duplicate work and prices of Eastern and Northern cities. I employ skilled workmen in all the departments of my printing and bookbindery business, and will guarantee entire satisfaction with all the work turned out of my establishment. I do ALL KINDS of Printing and Bookbinding, and request those desiring either or both to examine my styles and prices.

MUSIC BOUND

In the most elegant style, at exceedingly low prices.

CALLING CARDS

Gotten up in the latest and most beautiful styles for the execution of which I have added new styles of type and cards.

S. C. TOOF,
15 Court street,
between Main and Front Sts. Memphis, Tenn.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE

DAILY AND WEEKLY APPEAL

HOLIDAY GOODS!

B. LOWENSTEIN & BROS.

Will offer during the Holiday Season an extremely varied line of the most Elegant, Useful and Acceptable Articles, suitable for Holiday Presents, ever offered by any house in the city, and at prices within the reach of all. Among the most attractive we might mention

CLOAKS!

of which we have the most superb stock ever seen in Memphis, exquisitely trimmed and in the most stylish shapes, and sizes to suit all ages—Ladies, Misses and Children. That most appropriate and seasonable gift, a

NICE SET OF FURS

Can be procured, in any style, from our immense stock, at an "awfully low" price.

Skirts, Shawls and Scarfs, in endless variety, at extremely low prices.

Black Taffeta and Gros Grain Silks—extremely cheap.

Colored Faille and Gros Grain Silks—at low prices.

DRESS GOODS! DRESS GOODS! in immense variety, at popular prices.

Black Alpacas and Black Mohairs, in best and most reliable makes.

Lupin's Unrivaled Black Cashmeres, all at extraordinarily low prices.

☞ Call early and avoid the rush of the last few days.

B. LOWENSTEIN & BROS.,

242, 244 and 246 Main St., Cor. Jefferson.

HOLIDAY GOODS!

Silverware, Watches, Diamonds,

Opera-Glasses, Lockets, Bracelets, Etc.

DESIRABLE GOODS. : : : CALL AND EXAMINE.

C. L. BYRD & CO., No. 275 Main Street.

A. C. TREADWELL. A. B. TREADWELL. S. S. TREADWELL

A. C. & A. B. TREADWELL & CO.

(SUCCESSORS TO A. C. TREADWELL & BROS.),

Wholesale Grocers and Cotton Factors,

No. 11 UNION STREET, MEMPHIS, TENN.,

OFFER FOR SALE

10,000 bundle Iron Ties.
50 tierces Hams.
50 tierces Lard.
500 bbls. Refined Sugar.
5000 barrels Salt.
5000 rolls Bagging.
1000 pails Lard.
100 hhds. Sugar.
2000 kegs Nails.
500 pkgs. New Mackerel.
2000 barrels Flour.
100 casks Bacon.
200 barrels Whisky.
1000 bags Coffee.
1000 pkgs. Tobacco.

Together with a full line of Case Goods.

☞ Consignments of Cotton solicited, and liberal advances made on same. All Cotton insured while in store, as well as that consigned to us by river, unless otherwise instructed.

J. R. GODWIN. L. D. MULLINS, Jr. S. M. McCALLUM

J. R. GODWIN & CO.,

Cotton Factors,

No. 336 Front Street, Cor. Union, Memphis.

W. B. GALBREATH. J. M. FOWLKES. W. J. CRAWFORD.

W. B. Galbreath & Co.

COTTON FACTORS

11 Union Street, Memphis.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED CHAMPION COTTON GIN AND HULLER.

SLEDGE, M'KAY & CO

COTTON FACTORS

AND

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

371 & 373 MAIN STREET, MEMPHIS, TENN

CHAS. J. PHILLIPS, Cotton Salesman.

CASH ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS OF COTTON TO MESSRS. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool, England.

M. C. PEARCE. L. B. SUGGS.

PEARCE, SUGGS & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants

No. 258 Front street, Memphis, Tenn.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO THE SALE OF COTTON

RALPH WORMELEY, Formerly of Ralph Wormeley & Co. WALTER A. GOODMAN, Formerly Secretary Planters Insurance Co.

WORMELEY & GOODMAN,

Successors to Ralph Wormeley & Co.,

COTTON FACTORS,

No. 338 Front Street, Corner Union, Memphis.

B. J. SEMMES & CO.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE

WHISKIES!

Wines and Liquors of Direct Importation

ALWAYS ON HAND, AT

297 MAIN ST. MEMPHIS.

H. CASSIDY & CO.

No. 95 Camp St., New Orleans.

ESTABLISHED 1846.

Sail-makers, Awning Manufact'rs

—AND—

Cotton Duck Agents!

Where can be found the best assortment of Cotton Duck in the South. Also, Plain and Fancy Awning Stripes, Awnings, Window and Door Shades, Gallery Curtains, etc.

Tents, Tarpaulins, Dray and Wagon Covers.

We have always on hand a large assortment of French and English Bunting for Flags. Having made the manufacturing of Flags a specialty for years, we can furnish American, Foreign and every description of Fancy Flags, at lower prices, than any house in this country. We also give special attention to the getting-up of every description of Plain, Fancy and Embroidered Silk Flags and Banners. We would call special attention to our

BAG FACTORY.

We have on hand a large stock of Coffee, Grain, Rice, Wool and other Sacks, which we make to order, in any quantity, and we defy competition from any quarter.

☞ We have Cotton Duck, suitable for Cotton Covers and Tarpaulins, of the following widths: 22 inches, 44, 50, 52, 60, 72, 84 and 110 inches.

MOORE, BASSETT & CO.,

LUMBER DEALERS,

Nos. 351 and 353 Second St., Memphis.

Special inducements offered Dealers.

JUST RECEIVED!

And offered at following prices:

124 barrels strictly choice Oranges at $6 50.
50 boxes, containing about 200 Oranges, at $3.
300 barrels choice Apples at $2 to $2 50.
25 boxes New Raisins at $2 25 to $3.
100 ½-boxes New Raisins at 75c to $1.
1000 pounds New Figs at 13 to 16c.
2500 pounds Almonds, French Walnuts, Brazil Nuts,
1000 pounds Pecans,
5000 pounds choice Peanuts,
All at lowest prices, and for CASH ONLY, at
MEMPHIS FRUIT COMPANY,
287 Main street, corner Madison.

Go to V. B. THAYER, the Live Jeweler,
310 SECOND STREET,
FOR YOUR CHRISTMAS GIFTS!

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, SETS, RINGS, and everything in his line. The finest in the market from 5 to 20 per cent. below Main st. prices. Do Not Fail to Call and be Convinced. 18-K. Plain Gold Rings at $1 50 per pennyweight. Fine Set Rings on hand and made to order.

ORGANIZED IN 1846.

Connecticut Mutual

LIFE

Insurance Company,

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

Assets, : : $43,494,650 92
Surplus { 4 Per Cent. Val. Standard. } 4,004,851 92
Dividend { For 1875 } 2,543,556 08

Ratio of expense of management to receipts in 1875.....7-55 per cent.
Policies in force, December 31, 1875, 66,209, insuring.....$185,076,842 00
Amount of Losses paid at Memphis Agency.....