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ETNA LIFE INS. CO.,
 OF HARTFORD, CONN.,
 Cash Assets, over \$6,500,000!
THE GEORGIA
HOME INSURANCE CO.,
 OF COLUMBUS, GA.,
 Cash Assets, - - \$400,000!
THE STATE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
 OF NASHVILLE, TENN.,
 Capital, - - \$200,000!
 WE INSURE LIFE POLICIES ON ALL
 the improved plans, and take note for-
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 and marine risks at all seasons of the
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PUBLIC LEDGER.
 Office, No. 13 Madison Street.
F. A. TYLER, Editor.
LARGEST CITY CIRCULATION.
 MEMPHIS:
 Saturday Evening, March 14, 1868.

**For President and Vice-President
 of the United States,**
THE NOMINEES OF THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

THE NEWS.
 The lower branch of the New Hampshire Legislature is composed of 191 Republicans and 161 Democrats.
 The Herald's letter from Glasgow, Scotland, gives the army roll of J. R. B. in the county of Cork, Ireland, as numbering 7386 men.
 The public reprimand of Rev. Stephen H. Tyne, Jr., in accordance with the sentence of the Ecclesiastical Court, will be pronounced to-day.
 The ice goes in the St. Thomas river, below Chatham, Michigan, causing the stream to overflow the banks. Several bridges were damaged; also large quantities of wood, staves and timber. Yesterday the water forced an outlet across the farms, sweeping a portion of the railroad tracks. The loss at Chatham is fully \$100,000.
 At Nashville last night the Metropolitan Police made a raid upon the gambling houses of Dennis McCoole, Richard Puryear and G. P. Coleman. About forty persons were arrested, and the implements of the craft were carried off. The parties were to-day fined by the Police Commissioners. Subsequently McCoole and Coleman were arrested on a State warrant, and held for trial.

During the war Col. Thomas C. Williams, of Rousseau's staff, married Miss Saunders, a daughter of Mrs. Aaron V. Brown, who died, leaving her estate to her husband. The validity of the will was contested in the Circuit Court of Davidson county, and the decision was against Williams. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, which yesterday reversed the decision of the Circuit Court, and ordered the will to be executed.
 Affairs were quiet yesterday morning at the White House. No admission to visitors, on account of the Cabinet meeting, which was attended by all the members except the Secretary of State, who was represented by Fred Seward. Attorney General Stanbery and others were present. The President's counsel visited him during the forenoon, and engaged some time in conversation with him. He saw the sixth State dinner that evening, at which some twenty members of the House of Representatives were present.

Mr. Johnson to Resign.
 The St. Louis Democrat, which is in the latest stages of the Radical rabies, suggests "because of its intrinsic probability," that the President will resign his office, in case his objections to the competency of the Senate as a Court of Impeachment, as at present constituted, are overruled. The wish is father to the thought. And the argument by which the Democrat comes to its conclusions, is founded upon conjectures as to motives and weaknesses in accordance with its wishes. "The case against him," it declares forthwith, "is so strong that his counsel must have advised him that his conviction was almost certain." This paper has equally mistaken the counsel and the man, unless, like the Tribune papers of New York and Chicago, its language is used to conceal its thoughts and by false pretenses to escape the realization of its fears. The following is the conclusion of a leader to which we refer:
 Mr. Johnson can resign, and thus escape formation and a final decision upon the exact question at issue. Under color of an appeal to the people, he can mix up his case with issues of party politics, and can claim every Democratic vote as an approval of his course. He thus escapes all disqualification, and the formal sentence of guilty, which he may perhaps conclude, will almost surely be the result of the trial. It is worthy of note that Mr. Johnson still pleases himself with the notion that the people confidently believe in him. Successive defeats have not overcome his gigantic self-conceit. Politicians abandon him, but the old demagogue still fancies that the dear people, whom he has flattered and wheedled so long, must be just on the brink of revolution in their devotion to his person. Such folly would be incredible, if we were not talking of a man incredibly foolish. If he becomes satisfied that his conviction in the Senate is highly probable, self-interest and the advice of sensible friends will combine to make him resign, and it will not be strange if he takes that method of avoiding a final verdict, and throwing his case into the arena of parties for decision. He cannot do a more sensible thing. The only question is whether his obstinacy or his cunning will get the upper hand.

The Bar Meeting Yesterday.
 Editor LEBRON: I do not remember with sufficient certainty the scope of the resolution passed by the members of the bar yesterday, to state it with entire accuracy, but I am certain that it was wide enough to cover all questions legitimately rising out of the late contempt proceedings by the Criminal Judge of this city. This being so, I respectfully suggest to the committee the propriety of directing their inquiries to the question of impeachment of that functionary, and if sufficient ground exists to present to the meeting for its adoption, a memorial to the Legislature asking the impeachment and removal of William Hunter from the office of Judge of the Criminal Court in this city for malfeasance in office. It may be true that the Legislature is very radical in its opinions and feelings; but at the same time, I know there are men in that body who have some regard for the rights of citizens, the honor of the State, and the purity of her tribunals. If they believe as they will read the full benefit of a worthy act. If not, the refusal will only intensify their responsibility before the people of the whole State.

Our recollection accords with the statement of our correspondent that the resolution was a broad one, requiring a report covering the whole question of the power of judicial officers over the subject of contempt, and generally to decide and specify the proper course to be taken in the premises. The reason of an adjournment was, as we understand it, an apprehension that it would be indelicate or improper in the members of the bar to give expression to their views under a call in which an individual wrong had been designated, and pending the trial of a cause involving the rights of the same individuals, which had arisen subsequently to the call, and which involved the same subject matter. The case was now before a new tribunal, for which the members of the bar had all proper respect, and with which it was regarded as unwise to interfere by any expression precedent to such a decision as it might make. We have no doubt the indication of the opinion of the bar on the whole subject of the powers of judges who overstep the limits of their legitimate authority will be decided and emphatic. And whether the resolution, under which the committee has been appointed, calls for any initiatory steps looking to impeachment or not, it will certainly be very competent and proper for the meeting to take action on that subject when again convened on the call of the President.

No Quorum.
 Judge Woodward, now a member of Congress from Pennsylvania, and formerly for many years Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of that State, expresses his opinion emphatically that the constitutional right to try the President does not exist in the Senate, as at present constituted, and with ten States of the Union excluded from a voice in its deliberations. In his speech in the House a few days since he said:

Mr. Speaker, so sure am I that the American people will respect this objection, that I will say, if I were the President's counsel, which I am not, I would advise him, if you prefer articles of impeachment, to demur both to your jurisdiction and that of the Senate, and to issue a proclamation giving you and all the world notice that while he held himself impeachable for his misdemeanors in office before the constitutional tribunal, he never would subject the office he holds in trust for the people to the irregular, unconstitutional, fragmentary bodies who proposed to strip him of it. Such a proclamation, with the army and navy in hand to sustain it, would meet with a popular response that would make an end of impeachment and impeachers.

This is the outspoken character of advice which the ablest men of nerve in the country are now beginning to give President Johnson. Being in the right is nothing, and argument having the force of moral demonstration is nothing in these days. But the people are with Andrew Johnson, and all that is needed is backbone to stand up to the people in defense of his and their constitutional rights. If he has but that, and chooses bravely to resist by all the means in his power the constitutional encroachment now attempted through his deposition, he will be sustained and triumphant. All the signs indicate that he commands the situation. We shall see whether he will maintain the vantage ground on which he stands. We verily believe that he will never be deposed without his own consent. And to give that, when there is no law before which he is bound to succumb, and when the Constitution, which he is bound irrevocably to support, forbids, will be to depart from his own expressed determination in one of his latest messages, and to sink unwet, unhonored and disgraced into a condition of dishonor worse than mere obscurity. We believe that with the aid of his counsel he will stand firm and rise grandly to a proud pre-eminence as the chief defender of the Constitution. We shall see.

Partisan Impeachment.
 The New York Times, which is the leading abolition journal of the country, for ability the equal and for elevation and dignity of character the superior of the Tribune, of the same city, speaks of the impeachment as a partisan move. The papers of the more conservative Republican class accord with the same view. The Times says:
 Reason, judgment or patriotism has nothing to do with the purpose now proclaimed. In its inception and in its exercise it is partisan warfare worked up to the point of frenzy and aggravated with a personal hate for which many who yesterday voted for impeachment will shortly be ashamed.
 "Let him be impeached," is the boast which might be safely set as presumptuous evidence of a purpose cherished by the Radicals to get the Presidency into their own hands, by FAIR MEANS OR FOUL.
 We look to the Senate, in conjunction with the Supreme Court, for deliverance from the clamor which now endangers the Constitution and the government.

CONGRESSIONAL.
 In the Senate, yesterday, by eleven o'clock, the ladies' gallery was packed by as brilliant an audience as appears upon full dress opera night.
 The Senators' seats are arranged as before, but in the open space in front of the President's chair are two long tables, each furnished with seven chairs. One of the tables is intended for the managers and the other for the counsel. Back of the Senator's seats, filling the entire lobby, are about two hundred chairs, intended for the accommodation of members of the House, the Judiciary and others entitled to be present on the floor. It is noticeable that not a single negro is to be seen in the galleries. Everything is conducted with perfect order and decorum.
 The bill to amend the judiciary act of 1878 came over from the House signed, and received the signature of the President pro tem.
 The Senate insisted on the amendment to the consular appropriation bill, and appointed a committee of conference.
 At one o'clock, the morning hour having expired, the Chief Justice took the chair, and the Sergeant-at-Arms made the proclamation in the usual form, and the Secretary read the journal of the last meeting of the Court.
 As a large number of Representatives, headed by the managers of the impeachment, were standing in file outside the door, a motion was made by Mr. Howard, that the Sergeant-at-Arms notify the House that the Senate is organized as a Court of Impeachment, and ready to proceed with the trial of Andrew Johnson immediately.

Soon after the managers and members of the House took the seats provided for them, and the Senators who had not done so took the oath.
 The return of the Sergeant-at-Arms from his service of the summons on the President was read, when, on motion of Johnson, the counsel of the President were notified of the commencement of the proceedings, and Messrs. Stanbery, Curtis and Nelson appeared and took their seats at the table, on the right of the Chief Justice, and opposite to the managers, who were seated on the left. Butler, the remaining manager, here came in, and shortly after another deputation from the House entered, headed by the Speaker, Washburn, of Illinois, and McPherson, the Clerk of the House, and ranged themselves behind the bar.
 Stanbery arose, and, addressing the Chief Justice, read the answer of the President, entering his appearance, and naming as his counsel, Messrs. Stanbery, Curtis, Nelson, Black and Everts, and asking a reasonable time for the preparation of his defense—the period of forty days, and citing various cases in which periods as long, in proportion to the magnitude of the case, had been granted.
 Bingham, in behalf of the managers, contended that the eighth rule provided that on the appearance of the President he was required to file his answer, and in case his answer was not filed, then the trial should proceed as on a plea of "not guilty." He claimed, therefore, that the trial should proceed forthwith.
 Curtis, in reply, referred to the cases of Judge Humphreys and others, and argued that the rule was susceptible of no such construction as was put on it by Bingham.
 Nelson followed, and enlarged upon the same views as his colleague.
 Stanbery expressed greater surprise than he had before felt at this claim put forward by the managers, and said that he was disposed to hurry through this momentous trial, as if it were a case before a police court. He argued from the working of the other rules that the appearance day was not to be the day for answering, and also the trial day. Also, that two of the President's counsel were not present, and that no opportunity had been offered for the preparation of a defense or the calling of witnesses. He said that in the worst days of the Star Chamber such an attempt to hurry through a trial had never been made. He spoke very warmly, saying there "seemed to have been a trap set for the President and his counsel."
 Butler asked to be heard in behalf of the managers, and asked why railroad speed should not be used in this trial. He contended that the rules and precedents of ordinary courts were not applicable to this trial. In ordinary trials no danger would result from delay, but in this case the necessity for prompt action was pressing. The respondent at the bar controlled, the power of the nation, and might, in any moment of passion, prejudice or make wrong use of it, for the injury and ruin of the country. The business of the War Department would stop until the result of this trial was reached. The pulse of the nation beats in perturbation while the trial goes on. He claimed that an early day should be fixed for the defendant's appearance, and then if he can show that he has not had time to prepare, grant him then further time. We, on the part of the House of Representatives, which we are here representing, ask that the rules adopted by the Senate for the government of this case may be enforced. It is for the Senate to say whether this rule shall be sustained as a rule to govern the case, or whether it shall be changed; but standing as a rule, as at this time, we ask its enforcement.
 "At the conclusion of his remarks, the Chief Justice said the motion would be argued for an hour, in accordance with the rules."
 Mr. Bingham rose, and said he had been greatly surprised at hearing the hasty words which had been dropped from the lips of his learned friend, Stanbery, and asserted that the only motive of the managers was to enforce the rule which the Senate had made, and prevent a dilatory line of defense.
 The Chief Justice was about to put the

question on Stanbery's motion, when Mr. Edmunds offered an order that April the first be the day appointed for the filing of the President's answer, and that within three days thereafter the managers' replication be filed, and on the 6th day of April the trial proceed.
 On motion, at two o'clock the Senate retired for consultation, and at 4:10 returned to their Chamber, and the Court reassembled, when the Chief Justice announced that the motion under consideration had been overruled, and an order was entered that the President be required to file his answer on the 23d of March.
 Bingham offered an order that on the filing of an application by the managers the trial shall proceed therewith.
 The Chief Justice submitted the order to the Senate, and on the adoption of the question the yeas and nays were taken, resulting—yeas, 23; nays, 26. So the order was denied.
 Wilson said he had come here expecting to murder political discussion, and under the impression that the forms of proceeding would be purely judicial in their character, but, like the honorable managers, he did not expect that they would be limited by the forms of ordinary tribunals. He thought liberality should be extended by this high court to an unusual degree, and contended that the application of the defendant was one deserving such treatment. He cited a rule of the Court of Tennessee, which provides for the postponement of a trial to another term, when the defendant has not had time to prepare his answer. He spoke of the great magnitude of the case, and argued the necessity of cautious deliberation, and the impropriety of railroad speed. He said the last two charges of the House of Representatives opened "Pandora's box," which would necessitate a full investigation of all the points of difference between Congress and the President, and would make the trial almost interminable.
 Conkling offered as an amendment, that unless cause for the delay be shown, the trial shall proceed immediately after the filing of the application.
 Bingham expressed the satisfaction of the managers with Conkling's amendment. He denied that the managers were desirous of indecent haste, but said they did wish to avoid delay in this important matter. The people demand that there should be no delay in the trial of the most flagrant betrayer of trust that the world had ever seen.
 The question was put on Conkling's amendment, and resulted—yeas 40, nays 10; and the order, as amended, was then adopted without division. At 5:15 the Court adjourned until the 23d inst.

The House resolved itself into committee of the whole, formally proceeded to the Senate chamber, returned and adjourned to the 23d inst.
Late from Washington.
 (Special to the Louisville Courier.)
 WASHINGTON, March 12.—The resignation of Stanbery, which was anticipated in this correspondence some days ago, was accepted by the President to-day. Every member of the Cabinet and the President was opposed to his resignation and held he could with perfect propriety defend the President before the Senate and continue his position. Stanbery said it would impose a feeling of embarrassment on him, and his individual sense of delicacy and honor compelled him to resign. He will now assume charge of the President's defense.
 Gen. Logan, as a prelude to taking Johnson's scalp to-day, in the House alluded to himself as one John Logan, Big Injun me.
 Hon. O. H. Browning takes charge of the Attorney General's office temporarily. The vacancy will not be filled at present.
 The Chronicle to-day admits that the Supreme Court will decide the reconstruction acts unconstitutional, and adds: "The decree of the Supreme Court possesses no more value than the resolution of a town meeting. I propose to offset it with the New Hampshire election, which possesses the value of being a higher power, even than the Supreme Court with its political majority of one or two old men." Speaker Colfax and other Radicals have declared repeatedly that Congress will not permit any body to overrule the laws passed by that body.
 It is believed the decision in the McCord case will be only partial; only declaring the military commission as unconstitutional.
 Col. Cooper, though rejected by the Senate more than a month ago, is still acting as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and yesterday made a great stir in the Grand Army of the Republic, for this district, by removing its chief officer from his position in the department.
 The antecedent reconstruction bill became a law to-day, the time for its return by the President having expired. Mr. Johnson did not think it expedient to interpose a veto, as it would have been futile and regarded merely as factious opposition.
 The new tax bill proposes to raise \$155,000,000, and about one-third of it from distilled spirits.
 The Dignity of the Impeachment Case.
 It is not altogether clear yet whether the Congress will impeach the President, or the President impeach the Congress; or both, indeed. According to present appearances it will be just about nip and tuck between them. The brilliant array of counsel retained by the President are not likely to come before the Senate in any very apologetic, deprecatory, or how-leave-it-be attitude. All of them, doubtless, believe the President to be guiltless of any high crimes or misdemeanors in the constitutional sense of these terms. All of them are thoroughly versed in constitutional law and political history.
 There is no doubt that counsel on both sides will first enough to say. It must be borne in mind that the strict rules of legal trial do not apply in impeachment trials. New testimony can be brought in at any time. Special pleading is allowable. The offense charged is malfeasance in office, not technical crime. Hence a wide verge must be allowed to counsel, wise and popular court, consisting of fifty or sixty judges. The prosecutors are the representatives of the majesty of the people. Counsel accordingly cannot be tied down to petty technicalities, but must have a free range over the whole field. Just think of it. Somebody will get impeached badly. There is little doubt about that.—Springfield Republican.

BY TELEGRAPH.
 Latest to Noon To-Day.
From England and Mexico
Parliamentary Proceedings
Georgia Democratic Convention
NEW YORK.
Gold and Cotton Reports.
 (Special to the Pacific Leader.)
 NEW YORK, March 14, 12 m.—Gold opened at 139½; at 11 a. m. it was at 139, and is now at 139.
 The demand for cotton is fair and prices are firm.
 Exchange is steady.
HAVANA.
 HAVANA, March 14.—Special Yucatan dates of the 6th state that all political prisoners had been liberated, and a safe conduct promised those who were hid away from their homes. A number of assassinations had taken place, the victims being soldiers. Some duels had also been fought between officers and young Yucatan.
 The Indians of the South had defeated those of the East, at Chua, near Santa Cruz, where the insurrectionists have their headquarters.

FOREIGN.
 LONDON, March 14, midnight.—In the House of Commons to-night a motion was made requesting the Government to furnish the papers in the blockade-running Springfield case.
 The Lord Mayor explained that the imprisonment of Mr. Johnson, an Orange Secretary in Ireland, was caused by his refusing to apologize for heading an illegal procession.
 In a Committee of the Whole on the state of Ireland, Mr. Fortescue said that reform in Ireland was possible without disturbing the land tenure, but held that church reform needed frank dealing.
 Mr. Keona thought that the new University plan was the governmental pledge of future equality of religious sects in Ireland.
 Mr. O'Donoghue, member of Tralee, said that disaffection among the Irish was widespread and had reached all classes, and paralyzing trade. The Church and land questions were leading causes of discontent; but the principal cause was the refusal of independence in legislation. The first remedies should be to deprive the Irish Church establishment of its endowments, and grant to tenants leases of not less duration than thirty-one years. Hamilton charged O'Donoghue with being an organizer of mock funerals in honor of assassins. John Bright said that the evil of absenteeism and the injustice of the church establishment were not the only faults. Tenants require proprietary rights. The scheme proposing that the Government advance money for their relief was impracticable, as the ownership of soil could only make the land the people. The proposition made by the Ministers for the creation of a great savings bank was inadequate. The plan of Lord Russell for the settlement of the church question came too late. He said endowments must be withdrawn from all religious sects to make a loyal and moral people. Stafford Northcote immediately followed with a very lengthy speech in defense of the Government. Without taking action, the House adjourned.
 LIVERPOOL, March 13.—Cotton, firm; estimated sales, 10,000 bales; uplands, 10½; Orleans, 10½.

GEORGIA.
 MACON, GA., March 14.—The Democratic State Central Committee have adjourned. The following were chosen delegates at large to the National Convention: Gen. John B. Gordon, Absalom H. Chappell, B. H. Hill, Henry T. Fitch. The committee recommend a District Convention on the 31st of March, to nominate candidates to Congress and delegates to the National Convention.
 The Committee adopted resolutions animadverting upon the unconstitutional acts of Congress and its effort to establish negro supremacy in the South, but provides against such a contingency as befell Alabama. They urge Democrats to vote at the April election, and recommend Augustus Reese as a candidate for Governor.

NEW YORK.
 New York, March 14.—Eight million dollars worth of the Erie Railroad company's property has been transferred to Jersey City.

PITTSBURG.
 PITTSBURG, March 14.—The river is rising, with 17½ feet in the channel. Weather clear. Thermometer, 42°.
Two Questions.
 Two important questions will be raised should the President answer the summons of the Senate as a Court of Impeachment. One involves the constitutionality and jurisdiction of the ten Southern States are excluded, and one from Maryland, and this without reason or law. In the view of several able constitutional lawyers, this point is well taken, and we trust it will be presented and enforced. If the President is to be tried, let him have a constitutional court.
 The second point refers to the articles of impeachment. These proceed upon the assumption that Stanton was removed and Thomas put in his place. Not so. Stanton was removed and Grant put in. By treachery of Grant and stealth of the former, he got into the war office, and sticks there even now. The indictment must fail for lack of proof. Let us not only have a legal court, but new articles of impeachment consistent with the facts.—Springfield Republican.

Tennessee Legislature.
 In the Senate the nominations of the McMinnville Enterprise and the Chattanooga Republican were confirmed as organs for legal publications.
 An act authorizing the filing of a bill to increase the sale of the Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville railroad passed a third reading.
 House bill entitled an act to amend the common school law, giving the Superintendent \$2400, and a clerk at the salary of \$1200 annually, was passed.
 The joint resolution declaring that no more bonds of the State shall be issued for works of internal improvement was adopted.
 The bill to protect the laboring classes of the State was passed. Also a bill to authorize County Claims Commissioners to administer oaths was passed.
 The following bills passed a third reading:
 To secure to the laborer his just reward for work and labor done.
 A number of private and local bills.
 A bill to amend the registration laws of this State.
 To amend the laws of divorce.
 To establish a Board of Commissioners for the county of Davidson.
 An amendment, reducing the number of Commissioners from five to three, to be appointed by the Governor till the next general election, was laid on the table.
 A motion to strike out \$2000 and insert \$1000 was lost, and the bill passed.
 Senate bill for the relief of T. McKinley, and other registers of voters, passed first reading.

AMUSEMENTS.
NEW MEMPHIS THEATER.
 Lessee and Manager, W. C. THOMPSON.
 Stage Manager, G. W. WALDRON.
 Treasurer, C. D. STEINWELL.
BENEFIT AND LAST APPEARANCE OF MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON.
 Saturday Evening, March 14, 1868.
 Last performance of the thrilling drama of **RIP VAN WINKLE; OR, THE SKIRMISH OF TWENTY YEARS.** Rip Van Winkle, Mr. Joe Jefferson.
Prices of Admission: Dress Circle and Parquet, \$1; Orchestra Chairs, \$1.50; Family Circle, 50c; Gallery, 25c.
 Doors open at a quarter past seven; curtain rises at quarter to eight.
 Seats can be secured six days in advance.
Grand Festival,
 AT THE
Memphis Club Hall.
 Corner Second and Union streets.
ON ST. PATRICK'S NIGHT, TICKETS ONE DOLLAR. Proceeds to be devoted to the Building Fund of
ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.
GRAND VOCAL
 AND
Instrumental Concert,
 For the benefit of the
Congregation Children of Israel
 AT THE
MEMPHIS CLUB HALL,
 —OR—
Wednesday, March 18th, 1868, at 8 o'clock p. m.
TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.
VARIETIES THEATER,
 Cor. Main and Washington streets.
CHAS. H. H. BROOM, Lessee and Proprietor.
 Doors open at 6½ o'clock; Performance to commence at 7½ o'clock.
MORE NEW STARS!
 Miss BEATRICE KENT, the Great American Cantatrice.
 Miss BELLE WHITNEY, the Active Girl.
 Miss BELLE DEFOREST, Vocalist and Dancer.
 All the old Favorites—The GILMORE SISTERS, Misses D'YVER, WHEELER and CONWELL.
 CHARLEY HOWARD, JOE CHILDS, TONY BENYON, CHAS. H. BROOM and MASTER MANNING.
 Admission, 50 cents; Private Boxes, \$5.00.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS
NOTICE!
 AT THE APRIL TERM NEXT, 1868, OF THE County Court of Shelby county, Tennessee, I will apply for Letters of Administration upon the estate of George E. Swan, deceased, R. S. FARHAM, March 1, 1868.
WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER and ironer—white person preferred. Must come recommended. Apply at 39 Front street—up stairs.
SEE HERE! SEE HERE!
 AT NO. 368½ SECOND STREET YOU ARE sure to get an excellent share, at 15c; Hair Cutting, 5c; Shampooing, 25c.
 Remember this place, where the best work is executed, No. 368½ Second Street, between Madison and Monroe streets.
 THODORE SCHONFELD.

REEVES' AMBROSIA
FOR THE HAIR.
IMPROVED!
 It is an elegant Dressing for the Hair.
 It causes the Hair to Curl beautifully.
 It keeps the Scalp Clean and Healthy.
 It invigorates the Roots of the Hair.
 It forces the Hair and Beard to grow luxuriantly.
 It immediately stops Hair Falling Out.
 It keeps the Hair from Changing Color from Age.
 It restores Gray Hair to its Original Color.
 It brings out Hair on heads that have been bald for years.
 It is composed entirely of simple and purely vegetable substances.
 It has received over six thousand voluntary testimonials of its excellence, many of which are from Physicians in high standing.
 It is sold in half-penny bottles (the name blown in the glass), by Druggists and dealers in Fancy Goods everywhere, at One Dollar per Bottle.
 Wholesale by Deans Barnes & Co., F. C. Wells & Co., Schieffelin & Co., New York.
 No. 268 Main Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS
BOOKS.
H. WADE & CO.,
 268 MAIN STREET, MEMPHIS,
 Wholesale and Retail Dealers
Books and Stationery
 A LARGE WELL-SELECTED STOCK
 of School, Law, Medical, Theological and Sabbath School Books, at prices to suit the times. Also a large stock of Blank Books this side of New York.
 COUNTRY MERCHANTS will do well to procure goods before buying elsewhere.
 We buy and sell for CASH, consequently sell LOW.
 H. WADE & CO.,
 268 Main Street.

Just Received
 AND
FOR SALE LOW.
 50 bxs Choice Messina Oranges and Lemons;
 200 bbls Penebblow and Pinkey Potatoes;
 10 bbls Kraits;
 30 bbls Dried Apples, Peaches and Prunes;
 50 bbls Corn Meal and Hominy;
 100 lbs Choice Sugar-cured Hams and Breakfast Bacon; PRINCE AND CHERRY EST stock of BLANK BOOKS this side of New York.
 COUNTRY MERCHANTS will do well to procure goods before buying elsewhere.
 We buy and sell for CASH, consequently sell LOW.
 H. WADE & CO.,
 268 Main Street.

DR. RUSSELL'S
PRIVATE MEDICAL DISPENSARY,
 (Established in 1859.)
THE ONLY RELIABLE PLACE
 FOR THE CURE OF
Private Diseases.
 DR. RUSSELL, No. 42 NORTH COURT street, north side of Court Square, Memphis, Tennessee, has been recognized by all parties interested, as by far the
MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN
 in the treatment of Private or Secret Diseases. Quack Remedies and permanent cures guaranteed in every case, male or female. Recent cases of GONORRHEA and SYPHILIS cured. Power restored, without the use of Mercury, change of diet, or hindrance from business. SECONDARY SYPHILIS, the last vestige eradicated, without the use of Mercury. Involuntary Loss of Semen stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency or Spermatorrhea in a few days, without the use of a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhoea of long standing, when all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment.
 Victims of SELF-ABUSE and excessive Venery, and those who have contracted PHTHISIS cured. Power restored, without the use of any Physical and Mental Power, speedily and permanently cured.
 All the old ailments, such as Gonorrhoea, Chronic Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cold, Paralysis, Dropsy, etc., treated by the aid of Electro-Magnetism.
 DR. RUSSELL'S VENEREAL PREVENTIVE.
 OFFICE HOURS—From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

CORNS.
 DR. M. MENELL, FROM THE ROYAL Academy, Medicine, of Rome, would respectfully inform the citizens of Memphis, that he is prepared to treat Corns, Bunions, Club Feet, and all the various ailments of the feet, and the operations are performed without pain, and warranted to give satisfaction.
 Dr. Menell also treats Rheumatism, and by the aid of the Magneto Electric Machine and the most delicate female or child can be treated, in a never-failing, limiment which he prepares, he cures all of the ailments, even in the most obstinate cases.
 To those afflicted I would say, give me a call and I will do you good, as I have thousands before.
 Dr. M. Menell is in his rooms, at PETER TOWN, corner of 2d St. & Poplar street, corner of Second.
368. 368.
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