

PUBLIC DIRECTORY.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE INSERTED IN this Column at 75 cents a line per month. A. RATA, R. F. DEALER IN FRUITS, AC. Cor. Third and Jefferson Sts. 622-1m

PUBLIC LEDGER

VOL. II. MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 7, 1866. NO. 3.



THE LEDGER

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 7, 1866. NO. 3.

PUBLIC DIRECTORY.

TRUST DEEDS FOR SALE LOW AT THIS OFFICE. TRUDEAU, F. X. DEALER IN WATCHES, Jewelry, etc. 7 Madison street. 622-1m

PUBLIC LEDGER.

EVERY AFTERNOON, EXCEPT SUNDAY. PUBLISHED Under the firm style of William A. and Edwin Whitmore.

WHITMORE BROTHERS.

No. 13 Madison Street. THE PUBLIC LEDGER will be sent to City Subscribers by faithful carriers at TEN CENTS per week, payable weekly to the carrier.

RATES OF ADVERTISING. First Insertion... 10 cents per line. Subsequent insertions... 5 cents per line. For One Week... 30 cents per line.

BY TELEGRAPH FROM ALL POINTS.

The Midnight Dispatches.

New Orleans, March 6.—Cotton dull and unsettled. Sales to-day, 700 bales; for the past three days, 3100 bales. Receipts to-day, 690 bales, and for the past three days, 8662 bales, against 5871 bales for the three preceding days.

Louisville, March 6.—Leaf tobacco more active at the decline—sales to-day 163 hds; flour, superfine, 25; extra, \$8; family, \$9 75; corn, 60@63c; oats, 48c; pork, \$28; bacon, shoulders, 14c; clear sides, 18c; sugar cured hams, 23c; hogs, 12; whiskey, \$2 25.

St. Louis, March 6.—Cotton declined 1c, sales to-day at 37c; flour has declined 2c on low grades; single extra, \$7 50@7 90; double extra, 9c; wheat, \$1 85@2 40; corn, 56@64c; oats, 43@46c; lard, 17@19c; pork, 27c.

Cincinnati, March 6.—Business is almost suspended, and there is no demand for any articles, as the buyers and sellers are awaiting the future course of the gold market, and prices are unchanged.

Washington, March 6.—The Senate bill granting lands to aid in constructing telegraph lines from the States of Arkansas and Missouri to the Pacific coast, was read in the House and referred to the Committee on the Pacific railroad.

The Military Academy bill was brought up. Mr. Schenck proposed the following amendment: "That no part of the money appropriated by this or any other act, shall be applied to the pay or sustenance of any Cadet from any State declared to be in rebellion against the Government of the United States, appointed after January 1st, 1866, until such State shall have resumed its original relations, under the act or resolutions of Congress."

The amendments were adopted and the bill passed. New York, March 6.—Col. Bowen, Adjutant General on Grant's staff, was instantly killed here to-day in attempting to get on the cars as they were starting.

A Washington special says the Committee on Ways and Means are discussing a bill intended to take the place of the reciprocity treaty.

Cotton dull at 43@44c; flour has declined 10c; coffee steady, Rio 20c; sugar quiet, 11c for Porto Rico and 12c for Mascovado; Molasses quiet; mess pork \$27 35; money easy at 6 per cent; sterling 81; gold 33c; Government stocks steady; freights to Liverpool dull; stocks strong.

In the case of Beor against Weed, the Judge decided to discharge the injunction restraining Thurlow Weed from disposing of certain telegraph stock.

The belief is general among the best informed members of the bar of the Supreme Court, that the trial of civilians by the military commissions, will be pronounced unconstitutional, in the test case now being argued.

In the United States District Court the jury found a verdict in favor of the Government in the case of the Government vs. Coymora & Moore. The defendants (in 1863) exchanged cargoes with the Confederates for 167 bales of cotton at Brownsville, and brought the same here. The cotton was seized, and by the decision to-day, condemned.

Washington, March 6.—The House went into a Committee of the Whole to-day on the bill regulating trade with the British Provinces. A long discussion by several members ensued, with no definite conclusion. In the Senate, after considerable discussion, they passed a joint resolution giving to the State of Western Virginia the counties of Berkeley and Jefferson.

Foot's History. It has already been announced that H. S. Foote has just published a "History of the Rebellion." We find a review of it in Harper's Magazine for March, from which we glean the following:

He has here written a work upon the "Causes, Course and Consequences of the late Civil War in the United States;" reviewing the exciting topics of the last two-score years, all of which he saw and a part of which he was. It is pleasant to see that to him years ago brought the philosophic mind. He speaks fairly and justly not merely of Webster and Clay, but of John Quincy Adams and Seward.

If there are traces of old animosities, they are to be found mainly in the passages which relate to Benton, Abraham Lincoln now appears to Mr. Foote as "the most humane, moderate and eloquent of men;" and Andrew Johnson is "his firm-nerved, sagacious and energetic successor," who, "if he perseveres to the end in the execution of his admirable scheme of reconstruction, will be recognized as the restorer of his country's liberties, and the renovator of its glories."

The secondary title of Mr. Foote's book is "Sevilla and Charybdis." Sevilla is Abolition, the rock, and Charybdis is Secession, the whirlpool, the passage between which involves sore peril to our Ship of State; and so he lifts up the old warning cry: "Eripite, socii—" "Pull off, my friends," though, as he afterward affirms, the rock has been safely passed and nobody hurt thereby; while he and others have been sucked into the whirlpool and yet they have somehow managed to get satiated on dry land, a little damaged perhaps by their rough experience. How it happened that Mr. Foote got sucked into the whirlpool of secession is rather hinted than told. His course, he says, was governed by motives "of a nature most peculiarly pressing, a good deal out of the ordinary routine of civic duty, anomalous and eccentric."

Jefferson Davis is "the unfortunate victim of dark and dangerous heresies, for which he is by no means primarily responsible;" a victim, likewise, of "intriguing machinations of cunning and unscrupulous managers, whose true character he had never penetrated;" and the dupe "of adulation and of false promises from abroad, which might, perhaps, have deceived men far more sagacious than himself." His Cabinet consisted of "a large proportion of incompetent public functionaries," with some who were mere names, and for instance, Judah P. Benjamin, who, "in his inability to meet the military exigencies which he had been encountering, as well as the more serious ones in prospect, was subject to other objections as the incumbent of a high Cabinet position, of the greatest and most vital character. His reputation for integrity had never been good, and of late years it had become deeply tarnished by his known participation in schemes of notorious corruption, both in the State and in Washington city."

Once Mr. Foote was present at a dinner party where were present many of the prominent men of the Confederacy, including Gen. Jo. Johnston. There, says Mr. Foote, Mr. Benjamin's gross acts of official misconduct becoming the topic of conversation, one of the company turned to General Johnston and inquired whether he thought it possible that Mr. Benjamin could succeed with Mr. Johnston as War Minister. To this inquiry, General Johnston, after a little pause, emphatically responded in the negative, in consequence of this, Benjamin left the Department of War, but was appointed by Davis Secretary of State, where, according to Mr. Foote, "he had it in his power, both abroad and at home, to perpetrate more barefaced acts of corruption and profligacy than any single individual has been known to commit in the same space of time in Christendom."

Postmaster-General, Mr. Watts, of Ala., and Postmaster-General, Regan, of Texas. Of the nine-tenets crazy Dr. Northrop, of whom the ex-Confederate General Jordan has written in this magazine, Mr. Foote gives a pen-and-ink portrait, which, much diminished, we reproduce. "His appearance was unprepossessing; his manners coarse, overbearing, and insulting; his temper austere and crabbed; he was utterly ignorant of the duties of the post assigned to him, and was not at all solicitous to make himself acquainted with them; the heartless tyranny practiced by this monster of iniquity in all the States of the South, in connection with the system of forcible impressment, has scarcely ever been equaled. Yet he was retained in the Commissary Department for four years in utter contempt of remonstrance, of complaint, and of direct and positive accusations of delinquency." Of notices, equally flattering, which Mr. Foote gives of sundry military officers, such as Hindman and Bragg, we have not space to speak. His book being evidence, Henry S. Foote, late Confederate member from Tennessee, is now as thorough a Union man as is Andrew Johnson, once Senator from that State while in the Union; later, military Governor thereof, when nominally insubordinate, and now President of the United States. In any case, this book of Mr. Foote, abounding, as it does, in anecdote and incident, furnishes a graphic inside view of the whirlpool of secession, as seen by one who has sounded its lowest depths.

Events in One Man's Life. A few weeks ago, a man named Joseph Crele died at Caledonia, Wisconsin, at the great age of one hundred and forty-one years. There appears to be no doubt of his age, for the record of his baptism is still extant on the register of an old French Catholic Church in what is now the city of Detroit. What a marvellous space in modern history is embraced in the life of this one man! The men who took part in our second war with Great Britain are now reckoned among our patriarchs; yet Joseph Crele was ninety years of age when Pakenham's veterans went down before Jackson's militia at New Orleans. His career goes back over nearly all the wars in North American history—beyond the Revolution, beyond the old French war, and even beyond many of the early Indian wars. He was an old man when the first President of the United States was inaugurated, fifty-one when Independence was declared, forty-four when Daniel Boone first ventured into the wilderness of Kentucky, thirty-four when Wolfe fell before Quebec, thirty at the time of Braddock's defeat, and he was a well-grown lad when Frederick the Great ascended the throne, and was seven years old when Washington was born. The career of this old man goes back to the first Hanoverian king of England, for he was born under the reign of George the First. When he first saw the light, Louis XIV. was on the throne of France, Peter I. of the Russians, Frederick William which supported Breckinridge in 1860, and denounced the war and the Union soldiers engaged in it, was destroyed by a party of soldiers. The proprietors, therefore, sued the city for damages to the amount of \$8,000. After many delays, the case came before the Supreme Judicial Court of the State. It was admitted by the defense that the city was responsible, but the statute on which this liability was based also provided that when the property destroyed was attacked in consequence of the improper conduct of the owner no relief could be had. The case turned on the question whether the avowed hostility to the Government by the Standard was an example of the "impropriety" alone referred to. The result was a disagreement of the jury.

Reasons Issued. The following statement shows the number of rations issued to refugees and freedmen, in the States herein mentioned, during the month of December last: North Carolina, refugees 28, freedmen 10,282; Virginia, refugees 685, Georgia, refugees 69, freedmen 12,407; South Carolina, refugees 76, freedmen 31,490; Alabama, refugees 1,330, freedmen 15,416; Mississippi, refugees 221, freedmen 15,416; Kentucky and Tennessee, freedmen 11,511; Arkansas and Missouri, refugees 645, freedmen 578; Texas, refugees 3, freedmen 16; District of Columbia, freedmen 473. Total number of refugees, 23,757; freedmen 36,629. Total number of rations issued—65,966 to refugees, and 479,768 to freedmen.

Aged Statesmen. The present law Lords are eight in number, and the majority of them are of a very advanced age. Lord Brougham is 87; Lord St. Leonards, 84; Lord Westbury, 83; the Lord Chancellor, 75; Lord Kingsdown, 72; Lord Chelmsford, 71; Lord Westbury, 65; Lord Romilly, 63. The united ages of these eight peers amount to six hundred years, giving an average of seventy-five to each.

INSURANCE.

48,000,000 DOLLARS OF PROPERTY DESTROYED BY FIRE, DURING THE YEAR 1865.

SHOULD SUGGEST THE NECESSITY OF good insurance to every man who desires to protect himself against the loss which follows in the wake of fire.

THE OLD PHOENIX OF Hartford.

8410,613 31 LOSSES ADJUSTED AND PAID during the year 1865, in a very marked and striking manner exhibits the solid, substantial, and faithful service rendered patrons by the Phoenix, as well as its ability to pass through seasons profic of confagurations, with honor and profit to those most interested.

8800,000 00 CASH INCOME, for the past year reveals the constant and steady progress of this popular corporation in the face of a bitter, vindictive, and illegitimate competition.

AN average annual cash dividend to stockholders of fourteen per cent, upon its capital stock, since its incorporation, portends a great success and stability of this eminent institution, the superior financial accuracy displayed in its investments, and the important truth that the management of the PHOENIX is in the hands of those who know how, successfully, to conduct.

FIRST-CLASS Fire Insurance Company.

Western Branch, No. 21 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

H. M. MAGILL, Gen'l Agent.

HERMAN FIELD, Resident Agent.

Office—No. 1 Madison Street, UP STAIRS.

Entrance on Front Street.

H. A. LITTLETON'S MEMPHIS FIRE, MARINE AND LIFE INSURANCE AGENCY,

4 Madison Street, MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

Etna Insurance Company, OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Capital and Assets \$3,700,000

Hartford Fire Insurance Co., OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Capital and Assets \$1,700,000

Mutual Benefit Life Ins. Co., OF NEW JERSEY.

Capital and Assets \$7,500,000

APPLICATIONS FOR INSURANCE A promptly attended to, and all losses adjusted at the Memphis Office without delay.

H. A. LITTLETON, Agent.

BANKING.

Memphis Insurance Comp'y Organized in 1844.

Office—No. 22 1-2 Madison St.

DIRECTORS: J. J. MURPHY, Pres. JOHN T. STRATTON, Secy. of Ins. Co.

J. E. CAMPBELL, J. M. GARR, T. A. NELSON, J. C. JOHNSON, S. O. T. A. NELSON & Co.

THIS INSTITUTION IS PREPARED TO receive Deposits, to buy and sell Exchange on all the principal commercial cities, and to make Collections on this city and all principal points in this section.

F. M. CASH, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

INSURE LINDSEY & VREDENBURGH

AGENTS FOR THE FOLLOWING FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES: Home Insurance Company OF NEW YORK.

CAPITAL - - - 3,705,508

Security Insurance Comp'y OF NEW YORK.

CAPITAL - - - \$1,602,700

PARTIES DESIRING INSURANCE earlier Fire, Marine or Hull, would do well to call upon

LINDSEY & VREDENBURGH Before effecting Insurance elsewhere.

No. 9 Madison Street, Memphis, Tenn.

ACCIDENTS!

THE ORIGINAL Travelers Insurance Co., HARTFORD, CONN.

ALL KINDS OF ACCIDENTS, Whether they occur in traveling, or in hunting, fishing, sailing, riding, skating, in the street, store, office, or while working in shops, mills, factories, or on the farm.

CASH ASSETS, Sept., 1865, - - \$552,371 43

THE TRAVELERS INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Conn., is the pioneer, oldest, and most successful of its kind, and has double the cash assets of any of its competitors; up to October 1st it had issued over 2,000 policies, and paid upwards of \$300,000 in losses.

It would have warmed your heart to be able to pay this woman. Tears filled her eyes for the husband she had lost, and with joy that little one would be cared for.

A Merchant Drowned. Mr. John B. Preston, a commission merchant of St. Louis, while on a visit to his father, at Lockport, Ill., started for the railroad station to meet some friends, on the evening of April 12th, but in crossing the street accidentally fell into a well. He was insured in the Travelers of Hartford for \$500, and the money was promptly paid to his family.

Killed by the Bite of an Insect. Mr. Peter Fischer, a German citizen of Peoria, Ill., on the 18th day of July went out hunting with a companion. While in the woods, Mr. F. was bitten on the back of the neck by a poisonous insect. He made his way home in great agony, and died in a few hours. He was insured in the Travelers of Hartford for \$300, and the money was promptly paid to his widow July 28th.

THE TRAVELERS INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Conn., is the pioneer, oldest, and most successful of its kind, and has double the cash assets of any of its competitors; up to October 1st it had issued over 2,000 policies, and paid upwards of \$300,000 in losses.

It would have warmed your heart to be able to pay this woman. Tears filled her eyes for the husband she had lost, and with joy that little one would be cared for.

A Merchant Drowned. Mr. John B. Preston, a commission merchant of St. Louis, while on a visit to his father, at Lockport, Ill., started for the railroad station to meet some friends, on the evening of April 12th, but in crossing the street accidentally fell into a well. He was insured in the Travelers of Hartford for \$500, and the money was promptly paid to his family.

Killed by the Bite of an Insect. Mr. Peter Fischer, a German citizen of Peoria, Ill., on the 18th day of July went out hunting with a companion. While in the woods, Mr. F. was bitten on the back of the neck by a poisonous insect. He made his way home in great agony, and died in a few hours. He was insured in the Travelers of Hartford for \$300, and the money was promptly paid to his widow July 28th.

INSURE IN THE TRAVELERS OF HARTFORD!

Herman Field, Agent, Office—No. 1 Madison Street, UP STAIRS.

Entrance on Front Street, MEMPHIS, TENN.

ROLANDO E. ARATA, CONFECTIONARY.

Dealer in GREEN AND DRY FRUIT, SARDINES, OYSTERS, Pickles, Cigars, Tobacco, &c., &c., Corner of Third and Jefferson Streets, Memphis, Tennessee.

Soda Water Fountains filled to order. 623-1m

THE EVANS ORIGINAL WORLD-RENOVED Gift Book Establishment, (Instituted by G. E. EVANS in 1843.)

It has out-lived all Competitors. ALL BOOKS SOLD AT PUBLISHERS' A retail price, and a beautiful and useful Present, worth from 25 cents to 100 dollars, given with each book.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE. Keep in mind that no agent will sell a book, unless he has a list of books in every department of literature, also instructions for the sale of the G. E. EVANS GIFT BOOK STORE, 623 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

F. M. CASH, Secretary.

BANKING.

TENNESSEE NATIONAL BANK. Designated Depository

FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Does a General Banking Business

Makes Collections in Southern States On favorable Terms.

MAIN STREET, Old stand of the Planters Bank

GEO. B. RUTTER, President. J. D. HUTCHINSON, Vice Pres't. WALTER S. MORGAN, Cashier.

MERCHANTS National Bank OF MEMPHIS.

No. 3 Jefferson Street.

Paid In Capital, - - \$250,000

Authorized Capital, \$1,000,000

DIRECTORS: Amos Woodruff, President Memphis and Ohio Railroad.

Capt. C. B. GUYER, R. HOGUE, U. S. Collector Internal Revenue. A. J. WHITE, A. J. White & Co.

JOHN L. FAYLER, of Taylor, McEwen, Duke & Co. THOS. E. SMITH, of Pitzer Miller & Co.

J. H. WAGNER, of J. H. Wagner & Co. H. A. PATER, Commission Merchant. HON. JOHN W. SMITH.

H. E. JONES, Insurance Agent. JAS. E. MERRITT, of Jas. E. Merriman & Co. W. H. O'BERRY, President. A. T. LACY, of Lacy & McBoe, Vice President. R. C. DANIEL, Cashier.

THIS BANK WILL BUY AND SELL EXCHANGE on all points, North and South, and deal in all kinds of State and United States Securities; and in addition to its ordinary Exchange and Deposit business, has opened a Savings Department.

In which deposits of one dollar, and greater sums will be received, and draw interest at the rate of four per cent, per annum, when the same remains three months or longer. 623-3m

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY

Successors to CAMERON & CARY, BANKERS.

No. 12 Jefferson St., MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

JOHN F. CAMERON, President. HENSON WALKER, Secretary.

Dealers in Gold, Silver & Uncurrent Money

Buy and Sell Exchange

NEW YORK, CINCINNATI, St. Louis and New Orleans.

Pays interest at the rate of 6 per cent, per annum on deposits remaining three months or more. Receipts from twenty-five cents and upwards.

Superior inducements offered to laboring classes, as special attention will be paid to this class of depositors. 623-2m

GAYOSO SAVINGS INSTITUTION

Memphis, Tennessee. Banking House—19 Madison Street.

THIS INSTITUTION, ORGANIZED IN 1850, continues to transact a general Exchange and Banking Business

Will receive Deposits, and Buy and Sell Foreign and Domestic Exchange.

Gold, Silver and Uncurrent Money.

Sells Exchange in Same to suit purchasers, on London and all the leading cities of the United States, and will make collections on all accessible places in the South and West.

JOHN C. LANIER, Pres't. E. M. AVERY, Cashier. 627-3m

Change of Co-Partnership.

HAVING ASSOCIATED WITH US MR. Jan. G. Ogden, Cashier of the First National Bank at Nashville, the style firm, from this date, for our banking and Brokerage business will be Ogden, Tobey & Co., and for our Cotton Package and Commission business, will be Griffing, Tobey & Co.

GRIFFING & TOBEY, Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 8, 1866.

J. G. OGDEN, S. H. TOBEY, J. C. GRIFFING

OGDEN, TOBEY & CO., BANKERS & BROKERS

Dealers in Gold, Silver, Exchange AND UNCURRENT MONEY.

No. 16 Jefferson st., Bet. Front and Main, MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

THE EVANS ORIGINAL WORLD-RENOVED Gift Book Establishment, (Instituted by G. E. EVANS in 1843.)

It has out-lived all Competitors. ALL BOOKS SOLD AT PUBLISHERS' A retail price, and a beautiful and useful Present, worth from 25 cents to 100 dollars, given with each book.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE. Keep in mind that no agent will sell a book, unless he has a list of books in every department of literature, also instructions for the sale of the G. E. EVANS GIFT BOOK STORE, 623 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.