THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY BENJAMIN F. DILL. MEMPHIS, TENN., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1865. VOLUME XVI.—NUMBER 27.

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

PUBLISHED DAILY & WEEKLY

—BY—

BENJAMIN F. DILL.

To whom all Letters should be Addressed.

PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily (in advance) per annum : : : : : $16 00
" " six months : : : : : 8 00
" " three months : : : : : 4 00
To carriers and news-dealers, per copy : : 5 c
Weekly, per annum in advance : : : : : 5 00
☞ No subscription entered upon and mail books for a less time than one month.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square one insertion : : : : : : $1 00
" " each additional insertion : : : 50
" " two weeks : : : : : : 6 00
" " one month : : : : : : 8 00
☞ All advertisements commenced time after the first insertion.
☞ All advertisements in the Special Notice column will be charged 25 cents per line.
☞ Marriage and death notices published as other advertisements.
☞ All advertisements not marked for a specified time will be discontinued at the end of ten weeks.
☞ All advertisements for the Appeal must be handed in at the Clerk's desk.
☞ *Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.*
☞ No advertisement will appear in the Weekly paper only, or at longer intervals than either of the papers, will be charged $1 per square for each and every insertion.

GOV. BROWNLOW AGAIN.

An Address to the "East Tennessee Loyalists"—The Legislature and Negro Testimony in the Courts—The Governor on Reconstruction—A Plea for Against the Rebels.

Gov. Brownlow has issued the following "Address to the East Tennessee Loyalists:"

TO THE EAST TENNESSEE LOYALISTS—*Fellow-Citizens*—In my message to the Legislature, the first week in October, I urged the importance of conferring upon the FREE PEOPLE of color the privilege of testifying in contested issues. I stated this fact; that no one was now afraid, a free-colored man may be deprived of his life in the presence of an hundred colored witnesses, whose lips are sealed in the courts. I urged that our judges and juries would be intelligent men, the exclusive judges of the weight of testimony, and as such, they would take into consideration the character of the witness, both for honor and intelligence. I had three reasons for recommending this measure, and these still satisfy my mind that I was right.

1. The thing is right in itself, and the clamor of victim, patriotism, humanity and religion, may give the cause of man this advantage.

2. It would do away in Tennessee the necessity for a "Freedmen's Bureau," a tribunal foreign to our Constitution and abominable laws; an unnecessary military, which must be presided over, in many instances, by inexperienced military men, who have no law knowledge, and but little if any judicial experience. I know them, as I know now, that the government having emancipated the slaves, it would protect them by Congressional legislation, and that the "Bureau" must be a temporary institution.

3. I felt confident that the passage of such a law would satisfy the colored people and the country, and that the indescriminate right of suffrage would not be exercised at all; whereas, if we should fail to concede to the negro the right to testify, Congress would grant it for us, and with it the right of suffrage.

A law to this effect has passed the Senate, but the chances are that it will be defeated in the House. If lost, it will be killed by the loyal votes of East Tennessee—the members correctly representing the sentiments of their constituents. This I know when I pressed the measure in my message; but I believe the honest patriotic people were mistaken as to their own best interests—I think so still, but time will show.

The rebels clamor for the right of testifying and voting, and Union men are ready to concede the right, on account of the color of their skin. One fact alone should settle the question as to the rebels—that is, for four years they did all they could to destroy the Government. For this they should not be allowed a voice in its affairs. One fact alone should settle the question as to the blacks—for four years they did all they could, by giving information and fighting, to save the Government. And, for their services, the part they took in the rebellion would give them the right to testify and vote. The voice of prejudice says, hold them back. The voice of reason and justice says, take suffrage from the enemies of the Government, and give it to its friends. If the States will not do this, Congress has the power, under the amended Constitution, to do it, and it will and ought to carry it out. As to the powers of the National Government, what shall be the relations between itself and those who have been in rebellion, remains a subject for future itself and those who have been in rebellion, remains a subject for future debate; but there is no time like the present in order to put down the rebellion, and save its own existence, so much is conceded by all who advocate reorganization on any plan, from the President's experiment down to the fire-eat secessionist, that there is no necessity for claiming more than is needed.

If, in restoring the government of the rebel States, the National Government may say that rebels who take a prescribed oath may vote; that others more guilty of treason shall not take this oath, and shall not vote; that it may make a law restoring suffrage. And if it can enact such a law, there can be no limitation on its exercise, under the amended Constitution. It can say that some who have the power may vote, and others may not; it can say that some black men may certify and vote, others shall do neither. Even rebels will acknowledge the correctness of the doctrine of Abraham Lincoln, that he has affirmed—"Every government ought to contain in itself the means of its own preservation." The same Federal theory stands above, and controls, the Abraham Lincoln axiom he declared that—"The paramount idea of the Constitution is to preserve the Union."

This theory is sound, and I hold that our entire Constitution is itself the means of its own preservation, and the means should be put forth by the men in authority. I, for one, deny that eleven States of this Union, and millions of its people, may remove the authority of the Government, and, by an appeal to arms, defy its power; and, on the failure in the trial of arms, resume the power they had so violently renounced, and hold and exercise it in defiance of the nation, which, whether in war or peace, or otherwise, do not possess absolute, unconditional sovereignty. The National Government can, and it does, make war and make peace. Without any political rights, existing under the Constitution, and subordinate to the sovereign power of the nation; permitted by it to exercise such functions as are pointed and—as such as the guardian of crime, the administration of justice, and to regulate municipal affairs, and for other purposes, having the power of taxation.

The National Government may govern the so-called States with or without the forms of State elections; it has the right to prescribe the qualifications of electors; and it may make suffrage limited or universal. The so-called States have no such rights until they come up to the requirements of the National Government. The revolted States have destroyed their separate governments. As communities of people, as States bounded by geographical lines, and having certain limits, the rebel States are the Union, and have never been out; not as governing powers, they are out; in the Union, if as such, in their efforts to overthrow the Union, they have themselves been destroyed. And the National Government is bound by every tie, political and sacred, to hold and control the rebel States in a manner that will secure the safety of the loyal people in those States, and of the whole nation. The Government cannot allow them to be destroyed by hostile enemies any more than by hostile armies, and if no alternative of the elective franchise under the Constitution becomes the means of enfranchising the Union, safety must be sought in the adoption of the maxim enunciated by Hamilton and Lincoln, already quoted.

In the Southern States the recent elections have shown that the men who had damaged the Union most received the most votes. The repudiation of the Federal debt and the payment of the rebel debt, are alike popular with men now engaged in reorganizing the Government of the Southern States. The restoration of slavery is hoped for, and it is looked to in the voting and conversation of the original rebels.

The National Government will hold the South by military power, as it ought to do, until the people have so far come to themselves, as to heartily repent of the guilt and spirit of the rebellion, and afford proof of their repentance. Every consideration affecting the interest of the country, and the happiness of generations yet unborn, requires that the rebels shall not be restored to power. And if we are hearty in anything, let it be in doing justice to the friends of the National Government. If we delay in anything, let it be in giving pardons to leading rebels, and power to the enemies of the National Government.

I have deemed it my duty to say this much by way of explanation to the loyalists of East Tennessee, and by way of letting them know what I propose upon the country by what I believe to be the necessary legislation of Congress. And in order to reach them I will publish this brief address in the Union papers of East Tennessee. I have no selfish objects in view. I have no purpose to run for any office after my term of service expires; and until then, if my life be spared, I shall do my duty, without looking to the effect of my acts upon my popularity.

W. G. BROWNLOW,
Governor of Tennessee.

November 30, 1865.

INTERESTING OLD DOCUMENT.

The Fredericksburg (Va.) *Ledger* contains the will of the mother of Washington, as written by herself, and recorded in the clerk's office of Spottsylvania county. We publish below this rare and curious document. The original is in the possession of Mr. J. J. Chew, of Fredericksburg:

In the name of God, Amen. I, Mary Washington, of Fredericksburg, in the county of Spottsylvania, being in good health, but calling to mind the uncertainty of this life, and willing to dispose of what remains of my worldly estate, do make and publish this, my last will, recommending my soul into the hands of my Creator, hoping for a remission of all my sins, through the merits and mediations of Jesus Christ, the Savior of mankind. I dispose of all my worldly estates as follows:

Imprimis—I give to my son, Gen. George Washington, all my lands on Accokeek Run, in the county of Stafford, and also my negro boy Georgs, to him and his heirs forever; also my best bed, bedstead, and Virginia cloth curtains, (the same that stands in my best room), my quilted blue-and-white quilt, and my best dressing glass.

Item—I give and devise to my son, Charles Washington, my negro man Tom, to him and his assigns forever.

Item—I give and bequeath to my daughter, Betty Lewis, my plaiden and bay horse.

Item—I give and devise to my daughter-in-law, Hannah Washington, my purple cloth cloak lined with skag.

Item—I give and devise to my grandson, Corbin Washington, my negro wench, old Bet, my riding chair, and two black horses, to him and his assigns forever.

Item—I give and devise to my grandson, Fielding Lewis, my negro man Frederick, to him and his assigns forever; also, eight silver table-spoons, half my crockery-ware, and the blue and white china, walnut book case, oval table, one bed-quilt, one pair of sheets, one pair of blankets, and one white cotton counterpane, two table cloths, six red leather chairs, half of my pewter, one-half of my iron kitchen furniture.

Item—I give and devise to my grandson, Lawrence Lewis, my negro wench Lydia, to him and his assigns forever.

Item—I give and devise to my granddaughter Betty Carter, my negro woman, little Bet, and her future increase, to her and her assigns forever; also, my largest looking-glass, my walnut writing-desk with drawers, a square dining-table, one bed, bedstead, and furniture, one blanket and pair of sheets, white Virginia cloth counterpane and purple curtains, my red and white tea-china, teaspoons, one dozen of knives and forks, crockery ware, and the remainder of my kitchen furniture.

Item—I give to my grandson, George Washington, my best bed dressing glass, one bedstead, and bedding, one table, one pair of sheets, one blanket and counterpane.

Item—I devise all my wearing apparel to be equally divided between my granddaughters, Betty Carter, Fanny Ball and Mily Washington; but should any daughter Betty Lewis fancy any one, two or three articles thereof, she is to have them before a division thereof.

Lastly—I nominate and appoint my said son, Gen. George Washington, executor of this my will, and as I owe few debts, I directed my executor to give no security, nor to appraise my estate; but desire the same may be allotted to my devisees with as little trouble and delay as may be, desiring their acceptance thereof as all the token I now have to give them of my love for them.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this twentieth day of May, seventeen hundred and eighty-eight.

(Seal.) MARY WASHINGTON.

Signed, sealed and published in our presence, and signed by us in the presence of the said Mary Washington, at her desire.

Witnesses: { JAMES MERCER, JOHN FERNEY ROUGH, JOHN FERNEY ROUGH.

IMPORTANT DECISION OF THE KENTUCKY COURT OF APPEALS.

COURT OF APPEALS, Sept. 28, 1865.

On the twenty-first inst., O. G. Tenney, of Mount Sterling, Ky., filed in this Court his affidavit, averring that, as a citizen of this State, he had, for ten consecutive years, immediately preceding the late rebellion, been a practising lawyer, practiced law in the courts of this Commonwealth, and had been admitted in the mean time as attorney in this Court; and that, having joined the Confederate army in the fall of that year, he continued to serve in it until the spring of the year eighteen hundred and eighty-five, took the amnesty oath prescribed by President Lincoln, and received a pardon, issued on the eighth of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, an official certificate of which accompanies the affidavit. And thereupon requesting a desire to remain in Kentucky and again practice law here, he submitted a motion to be permitted to resume his suspended privilege in this court.

On full consideration we do not feel authorized to withhold this privilege.

A conviction of treason would have subjected the applicant to the statutory disability of a former delinquent. But a confession of treason without conviction would not have that penal effect, and the amnesty oath, and the accepted Executive pardon, have relieved the applicant from all liability to conviction of treason, and so *fac* reinstated him in the *legal status* he previously occupied.

Nevertheless, the expatriation statute of Kentucky, which requires of the applicant to a citizen of Kentucky, and divest himself of the rights and privileges necessarily incident to citizenship, is inexorable. And these penal penalties could not be averted or remitted by the President's pardon. But neither any law nor usage of Kentucky requires a lawyer to be a citizen as an indispensable prerequisite to the privilege of practicing in any of her courts. And what the law dispenses with this Court will not presume to enact. So far, therefore, as the expatriation act denounces a forfeiture of the civil rights or privileges of citizens, it is not applicable to foreign privileges which are not peculiarly or exclusively incident to citizenship; and consequently the constitutional validity of that enactment is not involved in a judicial decision of the question now presented for our consideration. That question depends on the law of Kentucky, and the expatriation act presents no legal impediment to the privilege sought in this case. Nor can we decide that the imputed incivism or even immorality of rebellion against the National Government legally operates as a disqualification in the public law. Insurrection does not, per se, deprive the offender of any civil right, nor authorize his disfranchisement, further than is necessary for suppression and penal acts, and the positive law prescribes. The insurgent may be as capable, faithful and trustworthy in his professional sphere, as if he had never rebelled against the laws of his country. And we will not go beyond that circle to inquire into his personal merits or fitness for admittance to our bar. Beyond this, removals belongs to the Legislature. Not can we decide that his admitted conduct, foreign from his legal profession, will affect his competency or fidelity in the continued practice of its duties.

Wherefore, as the applicant appears to be free from any disqualification, legal or moral, we adjudge that he shall be permitted to practice as an attorney and counsellor in this Court.

From the St. Louis Republican.

SHORTENING THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

A resident of Memphis has addressed the Governor of Mississippi, recommending to his attention a scheme for shortening the Mississippi river. The proposition is to lessen the distance between Cairo and New Orleans three hundred miles, or to reduce it from one thousand and two hundred to nine hundred miles. The effect would be to increase the current one-fourth, or to give, for high water, a current of seven miles per hour instead of five, and for low water a current of five miles per hour instead of three. A part of this scheme is to dam up Red river near its junction with the Mississippi, so as to throw the waters which seek an outlet through Red river into the Atchafalaya and Berwick's bay. Not to damage the commerce of New Orleans an iron lock is to be placed in the dam so as to let boats into and out of the Mississippi through Red river. Another part of the plan contemplates that all the outlet, both natural and artificial, from near the mouth of Red river, on the west bank of the Mississippi river, to Pine Bluff, Ark., could be opened, made small, straight-ened, and their banks leveed, thus opening a system of drainage through a country embracing the best portion of Arkansas, at the same time, with these positive outlets, drawing large quantities of water from the Mississippi, never to return.

Of the practicability of the shortening scheme, observing river men and those whose business it is to solve questions in hydraulics are better judges than we are. Aside from this question it may occur to some minds that there is a previous one of more interest—that is, whether after all, looking at the interests of the whole Mississippi border, it would be wise, after the expenditure of two hundred millions of dollars, to make the Mississippi navigable, and, especially when the curtailed distance is purchased at the expense of such an increase in the velocity of the current as will retard the passage of boats ascending the stream, without a full compensation in the gain made by boats descending it.

☞ The cholera is decreasing in Constantinople.

A RATHER RICH JOKE.—A rather good joke, it appears, was played off on our grave and reverend Senators yesterday evening. A communication was received by the Senate, of which the following is the opening: "The undersigned, as a committee of ladies, acting in the name of a large number of loyal ladies of New Orleans, wish to present your honorable body with a United States flag," etc. The Senate received the communication, accepted the flag, and fixed an hour in the afternoon for its formal reception. Shortly after they repaired to the Hall of the House of Representatives for the purpose of electing a State Printer. That duty performed, they returned to their own chamber, and ordered, forthwith, that everything relating to the letter and the flag should be expunged from the journals of the Senate.

It is currently reported, and universally believed, that the "ladies" of the aforesaid flag committee, and those they represent, are "colored ladies." This may "account for the milk in the cocoa-nut." Who knows? Well, it is a funny affair all to-gether.—*N. O. Delta.*

DRUGGISTS.

W. R. McClelland,
(Late Ward & McClelland,)
Cor. Monroe and Second Sts.,
MEMPHIS, TENN.,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist,
DEALER IN
PATENT MEDICINES,
CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY,
Grass and Garden Seeds, etc.
nov15 3m

ESTABLISHED IN 1840.
Southern Wholesale Drug Warehouse.
S. Mansfield & Co.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
No. 36 & 38 Main Street,
MEMPHIS, TENN.,
IMPORTERS and dealers in Foreign and Domestic Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Seeds, Spices, Soaps, Perfumery, Brushes, Wines and Liquors, Patent Medicines, etc., etc. Everything warranted as represented and sold at the lowest prices. Orders executed on the old terms with the utmost fidelity and dispatch. Terms—Cash or city acceptance. nov5-3m

F. M. Jacobi & Co.'s
PRESCRIPTION
DRUG STORE,
No. 376 Front Street,
Four Doors North of Gayoso House.
MEMPHIS, TENNNESSEE.
This House will be Open Day and Night.
(nov5-3m)

WINDOW GLASS
—AND—
PAINTS.
500 Boxes French Window Glass
500 Boxes Pittburg " "
Consisting of all sizes, from 8x10 to 40x60.
White Lead, French Zinc,
Oils, Varnishes, Brushes,
And Painters' Material,
Just received and for sale by
WARD & LEGUERE,
245 Main Street,
Opposite Worsham House. nov5-1m

BOOTS AND SHOES.

A NEW SHOE HOUSE
FOR THE PEOPLE.
JOSEPH S. LEVETT,
AGENT FOR
Boot and Shoe Manufacturers.
IS NOW RECEIVING Large Supplies from the best Factories in America, of good Goods, adapted to the Wants of the City and Country Trade.
It is the object of this Agency to make Large Sales at Small Profits. After you look around call on your old friend the "Veritable JOE," of Batavia, at
280 (Stillman Block) Second St.,
Two Doors Below Fisher Miller's.
dc1-1m JOS. S. LEVETT.

M. App,
No. 360 Front Street—Branch House
No. 17 Jefferson St.
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Custom Made Boots & Shoes,
—OF—
Superior quality, at LOWER PRICES than any in the city.
☞ Call and see for yourselves.
nov5-3m

Webster & Co.,
BOOTS, SHOES & HATS.
The Best Goods and Lowest Prices. Custom Made Boots and Shoes constantly on hand.
57 1-2 Jefferson St., Bet. Second & Third.
nov21 1m

EDUCATIONAL.

THE BINGHAM SCHOOL,
Mebaneville, N. C.
The Next Session
Will Begin March 7th, 1866,
And Continue Forty Weeks.
IT IS the aim of the present Corps of instructors to maintain and extend the high reputation for morals, discipline and scholarship acquired by the school during more than sixty years of successful operation.
Address WM. BINGHAM,
dc6-1 jan1 Mebaneville, N. C.

Miss Mary E. Whaples,
Teacher of the
Cultivation of the Voice,
And English and Italian singing, Pupil of
Signor Carlo Bassini.
Address—Block & Co., 355 Main street, or MRS. LARKIN, Corner Third and Adams Sts.
nov16-1m

SELECT SCHOOL.
Prof. D. W. C. WILLIAMS.
A graduate of Mercer University, Georgia, and for several years Professor in Mississippi College, will open a School, at some convenient place, in the city of Memphis, on the first Monday in January, 1866. He will take only a limited number of pupils, and devote his undivided attention to their
Thorough Education.
Persons desiring to enter their children or wards, will please make *early application.* Call on Rev. A. B. Miller, at the First Baptist Church; Dr. P. S. Jones, No. 8 Madison street, or R. H. Mitchell, 272 Second street, for information.
dec-1m

Memphis Classical High School
For Boys and Girls.
Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Court St.
Opens Monday Next.
Gen. A. P. Stewart, Mathematics.
J. D. Stewart, English and Ancient Literature.
Mrs. J. D. Stewart, Primary Department, Painting, Embroidery, Wax Fruit and Flowers.
For terms apply at the Church. nov8-1m

UNION FEMALE COLLEGE
Oxford, Mississippi.
One of the Oldest in the State.
REV. C. H. BELL, M.A.,
President.
TERMS—Per session of twenty weeks, in specie, or its equivalent in currency:

In Collegiate Classes proper	$30 00
Board per month	12 00
Incidental Tax per session	2 00

Washing and Lights at reasonable rates.
French, Music and Painting, extra.
Principal building large, three stories, well finished, and situated in a beautiful grove.
Educational standard high, and instructions thorough. R. H. BURNEY,
nov8-1m(w) Pres't of the Board of Trustees.

☞ NOTICE.—In County Court of Shelby, State of Tennessee, at the December term next, I will apply for Administration on Dana sons on the estate of Newton Gill, deceased.
nov21-3t 1dec1 ANDREW J. KELLAR.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE BINGHAM SCHOOL,
Mebaneville, N. C.
The Next Session
Will Begin March 7th, 1866,
And Continue Forty Weeks.
IT IS the aim of the present Corps of instructors to maintain and extend the high reputation for morals, discipline and scholarship acquired by the school during more than sixty years of successful operation.
Address WM. BINGHAM,
dc6-1 jan1 Mebaneville, N. C.

Miss Mary E. Whaples,
Teacher of the
Cultivation of the Voice,
And English and Italian singing, Pupil of
Signor Carlo Bassini.
Address—Block & Co., 355 Main street, or MRS. LARKIN, Corner Third and Adams Sts.
nov16-1m

SELECT SCHOOL.
Prof. D. W. C. WILLIAMS.
A graduate of Mercer University, Georgia, and for several years Professor in Mississippi College, will open a School, at some convenient place, in the city of Memphis, on the first Monday in January, 1866. He will take only a limited number of pupils, and devote his undivided attention to their
Thorough Education.
Persons desiring to enter their children or wards, will please make *early application.* Call on Rev. A. B. Miller, at the First Baptist Church; Dr. P. S. Jones, No. 8 Madison street, or R. H. Mitchell, 272 Second street, for information.
dec-1m

Memphis Classical High School
For Boys and Girls.
Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Court St.
Opens Monday Next.
Gen. A. P. Stewart, Mathematics.
J. D. Stewart, English and Ancient Literature.
Mrs. J. D. Stewart, Primary Department, Painting, Embroidery, Wax Fruit and Flowers.
For terms apply at the Church. nov8-1m

UNION FEMALE COLLEGE
Oxford, Mississippi.
One of the Oldest in the State.
REV. C. H. BELL, M.A.,
President.
TERMS—Per session of twenty weeks, in specie, or its equivalent in currency:

In Collegiate Classes proper	$30 00
Board per month	12 00
Incidental Tax per session	2 00

Washing and Lights at reasonable rates.
French, Music and Painting, extra.
Principal building large, three stories, well finished, and situated in a beautiful grove.
Educational standard high, and instructions thorough. R. H. BURNEY,
nov8-1m(w) Pres't of the Board of Trustees.

☞ NOTICE.—In County Court of Shelby, State of Tennessee, at the December term next, I will apply for Administration on Dana sons on the estate of Newton Gill, deceased.
nov21-3t 1dec1 ANDREW J. KELLAR.

BROKERS.

M. C. CAYCE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS,
Commission Merchants.
GENERAL AGENTS AND
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.
JEFFERSON STREET, NO. 56.
Where we can be found in the same old Fix. Near the Post Office, a Central Stand.
We are always found at your Command.
Forty long Years in the Trade,
The last Twenty at the Art.
Sale, Stock of all kinds will receive our attention. And every other article you can mention.
Now, you remember we have lodged in the City Twenty long Years,
You can visit the Arcade without any Fears.
nov-8m.

W. P. Orne,
LAND AGENT,
No. 9 Post Office Building,
MEMPHIS, TENN.
☞ Refers to all the Old Settlers of North Mississippi.
☞ Business Solicited. dc5-3m

J. C. TREZEVANT, W. A. P. JONES,
Of Memphis. Formerly of Holly Springs.
R. R. TREZEVANT, of Memphis.
Trezevant, Jones & Co.,
REAL ESTATE AND LABOR BROKERS,
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.
THE results of the late civil war must produce a material change in the labor system of the portion of the Union. Most of our large plantations will grow up in weeds, it will be the inevitable labor of the free negro, and the interests of the owners will be greatly promoted by subdividing them into small farms, and selling or leasing alternate ones to industrious and thrifty immigrants who will soon seek homes among us. As the improvement of one farm will add to the value of another, the mutual benefits resulting from such plan are too evident to require argument.
The climate of this portion of the Mississippi Valley so much resembles that of the vine growing sections of France, that the culture of the grape will soon engage much of the attention of our people, and, to this end, we have the skillful labor of the industrious and frugal German, French, Swiss and other intelligent foreigners, who will soon seek homes in our genial latitude.
We have therefore thought we could serve the public as well as ourselves, in offering to act as brokers for the purchase, sale and lease of real estate, and for procuring good tenants and laborers for farms.
To this end, one of us will visit Chicago and New York, as soon as the present crop is gathered, and, if our services prove satisfactory, we will make permanent arrangements for a regular supply of Germans, Swiss, French and other foreigners as may be called upon to develope the resources of this portion of the Mississippi Valley. Our business will be opened to-morrow.
Unless the inducements we offer to lease will please sellers at once, giving State, County and neighborhood, quality of farms; line for from railroads or navigable streams; character of soil; water privileges; number of acres, cleared and woodland, and if leased or subdivided. These minutes to procure laborers will state the amount of money required. As we will soon be necessary outlay in advertising, North and south, we must request each party engaging our services to deposit $10, which will be deducted from final charges.
dec-1m J. T. TREZEVANT & CO.

GROCERIES.

GROCER, LIQUOR DEALER,
AND
CANDY MANUFACTURER,
ESTABLISHED 1852.
L. ROCCO,
Wholesale and Retail Grocer,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES,
CONFECTIONERIES,
Wines, Liquors, Tobacros, Segars, etc.,
Nos. 290 and 292 Second Street,
(Masonic Building.)
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.
BEG LEAVE TO INFORM MY FRIENDS and the Public generally, that I have on hand and am constantly receiving one of the largest stocks of goods in my line ever brought to this city, all Purchased for Cash, and am prepared to sell at lower figures than any house in the city. To close such buyers I can offer superior inducements. Call and examine my Stock and Prices, and become satisfied. My stock consists, in part, of the following articles:
A general assortment plain and fancy Candies,
Raisins, whole, half and quarter boxes,
Cream Nuts, Can Honey,
Almonds, Can Green Peas,
Filberts, Can Green Corn,
Figs, Can Mackerel,
Currants, Can Tomatoes,
Citron, Tomato Catsup,
Honey in Glass, Pepper Sauce,
Jellies in Glass, Sardines, ½ & ¼ bxs.,
Preserves in Glass, Pickles, qts. & pts.,
Brandy Peaches, Pickles, ½, ½, and gal. jars,
Brandy Cherries, Pickles, bbls. & ½ do.
Peaches in Glass, Sirup, bbls. & ½ do.,
Pineapples in Glass, Can Cheese,
Can Pineapples, Ref'd A Coffee do.,
Can Raspberries, Powdered Sugar,
Can Blackberries, Brown Sugar,
Can Strawberries, Sugar, all grades,
Pickled Oysters, Pickled Beets,
Cove Oysters, 1 & 2 Pickled Lobsters,
lb. cans, Salmon, 1 & 2 lb. cans
Celebrated FFFG Flour,
Confectionery, Starch,
Garrett's Snuff in bottles and packs,
Mackerel in bbls. & hlf. bbls., Nos. 1, 2 and 3,
Mackerel in kits, Nos. 1, 2, and 3,
200,000 Cigars, all grades,
Fine Cut Tobacco in foil, different Brands,
Fine Cut Tobacco in half bbls.,
May Apple Tobacco,
A large assortment of Tobacco, different brands,
Spices, all descriptions, ground & whole,
Buckets, Tubs, Brooms, Washboards, etc.,
Mustard in small and large pkgs.,
Playing Cards, Worcester Sauce,
Blacking, London Club Sauce,
Indigo, German Soap,
Cream Tartar, Palm Soap,
Nut Megs, Rio & Java Coffee,
Blueing,
50 bbls. Fine Old Bourbon Whisky,
20 bbls. Imitation Bourbon Whisky,
25 bbls. Orange Valley Whisky,
Fine Brandy, Claret in cs'ks & bots.
Sherry, Curaçoa,
Madeira, Alsynthe,
Port,
FIRE WORKS! FIRE WORKS!!
Just Received as large an assortment of Fire Works as was ever brought to this city, in part as follows:
500 boxes Fire Crackers,
1000 boxes Torpedoes,
A General Stock of
Rockets, Roman Candles,
SERPENTS, FIRE WHEELS, ETC.
All Goods
WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED
AND
Delivered Free of Charge
To All Parts of the City.
Constantly receiving
Eggs, Butter, Potatoes, Cheese, etc.
L. ROCCO.
Corner Madison and Second Streets,
Nos. 290 & 292.
nov19 1m

F. M. McLefresh,
WHOLESALE GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
294 FRONT STREET,
nov5-3m MEMPHIS, TENN.

T. Y. DOUGLASS. W. H. DONEGAN. W. F. MASTIN.
Douglass, Donegan & Co.,
GROCERS AND
Commission Merchants,
HUNTSVILLE, ALA.
BUY and sell Cotton and Country Produce on Commission.
Boston Fish House.
O'Neil & Co.,
Importers and dealers in all kinds of
PICKLED, DRY AND SMOKED FISH,
Also, English & American Salt,
No. 114 North Second Street, Between Locust and Vine,
nov5-1m ST. LOUIS.

A. VACCARO. M. MAGEVNEY, JR.
D. VACCARO. A. R. VACCARO.
A. Vaccaro & Co.,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Wines, Liquors, Segars, Etc.,
No. 4 Howard's Row,
nov5 3m MEMPHIS, TENN.

TRANSPORTATION.

MEMPHIS & OHIO R. R. CO.
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER AND GEN. SUPERINTENDENT, Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 2, 1865.
On and after Monday Dec. 4th, trains on this road will run as follows, daily except Sunday:
Freight Train.

Leaves—Memphis	7:00 A. M.
Arrives—Big Hatchie	11:40 A. M.
Leaves—do	1:00 P. M.
Arrives—Memphis	5:20 P. M.

Accommodation Train,
(Stopping at Flag Stations when Signaled.)

Leaves—Memphis	3:00 P. M.
Arrives—Big Hatchie	7:00 P. M.
Leaves—do	6:30 A. M.
Arrives—Memphis	10:15 A. M.

☞ Ticket Office and Depot, head of Main street.
SAM. R. JONES,
dec2-1m General Superintendent.

Commercial Express Company
HAVE perfected arrangements, and are now prepared to forward money, valuables and freight of every description to all parts of
Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana & Texas.
Special messengers dispatched regularly to
New Orleans and St. Louis.
For rates, etc., inquire at office, Jefferson St., under Commercial Hotel. E. WHITE, Sup't.
J. J. MCKEEVER, President.
dc1-1m

COTTON SHIPPERS
Take Notice.
—THE—
Bellefontaine Cotton Express Co.'s
Steamers,
TO EVANSVILLE & NEW ALBANY, IND.,
RAILROAD thence to
New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore,
Only One Change of Cars from the Ohio River to New York.
TIME GUARANTIED.
Reclamations will *Positively be Paid promptly when duly authenticated.*
MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 1st, 1865.
We call the attention of our old friends and cotton shippers generally to the above and solicit their shipments of cotton. We will spare no pains to forward your cotton when the road is clear. We believe that we can freight it in less time and at lower rates than any other line, and know with much less handling.
Our rules will always be found as low as any other reliable line. Our Steamboats shall be selected promptly, as soon as they can be properly authenticated.
GATES, WOOD & CO.,
dec3-1m Agents.

☞ NOTICE.—To shippers by the Mississippi and Ohio Railroad: No freight will be received by this Road, for shipment south, from to-day, Saturday, Nov. 25, until further notice. A. S. LIVERMORE,
nov18-1m. Gen'l Sup't.

COMMERCIAL EXPRESS CO.
Have perfected arrangements, and are now prepared to receive and forward
Money, Valuables, Packages, and Freight,
To all Stations on the
Mississippi Central Railroad,
The Southern Railroad,
N. O. J. & G. N. Railroad,
—AND—
To all Parts of Texas.
For rates, etc., inquire at the Office, South side of Jefferson street, under the Commercial Hotel.
J. J. McKEEVER, Prest.
E. WHITE, Superintendent.
nov17-1m

Mississippi and Tennessee
RAILROAD.
ROAD REOPENED.
All Rail to Grenada.
ONLY ONE CHANGE OF CARS.
On and after Monday, December 4th, 1865, trains will run as follows:
GOING SOUTH.
Leave Memphis at 7 A. M. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, arriving at Grenada at 3:30 P. M.
GOING NORTH.
Leave Grenada at 7 A. M. Sundays, Wednesdays and Fridays, arriving at Memphis at 3:30 P. M.
FARE REDUCED TO $9.
Merchants can be furnished with
Tariff of Reduced Rates of Freight
by calling at Superintendent's Office, corner of Main and Beal streets, up stairs, after Saturday, December 2nd.
Passengers by this route have
NO NIGHT CHANGES.
Omnibusses Leave the Office,
No. 22 Gayoso Street.
At 6:30 A. M., and will Call for Passengers in any part of the City.
A. S. LIVERMORE,
nov29 General Superintendent.

RALTIMORE & OHIO
RAILROAD COMPANY,
THE Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company will receive for Union or Merchandise through from Memphis to Liverpool, or to any of the Ports of Great Britain, Lowest Rates.
Their Line of Steamers is now in successful operation, the Military voyages having proved success beyond the sanguine hopes of the friends of the enterprise.
The Steamships constituting this Lines are of the Propeller order, each of which has been prepared for the Liverpool trade at great expense. The internal arrangements are of the most complete and comfortable character, the entire accommodations comprising Cabins with other Lines of Steamships crossing the ocean.
The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad having suffered severely during the war, and thereby having been deprived of her legitimate freight for the past four years, now solicits the return of her old friends and patrons of the South and West. The Road is now in first rate condition, being amply supplied with Rolling Stock, all arrangements being complete for forwarding Cotton or other freight with dispatch.
Shippers will find it to their interest to ship by this route, as lowest rates and short time are guaranteed.
Through Receipts given by
G. FALLS & CO.,
Agents B. & O. R. R
278 FRONT STREET.
Our last telegram from Baltimore & Ohio Railroad is dated 12th:—"Our route is in perfect order, and we forward any amount of cotton without delay," which will be good news to shippers, as the Cincinnati Commercial says, "it is the shortest and most reliable source that the Erie, New York Central, and Grand Trunk Roads are pretty thoroughly blocked up, with a fair prospect of a similar state of things on the Pennsylvania Road. How long the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad can stand the surplus pressure remains to be seen."
G. FALLS & CO.,
Agents Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.
MEMPHIS, Nov. 16, 1865. nov18-1m

Memphis and Charleston Railroad.
CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.
On and after WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant (the train on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad will run DAILY, as follows:
Eastward Trains.

Leave Memphis at	3:30 P. M.
Arrive at Grand Junction	7:20 P. M.
Arrive at Corinth	10:20 P. M.
Arrive at Tuscumbia	2:40 A. M.
Arrive at Stevenson	5:20 A. M.

Westward Trains.

Leave Stevenson	10:00 A. M.
Arrive at Tuscumbia	3:20 P. M.
Arrive at Corinth	1:24 A. M.
Arrive at Grand Junction	5:20 A. M.
Arrive at Memphis	9:40 A. M.

The Connection by this Route
IS COMPLETE.
ALL RAIL AND NO STAGING.
FARE LESS
Than by Any Other Route.
Trains on the Mississippi Central Railroad leave Grand Junction on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Trains on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad leave Corinth going North and South on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays—South at 1:30 A. M. and North at 5:30 A. M.
At Stevenson connections are made with the Nashville and Decatur Road for Nashville, Louisville, etc.
At Stevenson connections are made with trains on the East Tennessee and Georgia, and Western and Atlantic Railroads for all parts of Georgia, South and North Carolina, Virginia and the North.
For through tickets and further information, apply at the ticket office at the Depot in Memphis.
W. J. HOBB, Gen'l Sup't.
C. D. ANDERSON,
nov6 1m Gen'l Freight and Ticket Ag't.

FINE PLANTATION,
ABOVE OVERFLOW,
For Sale,
Situated in Tunica county, Miss., six miles from the river, in a fine neighborhood, between three hundred and fifty and four hundred acres in cultivation.
A Good Gin House, Press and Good Log Tabins.
There can be Bought with the Place:
Eight hundred bushels of Corn,
Two hundred and fifty head of Hogs,
Thirteen head of Cattle (five Milch Cows)