THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY BENJAMIN F. DILL. MEMPHIS, TENN., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1866. VOLUME XVI.—NUMBER 60.

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

PUBLISHED DAILY & WEEKLY

—BY—

BENJAMIN F. DILL.

To whom all Letters should be Addressed.

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RESOLUTIONS INDORSING THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY.

Mr. Voorhees called up the resolutions heretofore submitted by him, namely:

Resolved, That the message of the President of the United States, delivered at the opening of the present Congress is regarded by this body as an able, judicious and patriotic State paper.

Resolved, That the principles therein advocated for the restoration of the Union are the safest and most practicable that can now be applied to our disordered domestic affairs.

Resolved, That no State or number of States confederated together, can, in any manner, sever their connection with the Federal Union, except by a total subversion of our present system of government, and that the President in enunciating this doctrine in his late message, has but given his expression to the sentiments of all those who deny the right or power of a State to secede.

Resolved, That the President is entitled to the thanks of Congress and the country for the faithful, wise and successful efforts to restore civil government, law and order to the States whose citizens were lately in insurrection against the Federal authority; and we hereby pledge ourselves to aid, assist and uphold him in the policy which he has adopted to give harmony, peace and union to the country.

Remarks by Mr. Voorhees.

Mr. Voorhees said that, in introducing these resolutions, he did not intend to step in between the majority and the flesh pots; he had no eye to the public crib on which they had fed and fattened so long, nor upon unfathomable contracts, or anything that was theirs. They of the minority had lived without such nourishment; their patriotism, and would not bend the knee, that thrift might follow fawning. For his own part, in the future as in the past, he would pursue the course which he thought was the right, irrespective of rewards or perils. What were the issues declared by the President? Were they new, strange and sinister that they should be reviewed with indignation and alarm. They had been assailed by the veteran of the Republican party (Mr. Stevens) as if every word were filled with contagion and death. That gentleman had deliberately declared that the Southern States were destroyed by the rebellion, and remain destroyed to the present day; and now the House was asked to travel to prove all the President had done and begin anew. He himself should stand by the President's position as a cure against the blind empiricism, which first pronounces the patient dead and then gives nauseous medicine. He was in no sense the President's partisan. He had dreaded the issue which would be made if he obtained power. But since the day he took the oath of office he had held in him the magistrate, not the private citizen. He (Mr. Voorhees) never maintained that the Southern States had the right to secede. Many of the men of that opinion, while maintaining the same view, held that they possessed the right of revolution. To say that the Southern States are dead is to assert that the way to restore the Union is by utter failure. In every aspect was the theory of the majority fraught with death and disgrace to the Government.—With this he contrasted the course of the President, who when the temple of Janus was closed, extended the hand of friendship to the people of the Southern States to meet the demands of the people. He did so as others, view the conduct of the President as an usurpation of power. He found the Southern States without law, and in the performance of duty he used the best means to restore them to power. He hailed the appointment of Sharkey, Perry, Johnson and Parsons as Provisional Governors as bright powers of a great administration, and as harbingers of peace to the Southern people, and of prosperity to the whole country. Such men as Butler has been disappointed of their hat, juicy pickings, and the hungry sharks in the Southern waters had been deprived of their prey. Combating the doctrine that Southern States are out of the Union, Mr. Voorhees said that in more than a hundred instances, in letters, in proclamations and speeches, the late Executive always recognized, *de facto*, the Southern States. If these States then are in the Union what power can close these doors against them? How could this House refuse to receive their representatives? Peace and submission to the law are the only guarantee that can be demanded of a conquered people. The course pursued by the Southern States in adopting the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery was scarcely less the source of the question of guarantee. The refusal to admit the Southern representatives arose from a sense of power and not of right or justice. Had not Congress made a record it could not ignore? Had it not officially assumed a position it could not overthrow? During the war were not Louisiana members admitted to seats by just as very men as by now keep them out? Was Tennessee destroyed? Her name was called more than half the period of the war, and representatives answered from both ends of the Capital. Could it then be asserted that Tennessee was a portion of a foreign government, and the President himself a naturalized foreigner? Frederick the Great said: "If I wanted to ruin my government I would make it over to the philosophers, for philosophers contradict themselves." Those, too, who claimed to be representatives from Virginia were admitted during the war, but were now excluded.

Mr. Dunning asked the gentleman to inform the House whether he thought the right of representation must commence at Antietam or Gettysburg.

Mr. Voorhees said he would answer by repeating a sentence he had already uttered, namely: that peace and obedience are the only guarantee for the future, which any government can require, and when peace reigns, he held the people cannot be governed without representation. The present is more peaceful than the past, and yet Congress ignores its record of the last four years, as if it were blotted out. Besides what he had mentioned, he said that the principle that the Union was unbroken was declared in all the party platforms.

The time to which Mr. Voorhees was restricted by the rules having expired,

On motion of Mr. Smith the House unanimously granted an extension.

Mr. Voorhees, in continuation of his speech, inferred the views of the President on the tariff question. Taxes must be imposed equally. All history shows that class legislation has destroyed the public liberty. The Roman people having sprung from the loins of the people, they will hail him as their friend, for he has not lost his love and care for the dignity of labor. On the leading measures of restoration an interesting chapter has been written. He submitted it to another test, on which it had been assailed by those who claim to be the only friends of the Administration. They were engaged in making it appear that the President had done nothing. The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Stevens) pronounced it impracticable and untenable; while an arrogant Senator (Sumner) pronounced the whole thing a fraud. Members, too, had crowded into the presence of the President, saying his plan did not promise to give success, and, therefore, must be regarded as a failure. Then the majority ask him to set it one side and rest upon his life while they smash to pieces his plan and knock to the earth his admirable and symmetrical structure. It is their mission to destroy, not to build up; to strew the broken fragments. Under the peaceful reign of the President we can celebrate victories. Rebellion was crushed; was State after State is constantly assisted by the President to return to take their places, and they are welcomed by the President. Let Congress imitate his example, and inaugurate the new year as a season of universal joy. May the two sections meet as friends, and the future of the American Union will be hailed with the love and praise of all its citizens.

The above were some of the points which were elaborated by the honorable gentleman, who, after taking his seat, was warmly congratulated by his friends.

Remarks of Mr. Bingham, of Ohio.

Mr. Bingham expressed his surprise at the speech of the gentleman from Illinois, when the rebellion was rife the President had no support from the gentleman and his friends. He had not forgotten that the gentleman was accustomed to his place to join in the cry: You cannot sustain the Government by arms. When the war was raging both hemispheres, and when the land was filled with lamentation and death, the gentleman was with his party among the conspirators at Chicago, who in convention declared that the war for the Union was a failure. He would have remained silent, but for the fact that the gentleman would indoctrinate the House and the country with the same fell spirit which inaugurated the rebellion. The gentleman's argument could not be mistaken; it was carefully prepared and considered. The gentleman's position was the same as assumed first and last by every man who entered into the conspiracy, and if maintained must lead to the destruction of the Constitution. It was foreign to the Constitution and loyal legislation. Wherein did this differ from what was maintained at the commencement of the great struggle which happily had ended so well, and to thanks to the gentleman or his party, but thanks only to God and the grand, heroic armies of the Union, who stood as a wall of fire in defence of the country. Disguise as may, it was the position assumed here and at the other end of the capital by the conspirators who struck at our flag and liberties. The position was that the people of the United States, under their Constitution, had not the lawful right to coerce seceding States. This embraced all the gentleman's arguments. You could coerce neither by arms or by law: that they might make war on the Union, seize the forts and custom houses, and arms and munitions, and hunt to death true Union men. That was the proposition then as now. He asserted to-day, and challenged contradiction, that when they became a nationality by the more perfect union which sprung out of the adoption of the Constitution, declared themselves armed with all the power necessary to maintain their nationality and the supremacy of the law against all clamors whether from seceding States or the conspirators and their allies beyond the waters, for Great Britain and France were perfidious crisis. He supported the right by virtue of the Constitution to exercise all power to suppress internal insurrection and foreign invasion.

Mr. Voorhees (Mr. Bingham yielding the floor) said he expected to be scolded for what he had declared. The American Union being one of States, once formed, he did not know of any power in the State or Federal Government to destroy the States. If that signified "coerce a State, always a State," the gentleman was right. If hard epithets applied to him they also applied to the President, for the President declared that the true theory was that all the pretended acts of secession were from the beginning null and void; that the States attempting to secede had their vitality impaired, but not extinguished, and their functions were suspended, not destroyed. But gentlemen say all the States which passed ordinances of secession were dead. Who killed these States? Who dealt the blow? Did Jefferson Davis kill them, or the eleven Confederate States? Where is the destroying angel? He held that there was no element of destruction in them; as in the beginning, so now they are living States in the American Union. He repeated he had asserted the position of the President, and every assault upon him was an assault upon the President.

Mr. Bingham resumed, and said the gentleman from Indiana had notified the House and the country that the President held the principle, "Once a State, always a State." But the President had asserted no such thing, nor did the President assume that the rebel States, having surrendered to the victorious legions of the Union, are entitled to representation without let or hindrance. Would the gentleman undertake to say, by the mere plaintiff, that five thousand men in South Carolina chance to be represented in a convention, for the purpose of coming back into the Union, the residue of the unrepenting rebels have a right to be represented in a State.

Mr. Voorhees replied, the easiest and most absurd argument was to suppose an absurd thing. Gen. Grant did not find such a state of affairs and he was called to take his word. When five thousand men were found represented in convention it could be time to consider that question.

Mr. Bingham, resuming, said the gentleman from Indiana stood behind the shadow of a mighty name. He was not certain that Gen. Grant touched the borders of South Carolina. The gentleman said he was satisfied with the testimony of Gen. Grant, but he could not be thus satisfied because Gen. Grant has no given such testimony. He was not willing to admit that those who gave aid to the rebellion should be intrusted with the great interests of the Republic. The only safety to the Union is in the hands of its friends. The purpose is simply to take security for the future, but not ask indemnity for the past. The gentleman himself voted for what he wanted, security for the future, by voting his vote in favor of the constitutional amendment prohibiting the assumption of the rebel debt. If they could demand that one security for the future could they not take in more for the benefit of all sections? It did not appear to the gentleman when he read from the President's message that therein the President proclaimed from the mouthpiece of the Declaration of American Independence the truth that the true interest of government is "equal and exact justice to all men." This constitutes the "watchword of the President's message. But of this the gentleman was oblivious when he made his speech. In the first Congress of the Confederation a motion was made to limit citizenship to white freedmen. Four-fifths of all the people who were there represented, and in seventeen hundred and seventy-eight the deputies rejected it with scorn, and excluded it from the fundamental law, and, therefore, it never found a place in the Constitution and laws of the United States. Having one measure of security we may require another; and the purpose of the Constitution is equal and exact justice. He thanked the President for uttering this watch word of the purer patriotism better days of the Republic. It applies equally to the white and black man. The time was when it was unsafe for a citizen of Massachusetts or other Northern states to be killed in the streets of Charleston or Richmond, because, in despite and in violation of the Constitution of the United States, all guarantees of that instrument where disregarded. It was time we take security for the future, so that no more attempts may be made to dismember the Republic. He repelled in scorn the assertion that he co-operated with any party which imposes unequal and unjust burdens on any State of the Republic. He understood the President to mean, we will co-operate in introducing into the Constitution that which will perfect it, so that we may reap the great end for which the Constitution was ordained, and to make a more perfect Union, promote the public tranquility, and establish justice as now written in the front of the Constitution, well might the President say equal and exact justice to all men. He repelled every intimation that the representatives here have manifested the slightest disposition to interfere with the just prerogatives of the President, or to make up a conflict with him. If to-day ever comes when he will find supporters except among those who in eighteen hundred and sixty-four were buried so deep that the hand of resurrection can never find them, then God help the President! and save him from his friends. (Applause.)

The Speaker probably interposed to check the disorder, and reminded those who produced it that neither such application nor disapproval would be permitted.

Mr. Bingham, resuming, examined a little more closely the President's position. He had understood all his life that difference in words was nothing if they agreed in substance. The express position of the President was in exact accordance with the language of the House, that the functions of the insurrectionary States were suspended by their own act. They cannot assert their rights or claim representation on this floor until the representatives of all the States are satisfied that they have placed themselves in their proper positions. The President says the continuance of the States was assumed for federal purposes. Once a State, always a State, for federal purposes, till the sad day when treason shall triumph over the Republic. South Carolina, by her ordinance of secession, could not blot out the State lines, so far as established for federal purposes. The Judicial district remains despite her treason. The moment we captured Hilton Head, by authority of the people of the United States she ceased to be a State for municipal purposes; yet the American people might open courts of justice there, and proceed to execute judgement according to law, against every offender. The whole State was then for Federal not for municipal purposes. Such a State can be for municipal purposes only when it is organized for municipal purposes until the States are organized for municipal purposes to the satisfaction of the people of the United States. The State of South Carolina co-operating when the national sovereignty comes to be restored in South Carolina, Virginia, and other Southern States. The Judiciary will be restored, take care and discriminate between those who were driven into rebellion by bayonets, and those who plotted and organized treason. There was a difference between Mr. Davis and those starving and conscripted men who entered the army, depending on it for their daily bread. In conclusion, he offered the following as a substitute for the resolution of the gentleman from Indiana.

The Substitute Resolutions.

Resolved, That this House have no abiding confidence in the President; that in the future, as in the past, he will co-operate with Congress in restoring to equal position and rights with the other States in the Union all the States lately in insurrection.

Mr. Stevens asked that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. Bingham assented to this.

Mr. Voorhees: I should like to see the question met.

Mr. Bingham—I demand the previous question.

Mr. Voorhees—That's flying in the face of the enemy. If the question should be decided in the affirmative, would it carry my resolution.

The Speaker decided that it would.

The demand for the previous question was seconded, and under the operation the resolution was referred to the Committee on Reconstruction. Yeas, one hundred and seven; nays, thirty-two, as follows.

Yeas—Messrs. Allison, Ames, Anderson, Ashley, of Ohio, Baker, Baldwin, Banks, Baxter, Beaman, Benjamin, Bingham, Blaire, Boutwell, Brandegee, Brooks, Broomall, Buckland, Bundy, Clark, of Ohio, Clarke, of Kansas, Cobb, Conklin, Cook, Cullom, Davis, Dawes, Defrees, Deming, Donelly, Diggs, Eggleston, Eliott, Ferry, Garfield, Grinnell, Hale, Hasline, of Illinois, Hart, Hayes, Henderson, Hichy, Hill, Holmes, Hooper, Hubbard of Western Virginia, Hubbard of Connecticut, Hubbell, of Ohio, Hubbard, Ingersoll, Jenckes, Julian, Kelly, Kelso, Ketcham, Kuykendall, Lafirn, Latham, Lawrence, of Ohio, Lean, Longyear, Lynch, Marion, McClurg, M. Kee, Mahner, Morris, Miller, Moorhead, Morrill, Morris, Moulton, Myers, Newell, O'Neil, Orth, Paine, Patterson, Perham, Phelps, Pike, Plants, Price, Rice of Massachusetts, Rice of Maine, Rollins, Sawyer, Scofield, Shellabarger, Smith, Spaulding, Stevens, Stillwell, Thayer, John L. Thomas, Trowbridge, Upson, Van Aaran, Van Horn of New York, Warner, Washburne of Illinois, Welker, Williams, Wilson of Pennsylvania, and Windom.

Nays—Aneona, Bergen, Boyer, Brooks, Chanler, Darling, Dawson, Denison, Eldridge, Grosbrenner, Grider, Harding, of Ky., Hogan, Jas. M. Humphreys, Kerr, Leblond, Marshall, Niblack, Nicholson, Noell, Radford, Randall, of Pa., Raymond, Ritter, Rogers, Ross, Strouse, Tabor, Taylor, Voorhees, Winfield and Wright.

The House adjourned.

MEXICO—WHO IS PRESIDENT?

There is some curiosity to know to whom, as President of the Republic of Mexico, "exiled," but newly appointed Minister, Lewis D. Campbell, is to be accredited. A titular President there will be of course. Mexico never lacks them. She has had, on an average, nearly two a year since her political existence commenced. Sometimes there has been two or three at once with equal share of title. There are two claimants now—Juarez, whose constitutional term of service has expired, and who has by decree reappointed himself, and Gen. Ortega, who claims the possession by virtue of his nominal position as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

The act by which Juarez prolongs his power, is in direct violation of the Constitution under which he assumes to act. His term of service expired on the last day of November, and no successor has been elected. The provision of the Constitution says:

"If, from whatever reason, the election of President shall not have been made and published, by the first of December upon which the change is to take place, or if the newly elected is not able to enter promptly on the discharge of his functions, the *term of the preceding President shall nevertheless come*, and the Supreme Executive power shall be deposited *ad interim* in the President of the Supreme Court of Justice."

This is fatal to the title of Juarez to be a Constitutional President. If President at all, he is President *de facto* in spite of the Constitution; therefore a usurper. If recognized as such, it will be an application of the argument *de facto*, which may help to illustrate hereafter the views of the State Department on that much provoked topic. We leave out the inquiry about the existence of a Government in fact at all. The Republic is so unsubstantial, that it is hardly worth while hunting up a place of jurisdiction for a phantom President. In law, if there be law, the title of Ortega would seem to be perfect, if he be the President of the Supreme Court of Justice, as he appears to be. But there is a fatal flaw in his title, as we gather from no less an authority than that of Mr. Corwin, who was American Minister in Mexico at the time when Ortega was made Chief Justice, and who described the transaction in an official dispatch addressed to Secretary Seward, dated January twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one:

"Gen. Ortega commands the Liberal forces here in this city. Two days ago the Congress now in session elected him Chief Judge of the Supreme Court. This was merely a revolutionary movement, as the Constitution gives no authority of the kind to that body, but expressly provides that the judges of that court shall be elected by the people. This act was done, however, to pave the way to make Ortega President, as it was supposed Juarez could be persuaded to resign, and in that event the newly elected Judge would, by the Constitution, take his place."

Mr. Seward was thus advised by Mr. Corwin four years ago, that Ortega's election as Chief Justice was a usurpation of Congress, in violation of the Constitution, and was part of a plan to get rid of Juarez, the newly elected.

Juarez could not be persuaded to resign then to enable Ortega to come in, and seems to be equally intractable now. It does not, however, appear that his title to hold on is any weaker than that of Ortega to come in.

To which of them, if to either, will the new Minister be accredited? To Juarez, whose term of office has expired, and who reappointed himself in direct contradiction of the Constitution of Mexico, or Gen. Ortega, who has a title to succession by virtue of a similar violation of another equally positive clause of the same Constitution?

It is a very muddled affair. We predict that the end of it will be that both will, before long, be quietly put aside by the State Department, and the *de facto* plea, conceded to another Government that's a fact.

CONFEDERATE BURIAL IN SAVANNAH.

The *Republican* says: "One of the most solemn spectacles that has ever been witnessed in our city, took place yesterday afternoon, the occasion being the burial of twelve Confederate soldiers, whose remains were recently disinterred at Sallor's Creek, near Farmville, Va., the spot where they fell on the sixth of last April. They were buried at Laurel Grove Cemetery.

"Shortly after two o'clock yesterday afternoon the Savannah Fire Brigade, composed of some of the finest young gentlemen in our city, formed in procession, each member wearing sprigs of evergreens and bearing laurel branches, proceeded to the cemetery, where the last sad rites of Christian burial were performed in the presence of a vast concourse of afflicted relatives and sympathizing friends, who had gathered around the fresh made graves to witness the return of "dust to dust, ashes to ashes."

As soon as the *cortege* reached the grave, the coffins were removed from the tomb and placed in front of it, where the burial service was read by Rev. Dr. Landrum, of the Baptist church, after which the corpses were removed to the graves prepared for them, where Right Rev. Bishop Elliott delivered a most eloquent address after the burial service had been read by Rev. Dr. Axson, of the Independent Presbyterian Church. In the eulogy which Bishop Elliott pronounced so fervently he remarked: "The time has not yet arrived to raise a monument to perpetuate the memory of these gallant men, but as sure as there is a God of Justice above, that time will come when the country will recover from its present delirium, and a monument will be raised towards heaven in memory of those martyred ones now gone forever."

"A large number of ex-Confederate officers and soldiers were in attendance. The graves had been beautifully decorated with the rarest kind of flowers, which filled the air with fragrance. As soon as the coffins were lowered into the ground, crowns, crosses and flowers were sprinkled upon them by several young ladies, which formed the most touching episode connected with the ceremonies. Quite a large number of Union soldiers were present, and it was really a Christian sight to witness the true respect they paid to those who they were willing to acknowledge as foemen one year ago, but as friends to-day, believing, like all Christian soldiers, that the grave should hide every error and conceal every fault."

☞ The improvements which are taking place in Judea are very great. For some distance around Jerusalem there are extensive plantations of young olive trees, and in and about the city the new buildings are both numerous and handsome. Every European nation seems anxious to have footing in the Holy City. The Russians support the Greeks, the French the Latins, and the English (though not avowedly as a nation) patronize the Jews, whose interest will probably become the strongest eventually.

DR. D. D. SAUNDERS,
Dealer in
BOOTS & STOCKINGS,
No. 2 South Court Street, (up stairs).

THE BEST PIANOS
Known to Musical Critics and to Minds capable of judging impartially, are the celebrated SCHOMAKER & CO.'S Piano Fortes, for sale at H. BERNARD'S, *280 Main Street, Memphis, Tenn. The best goods in the Musical Line in the greatest variety and at the lowest prices, at 280 Main Street. Each instrument warranted, and old Pianos taken in exchange.*
jan16-1m

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRIGGS & PETERSON,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BEST PITTSBURG COAL,
No. 13 Madison Street,
In the Public Ledger Building.
MEMPHIS, TENN.

WE WOULD Respectfully inform the Public generally, that we are prepared to deliver
The Best Article of Pittsburg Coal
To any point in the city
ON THE VERY LOWEST TERMS.

We would especially call the attention of Hotel and Homekeepers to our Stock of
LARGE COAL.
We also have means of
Furnishing Coal to Steamboats
RAPIDLY AND PROMPTLY,
Of which commanders would do well to avail themselves.

Our Fast Running Steam Tug
LAUREL.....Capt. W. H. SISSERS,
is always ready to do forwarding of any description or distance. Her landing is
AT THE FOOT OF UNION ST.
Office, No. 13 Madison Street,
Between Main and Front Sts.
Branch Office, 354 1-2 Main Street.

MR. J. B. MOSELEY,
Our General Agent, will be happy to fill all Orders promptly, at the Lowest Cash Prices.
jan17-3m

LOOK TO THIS.

I HAVE Just Opened a House at Corinth, Miss., for the purpose of doing a
RECEIVING, FORWARDING
—AND—
General Commission Business.
FREIGHTS
Of All Descriptions,
Consigned to my care, will receive Prompt Attention, and be forwarded to their destinations without delay.
I purpose to prepay freight and charges on all freights where an agreement to that effect is made, either with the consignee or consignor.
S. E. SMITH,
Corinth, Miss.
REFERENCES:
Maj. Gen. Whitfield, firm of Whitfield, Billups & Co., Mobile;
M. Rickets, Louisville, Kentucky;
Col. Sam. Tates, Memphis and Charleston R. R.;
W. Brown & Co., Columbus, Miss.;
Maj. J. H. Turner,
Robert Price.
jan9-1m

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MEMPHIS and LIVERPOOL,
The British and American
Steam Navigation Company
Dispatches one of their powerful Steamships from New Orleans for Liverpool direct, every alternate Saturday,
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING SIGNED
—FROM—
MEMPHIS TO LIVERPOOL.
For freight or passage apply to
E. H. PORTER & CO.,
61 Carondelet street, New Orleans, or
EDWARD WARBURG,
228 Front street, Memphis.
☞ Liberal Cash Advances made on Cotton Consigned to my friends in Liverpool.
EDWARD WARBURG,
jan9-1m 228 Front street, Memphis.

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THIS Company having perfected arrangements with the shortest and quickest Railroad lines between NEW YORK and MEMPHIS, and ALL POINTS SOUTHWEST, are now prepared to offer unsurpassed facilities for regular and prompt delivery of Express matter.
Our goods are transported by Express Trains under charge of general messengers, and we guarantee as quick time in Transit, and at as low rates, as any other reliable Express Company.
For Tariff of Charges, apply to
DUVAL & HEAZLITT, Agents,
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N. B. Merchants desiring goods transported by our line, will please write orders to their shippers in New York. Cotton forwarded to New York at reasonable rates. dec26-1m

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jan11-1m MEMPHIS, TENN.

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R. H. Speed, A. M. Summers	SPEED, SUMMERS & Co., New Orleans, La.
W. M. Cozart, J. J. Stockard	COZART, STOCKARD & Co., Mobile, Alabama.
G. N. Carleton, A. M. Foute	CARLETON, FOUTE & Co., New York City, N. Y.

Commission Merchants,
—AND—
General Commercial Agents.
jan12-1m

Dissolution.
THE partnership heretofore existing between W. H. Eader and W. L. Grove, under the style of Eader & Grove, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. W. H. Eader is authorized to receive all the debts of the firm in settling up the business of said firm. W. H. EADER.
W. L. GROVE.
"Shortly after two o'clock yesterday afternoon the Savannah Fire Brigade, composed of some of the finest young gentlemen in our city, formed in procession, each member wearing sprigs of evergreens and bearing laurel branches, proceeded to the cemetery, where the last sad rites of Christian burial were performed in the presence of a vast concourse of afflicted relatives and sympathizing friends, who had gathered around the fresh made graves to witness the return of "dust to dust, ashes to ashes."
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No. 2 South Court Street, (up stairs).

THE BEST PIANOS
Known to Musical Critics and to Minds capable of judging impartially, are the celebrated SCHOMAKER & CO.'S Piano Fortes, for sale at H. BERNARD'S, *280 Main Street, Memphis, Tenn. The best goods in the Musical Line in the greatest variety and at the lowest prices, at 280 Main Street. Each instrument warranted, and old Pianos taken in exchange.*
jan16-1m

EDUCATIONAL.

Young Ladies'
COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
FOREST HILL, TENN.,
Will resume its exercises the Second day of January, 1866.
This healthy, beautiful and attractive EDUCATIONAL home for Young Ladies—free from distracting city influences—and, noted for the many thoroughly educated women it has sent forth—is located at Forest Hill Station, Memphis and Charleston Railroad, 18 miles east of this city.
TERMS PER MONTH.
(Payable monthly in Advance):

Boarding, furnished room and fuel	$22 00
Washing	3 00
Tuition.....Juniors, $8; Seniors	6 00
Lessons in French Language	3 00
Other Languages, on extra charge.	
Lessons on Piano or Guitar	6 00
Incidental Fee and Lights, each	50

MRS. C. E. W. MILLER, Principal,
REV. B. MILLER, Proprietor.
☞ Post Office address, Forest Hill Station, Memphis and Charleston Railroad.
dec26-1m

SOMERVILLE Female Institute.
Rev. S. Rivers, D. D., President.
This Institution is located in Somerville, Tenn., connected by a branch with the M. & C. Railroad, at Moscow. It is in successful operation, under an able faculty, and is prepared to receive any number of additional pupils.
For further particulars apply to R. H. Rivers, or J. J. C. HUMPHREYS,
jan9 1m* President of Trustees.

LAW SCHOOL.
The Law School of
CUMBERLAND UNIVERSITY
—AT—
LEBANON, TENNESSEE,
Will open its Next Session on the
First Monday in February Next.
PROFESSORS:
NATHAN GREEN, SR., LL. D.
NATHAN GREEN, JR., L. B.
Course of Study.
JUNIOR CLASS.—Carothers' History of a Law Suit. Walker's American Law. Stephens' Pleading. Kent's Commentaries. Story on Promissory Notes.
MIDDLE CLASS.—Story on Bailments. Story on Agency. Story's Equity Jurisprudence. Story's Equity Pleading. Greenleaf's Evidence. Bishop's Criminal Law.
SENIOR CLASS.—Story on Conflict of Laws. Angell and Ames on Corporations. Lomax on Executors. Parsons on Contracts. Fourth Kent reviewed. Story on the Constitution.
Sessions and Expenses.
The Fall Session Commences on the First Monday in September, and ends the last Thursday in June.
The Spring Session begins the First Monday in February, and ends the last Thursday in June.
Tuition per Session $50, and Contingent Fee $2, invariably in advance. Boarding, $9 per week. Incidental Fee, $2.
December, 1865. dec19 3m*

Covington Female Seminary.
The next session of this institution will open on Tuesday, the 30th January. Tuition, including the latest improvements, ancient languages, etc., per session $18, with $1 for incidentals. French, $10. Music, including use of instrument, $35. When tuition is paid in greenbacks, they will be taken at market value.
dec23-1m* J. S. HOLMES.

Leddin's Commercial College
NO. 238 MAIN STREET.
Rooms Open Day and Night.
FACULTY:
T. A. Leddin, Principal, Teacher of Penmanship.
S. G. Ralph, Instructor and Lecturer on Practical Book-Keeping, Business forms, etc.
A. M. Robertson, Instructor and Lecturer on the theory and practice of accounts, customs of trade, etc.
J. D. Stewart, Instructor in Commercial Arithmetic, the higher Mathematics, English Grammar, Composition, Analysis, and Correspondence. dec6-1m

BOOKS & STATIONERY.

A Merry Christmas to all, Greeting!
YOUNG & BROTHER,
Booksellers and Stationers,
No. 248 Main Street,
MEMPHIS, - - - TENNESSEE.
Gift Books, Juvenile Books, Toy Books,
Photograph Albums, Photographs, Gold Pens,
Bibles, Prayer Books, Hymn Books,
Portfolios, Irving's Works, A B C Blocks,
And a Large Stock of Staple and Fancy Articles, suitable for Presents for the coming Holidays. Call and examine our stock before purchasing. YOUNG & BROTHER,
dec20 1m Odd Fellows' Hall, 248 Main St., Memphis, Tenn.
GEO. PATTISON. THOS. F. PATTISON.

Geo. Pattison & Co.
DEALERS IN
BOOKS AND STATIONERY,
36 North Court Street,
Between Main and Second.
MANY years' experience in the Book and Stationery business in this city has given us great advantage in the selection of stock suitable to this market. With the large additions we have recently made to our new stock, we now offer inducements to those who wish to buy. Our extensive School Book stock is not excelled in the Southwest, and is offered at a slight discount to the trade. Our assortment of stationery embraces every article used in the counting-house or school room. Our Blank Books are of a superior quality, and not equaled in the city. Country dealers are invited to examine our stock and prices.
jan2 3m GEO. PATTISON & CO.

W. Z. Mitchell,
Dealers in
BOOKS & STATIONERY,
School and Miscellaneous Books,
Magazines, Novels, Hymn Books, Prayer Books, Bibles, Etc.,
No. 197 MAIN STREET,
nov3-3m MEMPHIS, TENN.

Q—Z.—P—X.
1866 NEW YEAR. 1866
BLELOCK & CO.,
PUBLISHERS,
PRINTERS, STATIONERS, ETC.
NO. 315 MAIN STREET,
(One door below Monroe.)
IF YOU WANT the Finest and Best
DIARY,
For the New Year,
Go to BLELOCK'S.
IF YOU WANT the Best of
STATIONERY,
Go to BLELOCK'S.
IF YOU WANT a Cheap and Good Set of
Blank Books,
Go to BLELOCK'S.
IF YOU WANT a Good
GOLD PEN,
Go to BLELOCK'S.
IF YOU WANT
SHEET MUSIC,
Go to BLELOCK'S.
IF YOU WANT
Letter Paper & Envelopes,
Go to BLELOCK'S.
IF YOU WANT ANYTHING GO TO
BLELOCK'S.
jan3-1m

Notice to Stock Traders.
That we are prepared to take care of any number of horses and mules on sale. We have several to rent for that purpose, and the best stand in the city to sell Stock. We would also say to our friends that we are ready to take current their Wagons and Stock as heretofore and in fact we will try to accommodate every body in our line. We expect to have regular
AUCTION SALES
at our yard every week, and perhaps oftener. Call if you want anything in our line. We will keep always on hand Stock for sale, opposite Hardwick House, Adams street.
W. C. ANDERSON & SON.
jan12-1m

COLUMBIAN GIN
AT SIPGEN & BRAKER'S.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

M. APP,
THOSE WISHING TO PURCHASE
BOOTS & SHOES,
Will do well to call on M. App,
No. 360½ Front Street, [No. 360
Between Union & Gayoso, or at
Branch No. 17 Jefferson Street,
As he has at present one of the most fashionable stocks of goods in the city, which he offers to the public at greatly reduced prices. Fine Pumps and Well Boots at $15; Plain Jos-pelusia and Sockbibottoms Boots, at $16. All work warranted.
jan7-3m

F. G. TERRY, Late Hicks, Terry & Co.
W. R. MITCHELL, Late Cissell, Hill & Co.
TERRY & MITCHELL,
Exclusively Wholesale Dealers,
—IN—
BOOTS, SHOES And Hats,
303 MAIN STREET, 201
(Webster Block,)
Memphis : : : Tenn.
We are receiving large additions to our stock
Boots, Shoes and Hats,
Direct from the Manufacturers, which make our stock complete.
City and Country Merchants will please notice that we
Buy for and Sell to the Trade Only.
dec11-1m TERRY & MITCHELL.

GROCERIES.

REMOVAL.
SCHOOLFIELD & HANAUER,
WHOLESALE
GROCERS, COTTON FACTORS
AND DEALERS IN
WINES, LIQUORS, TOBACCO
—AND—
PLANTATION SUPPLIES,
NEW BUILDING,
256 Front Street 256
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.
WE HAVE REMOVED to the New Building,
No. 256 FRONT STREET,
One Square Above our Former Location.
Thankful to our friends for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon us, we respectfully ask a continuance of the same, and as we keep one of the
Largest Stocks of Groceries
To be found in the city, Buyers will find it to their advantage to give us a call.
SCHOOLFIELD & HANAUER,
December 29th, 1865. dec29 1m.

A. W. SOUTHWORTH. WM. B. KNIGHT
Southworth & Knight,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
And Wholesale Dealers in
Groceries, Provisions & Supplies,
No. 105 MAIN STREET,
MEMPHIS, TENN.
Webster Block, between Adams & Washington Streets. nov3-1m

A. L. E.
GREAT ATTRACTION
—AT—
FERREE & ANDREWS,
270 FRONT STREET.
Ale.
Ale.
Ale.
—IN—
Bottles,
Barrels
Kegs.
In Every Style,
—AND—
OF ALL QUALITIES.
—TO SUIT—
The Taste of a Discriminating Public.

FERREE & ANDREWS
BEG LEAVE to inform the Public and the Trade of Mankind,