THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY BENJAMIN F. DILL. MEMPHIS, TENN., SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1866. VOLUME XVI.—NUMBER 63.

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

PUBLISHED DAILY & WEEKLY

—BY—

BENJAMIN F. DILL.

To whom all Letters should be Addressed.

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For the Appeal.

THE PAST.

Five years have circled away and lost themselves in the depths of the past, since it was my pleasure to communicate with the APPEAL. In that time great changes have come over men and nations; mutation has walked abroad, and many men and things that were then in the full tide of progress, have passed into the mausoleum of ages. Many old, familiar faces have departed to "that undiscovered country, from whose borne no traveller returns," and left sad hearts behind, to weep over their unreturning exit. Systems have been overturned, opinions have been wrecked, and politics changed, almost with the "rapidity of a drama." It seems almost like a dream—a long and protracted dream—in which the mind wandered "amid the wreck of matter and the crash of worlds."

But what has been cannot be recalled; it has passed beyond the remedies and control of man. It matters little what *might* have been; we all know *what is*, and it is with that and the future we have to deal. Many things are now as good and beautiful as they were before fratricidal strife marred the glory of American liberty. The country we all once loved still remains; the flag we were wont to salute with admiration and delight still floats to the breeze; the common history of the common dangers and triumphs of a united people, with all the glorious recollections that cluster around it, is yet the heritage of every American citizen, and I hope the day is not far distant, when in harmony and fraternity the people of the Republic, from the sparkling lakes of the North to the green savannas of the South,—from the surf beaten shores of the Atlantic to the golden sands of the Pacific, can rally around that old ensign of liberty and independence which our fathers followed to victory and renown, and exclaim in unison of heart—

"The Star spangled banner, O long may it wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."

Much that is good still remains, and though "havoc and wild ruin has revelled in the commonwealth;" yet order and symmetry is coming out of the chaos, and a future, bright with enlightened progress, is before us. To that future let all look with a confident hope of the prosperity and greatness of our country, and the happiness and well being of the whole people.

The Press.

The press of the South has a great responsibility resting upon it at this time. If ever there was a period in the history of the country when it moulded public opinion, that period is the present. The people, whatever may be their political opinions, look to the press of the country for advice as well as information. This is a time in which it can do incalculable good for the cause of civilization and humanity. Wisdom, moderation and kindness should mark its course. Denunciation and vituperation cannot do good to any cause. I regret to see so much vituperation in some of the Southern press against individuals. It cannot do any good, but really does harm. A candid mind, though it may differ from a writer, can read his productions with pleasure when he discusses subjects with candor, dignity, and moderation, and does not descend from the consideration of measures to the denunciation of individuals; but vituperation and bitter sarcasms are disgusting, and always damages him who deals in them more than they do his adversary. I am glad to see that the APPEAL still preserved that dignity and moderation in the discussion of measures which it did in days of yore. Though I may not agree with it on certain political questions of the day, yet I can read it with pleasure, because it shows itself a bright exemplar of the dignity of the press.

Fayette County.

Notwithstanding the ravages of war, the people of this county, as a general thing are getting along very well. Considering the circumstances, I see no excuse for them to complain. Indeed, take it all in all, I do not think Fayette county has lost much by the war. The high price of cotton for the last three or four years has nearly, if not wholly made up for what was lost by the results of war.

The Demand for Laborers.

There is a greater demand here for laborers than the supply. The most of the freedmen have contracted, but there is still a demand for many more. In consequence of the loss of so many of both, the white and black population during the war, there are not enough laborers in the county to till cleared and arrable land. But it is hoped that before the time to plant the crop, enough will come from other counties and States to make up the deficiency, so that the planters and farmers will be enabled to plant a full *quantum* of both corn and cotton.

The Freedmen.

As I said before, the most of the freedmen have made contracts for the present year, and are now at work. I am constrained to say that they have acted well in this county, both while the war was in progress and since its termination. I see no reason why the people should hate the poor freedmen. They are not even responsible for their own freedom. They did not achieve it themselves. They received it as a boon—a free will offering. Then why be prejudiced against them, because they accept this freedom? The white men are the authors of emancipation; they "precipitated the country into revolution," and the abolition of slavery was the result. Then is there any sense in blaming the freedmen for their present status? If there is, I confess my inability to see it. Truth compels me to say that I do not think the freedmen are as worthless as some people seem to think they are. The eagerness with which nearly everybody seeks to hire them, proves the fallacy of the oft repeated assertion that they will not work. A man would not be very eager to hire forty or fifty laborers, when he thought they were worthless, and would not work. The fact of the matter is this: The negro laborers of this county have made more money for their former masters and employers, in the last four years, than they ever did in fifteen years before.

I have heard so much said about the poor freedmen, that I thought it not out of place to make these remarks about them, stating my candid opinion about them. I am satisfied that they will work faithfully for those who treat them kindly and pay them reasonable wages. And should they not be treated kindly, and should not those who employ them, pay them reasonable and fair wages? The future of the South depends, in a great degree, upon the proper treatment of the freedmen. Wisdom and sound policy, no less than religion and humanity, demand and dictate that they should be treated justly, and have all of their due rights accorded to them.

The Freedmen's Bureau.

Col. James J. Holloway, an old citizen of this county, thoroughly identified with its interests both before and since the war, is the agent of the Freedmen's Bureau at this place. He was largely identified with slavery before the war, being at that time one of the largest slaveholders in the county. Thoroughly conversant with the nature of the freedmen, what they can do and what wages they should have, he is eminently fit for the position. He has approved contracts embracing about five thousand free persons of color, always scrutinizing and examining those contracts to see whether or not justice had been done to the freedmen, and if he found that justice was not done, he required the employer, so to alter his contract as to do justice and pay the employee fair and reasonable wages. The freedmen have confidence in him, and consequently, they take his advice, make contracts and go to work.

The administration of the Bureau here under his charge has been eminently successful, and if all the agents had the capacity, discretion and experience that he has, I think the institution would be a thing that should not be dispensed with until the freedmen become educated and informed in a sufficient degree to know how to always do right to others and justice to themselves. I think that there can be no doubt but what the Freedmen's Bureau in this place, the duties of which are so ably and impartially discharged by Col. Holloway, has been a benefit to the people of the county, and under his continued, administration of the affairs of this important department, I apprehend the best results both to the freedmen and those who employ them. He is, emphatically, the right man in the right place.

Somerville Female Institute.

This institution had a deservedly high reputation before the war. It is now under the charge of one of the best men in the South—that great and good man—the Rev. Richard H. Rivers, D. D., whose character as a minister and teacher is known far and wide, whose goodness and true nobility is recognized by all who know him, either personally or by reputation. This Institute had a large patronage before the war, but now there are not more than seventy-five pupils. Dr. Rivers is assisted by the best teachers in every department, and he, as a great and good man, an eloquent preacher, and excellent instructor of youth, and merits a liberal patronage from the Southern public.

Passing Away.

Many have passed away since I last wrote to the APPEAL. I miss them on every side and everywhere I go. Old familiar faces have made their exit from the stage of existence, and gone, perchance, to look more bright and beautiful in a happier clime. And among these are McCLANAHAN and DILL, the able and upright proprietors of the APPEAL in the days of its glory, when the sunlight of peace was beaming all over the land, and fraternal harmony seemed to forbid the strife and carnage of the late sanguinary revolution. As my mind wanders amid the reminiscences of the past, I cannot restrain the tribute of a tear to the memory of those two worthies of the American press, and perchance, heave a sigh to think that they could not live longer to do service in the cause of advancing civilization. But they are gone! No tear, no sigh, no memories of the past nor hopes of the future, can recall them from the silent grave; the tribute of respect and friendship cannot "reanimate the sleep in dust," and bid them rise again to the struggles and battles of busy life. May they rest in peace!

Passing away! yes, many are passing away! The old men are dying fast. They fall all around. Perchance the troubles and anxieties of the past five years has cowed their spirits and broken their hearts. And the men are dying faster than the women. Strange that the weaker should stand the trials and tribulations of war better than the stronger. But it is so. The men are dying faster than the women! The latter seem to have more fortitude—more will to share the ills of fortune, than the former; more self reliance and determined perseverance in the hour when troubles come, and the sunshine of fortune fades away. The ladies—God bless them!—are the "light of the world"—the hope, the solace and almost the savior of man.

Conclusion.

I feel that I have already wandered too far, and close by wishing the good old APPEAL—the first journal for which I ever wrote—a long and prosperous existence, and that venerable Ajax Telamon, of the press of West Tennessee, who presides over its editorial department, a happy life, a continued career of usefulness, and at last, a home in heaven. W. P. F.

SOMERVILLE, TENN., Jan. 16, 1866.

THE BASENESS OF THADDEUS STEVENS.

Below is the closing paragraph of a speech made by Thaddeus Stevens on the floor of the House while the President's message was under consideration:

"How shameful these men of influence (alluding to President Johnson, Gen. Grant and others) should mislead and misdirect the public mind. They proclaim this is the white man's Government, and the whole cod of Copperheads re-echo (like) the same sentiments, and upstart, jealous Republicans join the cry. Is it a wonder ignorant foreigners and illiterate natives should learn this doctrine and be led to despise and oppress the whole race of fellow men. Sir, this doctrine of a white man's Government is as atrocious as the infamous sentiment that damned the late Chief Justice to everlasting fame, and, I fear, to everlasting fire."

Such is the language of the malignant and foul mouthed old lunatic who represents a Pennsylvania District in Congress, and is the acknowledged leader of the Republican party in the House of Representatives against one of the ablest jurists and most exemplary christians who ever graced the Bench of the Supreme Court of the United States as its Chief Justice, Robert B. Taney—a gentleman who literally shared the confidence of President Jackson and the respect of the good and the great men of his times; and who was beloved and honored by all, not more for his legal ability and judicial accomplishments, than for the rare and exalted virtues which adorned his private life. To what a degraded and hopeless depth of infamy must this malignant demon have fallen, while with one foot in the grave and his mantle eyes wandering over the besotted radicals he controls, thus to condemn the pure soul of the lamented late Chief Justice to the abode of the damned. This loathsome slanderer of the dead will soon go to his reward. Gray old sinner himself—debauched in body and mind—corrupt in heart—revengeful and malicious in every impulse, fiendish in every purpose which his base ambition has engendered, let him pass to the shades of that oblivion where liars, and slanderers, and fornicators, and evil breeders and devils incarnate most do congregate. Passing from the present House of Representatives to such a sphere, although his dictatorship will be lost to him, the change may bring some joy to his envenomed soul, for the Devil would not hesitate, at first sight, to make the universal "member from Pennsylvania" Prime Minister of his dominions; and Stevens, like most radical leaders, would rather reign in hell, than serve in heaven.—*La Crosse (Wis.) Democrat.*

☞ Mr. Black, the editor of the London *Morning Chronicle*, was a great favorite with Lord Melbourne. On one occasion the Peer said: "Mr. Black, you are the only person who comes to see me who forgets who I am." The editor opened his eyes with astonishment. "You forget that I am the Prime Minister. Every body else takes especial care to remember it; but I wish they would forget it, for they only remember it to ask me for places and favors. Now, Mr. Black, you never asked me for anything, and I wish you would; for, seriously, I should be most happy to do anything in my power to serve you." "I am truly obliged," said Mr. Black, "but I don't want anything. I am editor of the *Morning Chronicle*; I like my business, and I live happily on my income." "Then," said the Peer, "I envy you, and you're the only man I ever did."

☞ A gentleman from Massachusetts is in Meridian, Miss., seeking a location for a cotton factory somewhere in the vicinity of that thriving village.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

The President *pro tem.* stated that the morning hour having expired, the business before the Senate was the resolution offered by Mr. Howe yesterday for the appointment of Provisional Governors in the Southern States.

Mr. Johnson, (Dem.) of Maryland, said he had no reluctance in addressing the Senate on this subject because of his connection with the special committee of fifteen, because the opinions he was about to state were opinions he had entertained from the beginning. On the subject in question he understood Mr. Howe to contend that the effect of the hostilities we have been carrying on to suppress an insurrection in certain States, and which prevailed for some four years, is to extinguish altogether those States, as such, and to reduce the territory of which those States were composed at the time the insurrection broke out to the condition of Territories, and subject the people of those States to be governed, under the clause of the constitution which gives to Congress the power to govern the Territories, or, on the ground that they have been conquered by the United States, that the power to govern is a right we have derived from the right of conquest, when the conquest is complete. Mr. Johnson said he proposed to inquire—first, What was the effect of the war? If the successful result of the war was to reduce the slave States to territories, he would then inquire whether, if that was not the effect of the war, such effect was produced by the conduct of the citizens residing within the limits of those States? He was sure no member of the Senate would doubt that there was no power given to Congress, or to any other department of the Government, to make war against any State. The power to declare war expressly devolving upon Congress is a power looking to war as between the United States and a foreign nation. The authority to protect the United States by means of force against invasion, is a power given to Congress for the purpose of protection. There could not be any doubt, looking to the character of the Government, that such is the limitation of the war power conferred upon Congress. The doubt would be removed when we find that there is in another part of the same section a provision which looks to the carrying on of such a war as the one in which we have been engaged. The language of that section is in the clause succeeding the clause giving authority to declare war and raise an army and navy. It is the provision for calling out the militia to execute the laws of the United States and suppress insurrection. It was not, therefore, by means of the war power conferred upon Congress, and the power to make that declaration effectual, that insurrections among ourselves, domestic troubles among ourselves, were to be suppressed. The Constitutional Convention looked to two contingencies: first, that we might be involved in a war with foreign nations, and, secondly, that we might be involved in domestic troubles. For the one, they conferred upon Congress the war power, strictly speaking; for the other, to suppress insurrections, not by means of the war power, but by means of a police power, given to Congress as such—not a power under which, by any possible volition, could be exercised any conquest in the proper sense of that term; not a power under which there was to be extinguished any existing institution in any of the States; above all, not a power which was intended to devolve upon Congress the authority to destroy the States. Every member of the Senate who is familiar with the proceedings of the Constitutional Convention, will remember that when it was suggested that Congress should have the authority to make war against the States, it was repudiated as fatal to the Government by Hamilton and Madison. I have no time to state their reasons, or to refer to the debates in which they are given. They both denied that, far as the convention had proceeded at that time, any such authority was given to Congress, and protested against the propriety of giving any such power. The power actually given was a power to preserve, and not to destroy; a power to maintain, and not to extinguish; a power to make the Government what professes to have been its object in the preamble of the Constitution—one of perpetuity, that is to say, a government for the security of the liberty of themselves and their posterity forever. It would have been an extraordinary anomaly, one which would have justly deprived them of the estimation in which they are now held in the civilized world, if they had formed a Government designed to be perpetual, yet clothed with the power to destroy itself. The section of the Constitution to which I have referred was designed to preserve the government if assailed by a foreign foe or domestic treason. The proposition is so clear, said Mr. Johnson, that I would not have deemed it necessary to cite authorities to prove it, but that perhaps the observations of Mr. Howe might induce the public to suppose that there is authority in the constitution to carry on a war against States. The question has been before the Supreme Court in the cases where the opinion has been very much relied upon for the purpose of maintaining in part the doctrine for which the Senator from Wisconsin contends—I mean the prize case. Mr. Justice Graham, in delivering the opinion of the Court, uses this language:—"By the constitution alone Congress has the power to declare a national or foreign war. It cannot declare war against a State or any number of States by virtue of any clause in the constitution. The constitution confers on the President the whole executive power. He is bound to take care that the laws are faithfully executed. He is Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of the United States and of the militia of the several States when called into actual service. But he has no power to initiate or declare war against a foreign nation or a domestic State." Here is an express denial of the power or authority of Congress or the President to carry on a war against the States. The language is plain:—"It cannot," says the work I read from, "declare war against a State, or any number of States, by virtue of any clause in the constitution;" and the same doctrine is held by the minority of the court in the opinion delivered by Mr. Justice Nelson, so that we have the unanimous opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States that domestic trouble and insurrection and refusal to obey the Constitution of the United States or to execute its laws, or to interpose obstacles against the execution of the laws, is not a state of things which authorizes Congress to declare war against the States in which such insurrection exists. It is not a condition of things which the President has any power to carry on war by virtue of the war power, but, on the contrary, is a state of things to be guarded against and remedied by virtue of the police power, which Congress may authorize to be used if it thinks proper, by calling out the militia and using the army and navy to suppress the insurrection. It would seem to follow that when the insurrection was suppressed the contingency of resort to the police power was at an end. To consider the power conferred on Congress by force to suppress insurrection as a power to war against a State in which there is no insurrection is an absurdity. The design of the authority looked exclusively to the existence of an exigency, to meet which it was devolved upon Congress. The insurrection exists, and it is the duty of Congress to provide means by which the authority of the Government can be maintained. It is their province, therefore, to give to the President of the United States the means by which the Government of the United States can be maintained; but there is no more right to execute by force that police force after the insurrection is suppressed than there is to carry it on before the insurrection commences. Then, if I am right, and there are no other grounds upon which the argument of the Senator from Wisconsin can be controverted, it is repudiated by the positive provisions of the Constitution and the decisions of the Supreme Court. But it is said that although there was no authority to carry on those hostilities for the purpose of exterminating the States in which the insurrection existed, the conduct of the citizens of those States has produced that result, and the States as such are at an end. At an end, how? At an end because they decided to take their States out of the Union. At an end because we have a right now by virtue of Congress which we had not before. The States ceased to exist by the conduct of their own citizens; what conduct? and when they passed ordinances of secession, had these ordinances any legal operation? Did they take the States out of the Union? Did they dissolve the connection in any form which existed between these States of the Union by virtue of the Constitution? They are out, says the honorable Senator from Wisconsin, because they determined to go out. They are out because they are disloyal, although the insurrection has been vanquished. Well, if they are out, why is that the result, and what have they done? If the ordinances of secession were void, they could not have done anything. If the citizens of the Southern States had no right to be disloyal, their conduct amounts to nothing; for, notwithstanding these ordinances, the States were as much in the Union the day after they were passed as the day before they were passed. After the ordinances were passed and the war being carried on, these citizens had no more right to be disloyal than before the war. Then they are just as much in the Union now as before the war. Will any member of this Senate seriously maintain that the ordinances of secession had any effect? If any member does so maintain, he admits that the war on our part was a great crime. Then we are traitors to the obligations which we swe to the Constitution. Those who have exercised the right of secession separated themselves from us; but, as we hold now—as every one holds—the Constitution confers no right of separation, but imposes obligations upon every citizen of every State. Then the ordinance of secession was simply void, absolutely void, having no more effect in terminating the communication between the people of those States and the Union than if they had been passed by the people outside of the limits of the Union. If the ordinances of secession had not that effect, how is it that that effect is to be produced by the conduct of individual citizens? Is not every man who has been engaged in that insurrection, and who attempted to enforce it and maintain it by forced arms, a traitor to the constitution? Whether he may be prosecuted for treason, under circumstances which have existed since, is a question which I do not propose to discuss; but, looking only to the single fact that he has been a party to an insurrection, and has endeavored to support it by force of arms, I apprehend there is no member of the Senate who will for a moment question the right of the Government to prosecute him for treason. Mr. Johnson next showed that by acts of Congress and proclamations the existence of the Southern States as States has been repeatedly recognized by the Government of the United States since the commencement of the war. He held that the functions of State Government might for a time be suspended, but the State could not be destroyed. He quoted, in support of this theory, the case of the town of Castine, a seaport in Maine, which was captured by the British in eighteen hundred and fourteen, and remained more than six months in their possession and subject to their jurisdiction, together with much of the adjacent territory. The condition of this town during the British occupation was similar to that of the Southern States during the war.

At the conclusion of Mr. Johnson's remarks Mr. Howe obtained the floor, and on motion the Senate adjourned.

☞ The Mills House in Charleston, memorable in the early history of the war, when some of the most important scenes of the secession so graphically described by Bull Run Russell took place in its spacious and stately apartments, has been completely restored at last to its pristine splendor, and reopens under the management of Mr. Joseph Purcell, by no means an unknown quantity. It was carried through all the perils and trials of the last four years, including the great fire of eighteen hundred and sixty-two, which raged all around it, and the terrible ordeal of shell and shot which rained shot and shell upon the Palmetto City. It may be regarded now as one of the great historical landmarks of secession, which has become a historical city.

☞ The Springfield *Republican* speaks of the vagaries of a lady woman, evidently well educated and well reared, but coming from nobody knows where, who has been surely vexing the lawyers and city authorities of late. The other day she called at Gov. Frank's, and introduced herself. "Is this Mr. Trask?" "Yes, madam." "Gov. Trask?" "At your service," with a low bow. "I am Satan, sir." "What, madam?" "Satan. I am Satan, and having more business on my hands than I can well attend to, I come to appoint a deputy in the place vacation, you were at leisure, I called to enlist your aid." "Y-e-s, madam—I understand—I think I am your man." And the Governor helped her—to board and lodgings in the Insane Asylum at Northampton, where she now remains.

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This Institution, organized in 1856, continues to transact a
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December 15, 1865. dec15 1m

MISCELLANEOUS.

DANCING ACADEMY.

MISS J. GOURLAY
—AND—
SIGNOR S. GRILLO,

Beg to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Memphis that they have opened a handsome and spacious room at 211 Main street, between Adams and Washington, where all the newest and most fashionable Dances will be taught on the most approved principles.

From the long experience that they have acquired in Europe and America, Miss Gourlay and Signor Grillo can assure their friends and patrons that their Institute will be conducted in such a manner as to merit the support of all desirous of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the beautiful and healthful accomplishment of Dancing.

The strictest attention, both as to the comfort and decorum of pupils attending, will be carefully observed. Every month a SOIREE will take place, to which all the pupils will be invited, and for which a fine Quadrille Band will always be provided.

DAYS AND HOURS OF ATTENDANCE FOR CLASSES:

For Ladies and Children—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from 3 to 5 o'clock, p.m.
For Gentlemen—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from 7 to 9 o'clock, evening.
☞ Private Lessons Daily. ☜

Miss Gourlay and Signor Grillo will also give private lessons at the residences of the pupils, and attend Schools.

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Public Classes, per quarter	$30 00
" " for children, per quarter	20 00
Private Lessons, per each lesson	2 00

☞ A SOIREE will be given every month.

Pupils will be received on January 15th, when their names will be entered.

This beautiful and handsome room can be engaged for private parties, on application to Signor Grillo, 211 Main Street.
ja15-1m

Dissolution.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between Jacob Sartorius and F. Dreyfus, under the name and style of Sartorius & Co., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent by Mr. F. Dreyfus retiring from the firm.
JACOB SARTORIUS,
F. DREYFUS.

A CARD.

THE undersigned, having entered into a partnership, will continue to do business at the old stand, at 289 Main street, under the name and style of

LYONS, FIES & CO.
HENRY LYONS,
JACOB FIES,
JACOB SARTORIUS.
ja17 1w
A. W. SOUTHWORTH. WM. R. KNIGHT

Southworth & Knight,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
And Wholesale Dealers in
Groceries, Provisions & Supplies,
No. 186 MAIN STREET,
MEMPHIS, TENN.
Webster Block, between Adams & Washington Streets. nov5-3m

SOUTHERN
EMIGRANT AGENCY,
HOLLAND & VANCE,
371 MAIN STREET, 371
Have opened an office, in connection with their business in Memphis, for shipping planters and others with farm hands, etc. Mr. Holland having just returned from New York, has completed arrangements whereby he can meet all the demands in his proposed line of business. Planters and others requiring good farm hands, would do well to give us an early call.
ja18-2m

400,000 BRICK WANTED!!

OFFICE MEMPHIS GAS LIGHT CO.,
Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 9th, 1866.
TO BRICK MAKERS:
THIS Company desiring to purchase four hundred thousand extra hard brick, made of wet clay, to be delivered at their works, north end of Front street, in the months of April and May next, Price per thousand specifying the same.
All proposals must be submitted in writing, addressed to this office, on or before the first day of March next.
WM. H. FITCH, Jr.,
ja18-2w Secretary.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

W. H. TENNIS, who has been for some time connected with the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, and Cotton Express at Cincinnati, has been appointed to act as Agent for the Company at this point, and is now prepared to contract for Freight to all points East giving to shippers all the facilities and advantages this Great Through Route affords.
All freight over this line for New York goes without change of cars, thereby saving the delay of transfer attending other lines, and landing the freight in New York in much better condition.
Office—No. 7½ Madison street. ja18

COTTON SEED.

WE HAVE FOR SALE—
20,000 bushels Cotton Seed,
of this season's growth, carefully selected and in prime shipping order. We have about 200 bushels each of Petit Gulf and Boyd's Prolific Seed. BEAUMONT, HAMILTON & CO.,
ja11 1m No. 36 Front street.

LOOK OUT FOR THE BIG GUN!

WM. SCHNEIDER,
PRACTICAL GUN SMITH,
No. 193 Main St., (up stairs) cor. Washington,
MEMPHIS, TENN.
Repairing of all kinds done with neatness and dispatch. ja14-2m

A CARD TO THE LADIES.

MISS CARTER informs her customers and the ladies generally, that she has removed from Main street to Madison, a few doors west of Third, where she continues Dressmaking in all its varieties. ja16 1w*

GARDEN SEED.

WE have a large stock of Fresh and Genuine Landreth's Garden Seed,
250 boxes Assorted Garden Seed,
500 boxes Landreth's Garden Seed,
100 boxes Kentucky Shaker Garden Seed
50 boxes Michigan Garden Seed.
For sale at R. G. CRAIG & CO.'S Seed Store, 379 Main street.

GRASS SEED.

RED Clover, Kentucky Blue Grass, White Clover, Red Grass, French or Lucern Clover, Orchard Grass, Timothy Seed, Hungarian Seed, Millet Seed, etc.
For sale low at CRAIG'S Seed Store, 379 Main Street, Jackson Block, Memphis, Tenn.
HYACINTH and Tulip Buds, just received
jan 3 R. G. CRAIG & CO.'S Seed Store

THE STOCKHOLDERS of the First National Bank of Memphis will meet at their Banking House, on Monday, the 22d day of January, 1866, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m., to elect a new Board of Directors. C. P. NORRIS,
de21 1m Cashier.

P. Weiler,
Fashionable Merchant Tailor,
And Dealer in
GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 348 Front Street,
Between Union and Gayoso Streets,
MEMPHIS, TENN.
☞ All Work Warranted nov5 3m

LOUISVILLE, KY.

WM. JARVIS. J. G. JARVIS. J. V. CORLISS, JR.
WM. JARVIS & CO.,
Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANTS,
No. 64 Second Street, between Main & Market,
Louisville, Ky.
IN future we will devote ourselves exclusively to the Commission and Forwarding business. We solicit consignments of Cotton, Pork, Bacon, Lard, Flour, Whisky, and Bagging and Rope. We will make liberal advances on Merchandise consigned to our care, and will endeavor to secure for our customers quick sales and prompt returns. Particular attention will be paid to the filling of Planters' Orders for supplies. ja17-1m

J. W. Mitchell, Vene P. Armstrong, J. C. McFerran, Louisville.
J. R. McFerran, R. J. Meadors, Cincinnati.
MITCHELL & ARMSTRONG,
No. 21 MAIN STREET,
(North side, bet. 1st & 2d.) LOUISVILLE, KY.
PROVISIONS,
—AND—
Commission and Forwarding Merchants
COTTON FACTORS.
Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of Cotton, Pork, Bacon, Lard, High Wines, and Bourbon Whisky, Alcohol, Cologne, Neutral Spirits, Rope and Bagging.
nov5-3m

George W. Wicks,
(Successor to Nock, Wicks & Co.,)
TOBACCO AND COTTON FACTOR,
And Dealer in
BAGGING AND ROPE.
And all Kinds of
Manufactured Tobacco, Cotton Yarns, etc.,
No. 102 Main street, bet. Third & Fourth,
nov5 3m LOUISVILLE, KY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TAYLOR, M'EWEN, DUKE & CO.,
DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
CLOTHING, GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
Plantation & Family Supplies,
GENERALLY,
LIQUORS EXCEPTED.
Commission Merchants,
FOR THE SALE OF
COTTON
—AND—
COUNTRY PRODUCE.
DRY GOODS HOUSE,
(Old Stand) 222 Main Street.
WAREHOUSE AND COTTON SHED,
Nos. 91, 93 and 95 Adams Street.
nov25-3m

BEST
Bolting Cloths,
FOR SALE BY
Taylor, McEwen, Duke & Co.,
No. 222 Main Street, Memphis.
BOLTING CLOTHS.
Spinning Wheels.
Spinning Jennies.
Cotton and Wool Yarns.
Sole and Upper Leather.
Huron Grind Stones.
Window Sash and Glass.
Corn Shellers, Stock Kettles, Plows, Axes, Traces, Wood and Earthenware.
TAYLOR, MCEWEN, DUKE & CO.
nov25-3m 91, 93 and 95 Adams street.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

FAGAN'S XXXX FLOUR.
Rising Sun Flour.
50 bbls. Medium Flour.
Clear side Bacon.
New Sugar Cured Hams.
Dried Beef.
New Molasses, choice.
Syrup in Kegs.
New Sugar.
60 boxes Prime Cheese.
50 bbls. Apples.
Coffee, Rice.
Pipes.
Wagons, etc.
Dec. 8th, Receiving and for sale by
TAYLOR, MCEWEN DUKE & CO,
nov25-3m 91, 93 and 95 Adams st.

Dry Goods.

READY MADE CLOTHING—
Grey and White Blankets.
Bleached and Brown Domestics.
Fine Black and Drab Hats.
Miles' Shoes for Ladies.
Ladies' Dress Goods.
Ladies' Fine Cloaks.
Shaker and French Flannels.
English and American Calicoes.
French Merinoes and Delaines.
Hosiery, Gloves, Laces.
Suspenders, Trimmings, etc., etc.
Gents' Fine Boots and Shoes.
TAYLOR, MCEWEN, DUKE & CO.,
nov25-3m 222 Main Street, (old stand).

WANTED.

DRY HIDES. BEESWAX.
Tallow. Rough Leather.
Wool. Dried Peaches.
Dried Apples. Feathers.
Jeans, Socks. Gloves, Furs.
Deer Skins, dry. Cotton Baskets.
Shuck Mats. Broom Corn.
Dried Sage Leaves. Cotton Collars.
Sealy Bark Nuts. Hickory Nuts.
Fresh Butter. Walnuts.
Beeswax, Eggs Nutmegs, etc., etc.
TAYLOR, MCEWEN, DUKE & CO.
nov25-3m

COTTON.

ALL COTTON shipped to us on good boats, or in our Warehouse on Sale, is covered by our open Policies of Insurance in the Ætna Home, Ætna and Hartford Insurance Companies. TAYLOR, MCEWEN, DUKE & CO.
Nov25-3m

SADDLERY.

MOORES & CO., Cincinnati. EDWARD LETSON, Memphis.
REN ST M. FERGUSON, Agt., Memphis.
MOORES, SMITH & CO.
Importers and Dealers in
Lides, Oil and Leather,
SADDLERY HARDWARE,
India Rubber Belting,
SADDLES AND BRIDLES,
Farmers, Carriers, and Shoemakers Tools and Findings,
Wagon, Coach and Buggy Harness.
Saddle Bags, Collars, Etc.,
HARNESS,
Trace and Breech Chains,
OF
All qualities and descriptions.
In offering our very large and complete assortment of
GOODS
In our line,
We do so with the FULLEST CONFIDENCE that we can offer
Better Inducements to Cash Buyers
than any house in the Southwest.
Being connected with one of the largest
Saddlery, Hardware and Manufacturing Establishments
in this country, enables us to offer our goods as LOW as they can be had in
St. Louis or Cincinnati.
We earnestly request an examination of our stock by
MERCHANTS & MANUFACTURERS
before purchasing elsewhere.
MOORES, SMITH & CO.,
No. 302 MAIN STREET, Provine Building.
Sign den Stirrup.
nov5-3m

MISCELLANEOUS.

NO EXCUSE FOR BAD BREAD.

MORGAN'S

FLOUR.

THE Best, Cheapest and most economical Flour in use.
All lovers of good and wholesome bread, biscuit, etc., call, by using this Flour, save time, trouble, money, and disappointment. It is ALWAYS RELIABLE, and is not affected by hot or cold weather. It does not require Yeast Powders, Cream Tartar, Yeast, Saleratus, Soda or Salt, and ONLY HALF the usual quantity of shortening, and when cold sweet milk is used, still less shortening is needed.
ONE-FOURTH less of this flour is required to produce a like amount of bread, to that made in the ordinary manner, which item alone will about PAY THE PRICE charged for adding the self rising ingredients.
IT IS EXTRA NICE FOR CAKES, and all kinds of pastry, requiring not more than TWO-THIRDS the usual amount of butter and eggs.
THIS FLOUR EXCELS ALL OTHER for Batter Cakes, Waffles, Puddings, the dumplings for Chicken Pie, etc., etc.,
And is a Saving of from $6 to $8 per Barrell to the Consumer.
This article has met with the most wonderful success. A large proportion of the citizens of Memphis and surrounding country are now using it; but I am confident there are many others who would avail themselves of its advantages were they satisfied regarding its BEAUTIFULNESS, SUPERIORITY, and ECONOMY.
To convince such of these facts, I have obtained a large number of certificates from well and highly known physicians and others, a few of which I give below. One trial will convince the most incredulous that it is to their advantage to use this Flour, as an ECONOMY and SATISFACTION in every respect.
RECOMMENDATIONS:
MEMPHIS, TENN., August 3, 1865.
I have used Morgan's Self Rising Flour, and find it to be a good article. I have also examined the ingredients which promote self rising properties, and find them to be, not only innocent, but important in perfect nutrition. I can freely recommend it as most healthful and desirable flour, producing an article of bread superior to that made in the ordinary manner.
JNO. R. FRAYSER, M. D.
We fully concur in the above, having examined the ingredients.
C. L. WILSON, M. D.
R. F. B