THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY BENJAMIN F. DILL. MEMPHIS, TENN., THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1866. VOLUME XVI.—NUMBER 67.

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
" " per week	40
To carriers and news-dealers, per copy	5
Weekly per annum (in advance)	5 00

☞ No subscription entered on our mail books for a less time than one month.

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THE GRAVE OF STONEWALL JACKSON

We have been requested to give publicity to the following circular to the members of the old "Stonewall Brigade." We hope that it may meet with a ready response, and that each one may look upon the object to be effected as a labor of love:

WINCHESTER, Jan. 1, 1866.

To the Survivors of the Stonewall Brigade:

I write to you on a subject in which you must ever feel a deep interest. A strong reverence for the memory of Stonewall Jackson, and a strict regard for our renewed allegiance to the United States need not be inconsistent, much less conflicting. Were he living he would still be our friend, although not our General. He indeed! It is right that we should not neglect the memory of so good a man.

When Gen. Jackson died, Mrs. Jackson had his body taken to Lexington and buried, as she thought, most consistent with his wishes and his character, in the grave yard of his church. There, after his brilliant and renowned career, he sleeps in a simple grave—quietly and well.

Shortly after the death of our General, when the Stonewall Brigade met together to take orders as they deemed proper to show their respect for their lost General and friend, they determined, appropriately and delicately, to endeavor to get Mrs. Jackson's permission to place a simple monument over his remains.

I was instructed to communicate this earnest wish of the Brigade in the matter, and to request the compliance of Mrs. Jackson with that wish. She was sensible to her feelings. She kindly replied that she sincerely appreciated the motives which prompted the request, and that it was a pleasure to her to be able thus to bestow a gratify a body of soldiers and friends whom she loved as they had loved her husband. She accordingly granted the request with only the condition that the proposed monument should be characterized with simplicity as the General's life had been. Subscriptions were accordingly raised, confined to the members of the Stonewall Brigade and the Rockbridge Artillery, and the sum of six thousand dollars was, in a week, placed in my hands, and is now deposited in bank in Richmond. As it was not deemed practicable to erect a suitable monument during the war, the money was converted into Confederate bonds. It was just. Gen. Jackson's grave is unmarked by a single stone. The Stonewall Brigade exists no longer as an organization, but many of its men still survive, and with them a sacred regard for the memory of their first commander. To the survivors of this Brigade and the Rockbridge Artillery—formerly an important part of it—I now propose, having received the consent of Mrs. Jackson, to erect a suitable monument over the grave of our friend. It is a tribute to the highest and best beloved of our dead, which I am no more sure that I am in no wise conflicting with our duty to State or country. We may surely mark the spot where lies the body of him whom history will make live forever.

To the end of this letter are appended the names of gentlemen in different parts of Virginia, where the former members of the brigade principally reside, to whom the subscriptions will be paid. When the necessary sum is raised, arrangements will be made to have the monument created at once, after consultation as its style and character with Mrs. Jackson and the influential friends of the General. It is desirable that the matter should be conducted with the same delicacy which characterized the original undertaking. No appeal, I hope, is necessary to the honor and feelings of the survivors of that old Brigade. To our keeping has been confided the remains of that great and Christian soldier, whose honored name we shared for four eventful years.

Very Respectfully,
HENRY KYD DOUPLAS,
Formerly Inspector Stonewall Brigade, and A. A. G. to Gen. Jackson.

With the following gentlemen act in this matter as indicated in the body of the letter? They will please communicate with the writer upon sight of this address, and if there is any reason why any one cannot act as requested, inform him of the fact, and suggest the name of some one to supply his place. They will please endeavor to bring the subject to the attention of those addressed, and get others to interest themselves. The specified subscription may be one dollar or half a dollar. Those who are able, may give as much more as they wish? Is it right in this manner that the tributary mite of the General's humblest friend should not be declined. Gen. James A. Walker, Pulaski county; Gen. Wm. Terry, Wytheville; Col. R. W. M. Holliday and Maj. R. W. Hunter, Winchester; Prof. Hunter McGuire, M. D., and Lieut. R. Fisher, Richmond; Maj. Jacob R. Braithwaite, Baltimore; Lafayette Mason, Charlottsville; Prof. James White and Capt. Archie Graham, Lexington; Col. J. Q. A. Nadenbousch, Martinsburg; Capt. E. P. Barnhart, Shepherdstown; Col. Wm. Allen and Capt. A. S. Garber, Staunton; Gen. J. R. Jones, Harrisonburg; Col. A. Spangler, Moorefield; Maj. Jno. Newton, Greenville; Capt. C. H. Shearer, Charlestown; Capt. Chas. Grass, Hampshire county; McHenry Howard, Baltimore; and any others who may feel an interest in the matter.

☞ INTERNAL REVENUE DECISIONS—TAXES ON UNFINISHED FURNITURE.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that when a party buys furniture in the white or unfinished condition, on which excise tax has been paid, and more completely finishes and fits it for use, by painting, varnishing, upholstering, etc., he is liable to a duty of six per cent. on its increased value only. When a party buys looking glasses and molded marble slabs, on which an excise has been paid, and uses them in the manufacture of furniture, he may be allowed, in making up his monthly return, to deduct their cost from the value of the finished articles, in the construction of which they are used.

Stamps on Transfer of Mortgages.—In a reply to a letter received at the Internal Revenue Bureau, inquiring whether a note secured by mortgage is negotiable, and the two instruments are to be transferred by a mere indorsement of the note, the Commissioner has decided that no stamp is required. In support of this decision, the Bureau is of the opinion that if the extension of the time for the payment of the note is not in writing, an additional stamp on either instrument is necessary. If, however, a note is renewed by giving a new note, the renewal must be stamped with a stamp appropriate to the amount of the renewal, though the mortgage is not subject to a further stamp duty. If the time of payment is extended by virtue of a written agreement, a stamp must be fixed appropriate to the agreement.

Canal Boats not Liable to Tax.—It has been decided that canal boats duly enrolled and licensed, on which tonnage has been paid, are not liable to internal revenue tax.

Tax on Powdered Roots.—The following decision, of importance to the drug trade, was addressed to a druggist in Philadelphia:

Your letter of the 22nd instant, inquiring whether powdered articles in the drug business, such as opium, rhubarb, jalap, etc., are subjected to a tax of six per cent., when not complied with other articles, has been received. In answer, I have to say, that if the above articles are simply ground or powdered, without going through any process of manufacture, or without adding or substracting anything therefrom, they are not regarded as a taxable manufacture.

A. C. WHITMAN,
Deputy Commissioner.

☞ A letter from Rome in the *Sun Public*, has the following: "On the eighth of December, the Feast of the Immaculate Conception, the address of the Cabaliics of Italy got up by the Unita Cattolica was presented to the Pope. No less than one million two hundred thousand signature were appended to it. It was accompanied by an offering of three hundred and fifty-five thousand francs, which had been collected in six months.

☞ The third Michigan cavalry were disarmed at San Antonio, Texas, for mutiny.

THE ARMY.

The bill providing for the reorganization of the regular army was to-day reported from the Military Committee, with some amendments. The Committee were unanimous in favor of the bill as it now stands. It provides that the army shall hereafter consist of five regiments of artillery of nine thousand men; twelve regiments of cavalry of twelve thousand men, and fifty-five regiments infantry of thirty-five thousand men, to be known as the army of the United States.

Section 2. Artillery to have the same organization as at present—five regiments.

Section 3 adds six regiments of cavalry to the six now in service, with the same organization.

Section 4. Fifty-five infantry regiments to consist of ten regiments of ten companies each now in service remaining; nine regiments made into twenty-seven, by adding two companies to each battalion; ten regiments of colored men, and eight of disabled men, or men discharged for disability. Volunteer officers appointed under this act to be appointed among States in proportion to the number of troops furnished during the war.

Section 5 prescribes the organization of infantry to be the same as at first (ten regiments), but companies to have only forty-eight privates.

Section 7 gives each regiment a band as formerly.

Section 8. Enlistments hereafter to be made for five years. No officers to be appointed until the minimum number of men is enlisted and the command organized.

Section 9 provides one lieutenant general, five major generals and eighteen brigadier generals, with same staff as formerly.

Section 10 provides that the adjutant general's department shall be as now prescribed by law.

Section 11. The inspector general's department, so far as number and rank are concerned, remains the same. It increases the rank of assistant inspector general to lieutenant colonel.

Section 12. The bureau of military justice is now established.

Section 13. Quartermaster general's department to consist of one brigadier general, six assistant colonels, twelve deputy lieutenant colonels, twenty majors and forty-eight captains. Vacancies in captainship to be filled from volunteer quartermasters.

Section 14 gives as many military storekeepers as shall be required, not exceeding sixteen.

Section 15 provides that the act of July fourth, respecting quartermaster's department, shall remain in force so far as it does not become unnecessary upon the disbandment of volunteer forces.

Section 16. The subsistence department shall exist as now prescribed by law.

Section 17. Line officers detailed as quartermasters or commissaries to have ten dollars per month extra while responsible for public property.

Section 18. The medical department shall consist of one surgeon general, to rank as brigadier general, and one assistant to rank as colonel; seventy-five surgeons, to rank as majors, and one hundred and fifty assistant surgeons, to rank as lieutenants for the first three years' service, and as captains after three years' service, and two medical storekeepers. Vacancies of surgeons and assistant surgeons to be filled by selection from the volunteers; assistant surgeons of volunteers of three years' service to be eligible for promotion to captain.

Section 19 authorizes the surgeon general to detail a surgeon as medical purveyor, who, while so acting, is to be a colonel of cavalry, and five surgeons as assistant medical purveyors, to be, while so acting, lieutenant colonels of cavalry.

Section 20 authorizes the surgeon general to detail five surgeons as medical inspectors, to be, while so acting, colonels of cavalry.

Section 21. Pay Department—one paymaster general, brigadier general, two assistants, colonels, two deputies, lieutenant colonels, and sixty paymasters, majors. Vacancies in the grade of major to be filled from additional paymasters who have served two years.

Section 22. Corps of engineers to be the same as now provided by law.

Section 23. Provides for the appointment of seventy-four inspectors of fortifications, to be selected from corps of engineers, and to be colonels of engineers. This is not to increase the number of officers in that corps.

Section 24. Five companies of engineers to be a battalion, adjutants and quartermasters to have cavalry pay, while so acting.

Section 25 reduces each company of engineers to twenty men, and authorizes the President, in time of war, to restore the present organization.

Section 26. The ordnance department to be the same as now provided by law, with one brigadier general, three colonels, fifty lieutenant colonels, eight majors, two captains, fifteen first lieutenants, nine second lieutenants and thirteen military storekeepers.

Section 27. One chief signal officer, colonel; the Secretary of War to detail officers and men as required for efficient signal service; officers while detailed to be paid as cavalry, and enlisted men as engineers.

Section 28. No officers of the regular army below field officers to be promoted without examination. Any officer failing to pass satisfactory examination to be suspended from promotion for one year; on a second failure to be dropped; officers failing by reason of moral disqualification not to be re-examined.

Section 29. Head of staff departments to be selected from the corps to which they belong.

Section 30. No persons to be appointed in the pay, medical or quartermaster's departments, until examined, as now provided by law.

Section 31. No person to be commissioned in any regiment until examined by boards convened by the Secretary of War; examination to be in reference to military history, services during the war, and qualifications; appointments to be made without regard to seniority, but with sole regard to qualifications as to the service.

Section 32. Persons applying for commissions not to have any compensation for expenses incurred in reporting for examination.

Section 33. Repeals all laws inconsistent herewith.

☞ Mr. Peter Ormrod, a Manchester cotton spinner, has taken upon himself the task of repairing his parish church at cost of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

☞ M. D. Conway, in his last letter from London to the *Round Table* says: "I saw Dickens the other day. Time is beginning to tell on him, the crows have left, plentifully, their tracks on his brow; he has always an anxious look."

☞ Gov. Andrew, of Massachusetts, in his Thanksgiving proclamation, adopted the translation of the Vulgate (*pax hominibus bonæ voluntatis*), quoting the heavenly song, on the birth of the Saviour: "Glory to God on the highest, and *peace to men of good will* on Earth." The Bible of King James renders it "peace and good will to men on earth."

☞ Colds in the head are speedily cured, says the *Gazette des Hôpitaux*, by inhaling the tincture of iodine, a vial of which should be held in the hand, and placed under the nose. The warmth of the hand causes the vaporization of the tincture. The inhalations are to be made every three minutes, and soon all symptoms of the malady will disappear.

☞ The Harrisburg *Telegraph* of Monday says: "Only a few days ago, we believe on Friday, a lady residing on the other side of the river was informed by a thoughtless woman, who desired to perpetrate a joke, that her husband had been killed on the railroad. Upon hearing the statement the wife was so agitated that she fainted, and her system was so completely shocked that she died on Sunday."

☞ A correspondent of the Providence *Journal*, in describing the recent consecration of Bishop Randall, says: The Bishop expects to sail in Boston till May, at which time he will complete twenty-one years of Rectorship of the Church of the Messiah, where he has been eminently useful. He will be a great loss to the church in New England. Bishop Randall is a Rhode Island man, a graduate of Brown University, from which institution he received his degree of Doctor of Divinity.

☞ The "Book Concern," as it is called, of the Northern Methodists, was originated in seventeen hundred and eighty-nine, by a preacher in Philadelphia, on a borrowed capital of six hundred dollars. After a time it was removed to New York, and in eighteen hundred and thirty-three took its present location. Its capital is now eight hundred and thirty-seven thousand dollars. Its total profits from eighteen hundred and thirty-six to eighteen hundred and sixty were one billion one hundred and seventy-one million five hundred and eighty-four thousand dollars and sixty cents, and this all goes for denominational purposes.

☞ We find the following anecdote in an exchange, touching Bishop Southgate: "Some chums of his who knew him in earlier days, made a visit to his church to look on the dignity that they used to chase over the hillsand help over bad places in his hassels. The visitors were plain country persons from away down East, and never knew much of fashionable churches, or the symbols that are placed on the altar cloths and chancels. On entering the church the well known initials "I. H. S.," in a conspicuous place, in large and elegant gold letters. One said to the other, "There, just look at that. Just like him. God his name up—I, Horatio Southgate!"

☞ The 39th Michigan cavalry were disarmed at San Antonio, Texas, for mutiny.

THE LAST OF THE PINCKNEYS.

The New York *Herald* says: The last news from Charleston brings us intelligence of the death of Mrs. Rebecca Deyslley Pinckney, who was, we believe, the last person who bore that famous name.

A short time since the famous old Pinckney mansion, which the founder of the family in this country had built in sixteen hundred and eighty-seven, and which had become one of the landmarks and relics of Charleston, was destroyed by fire, and Mrs. Pinckney was forced to retire to Walterboro, S. C., where she owned a family residence. From the exposure incident to this change, very severe on a lady of her advanced age and infirmities, she caught cold, and died on Christmas day, aged nearly ninety years.

She outlived all the friends of her youth, had been for thirty-two years a widow, and of seven children who arrived at mature years she survived all but two, both of whom were females. She had lost her sight almost entirely, and her hearing was much impaired. She retained her intellectual faculties in a great measure to the last.

The family which has thus become extinct was among the most famous in our history. Thomas Pinckney, its founder, emigrated from Lincolnshire, England, in sixteen hundred and eighty-seven, and settled at Charleston. He was the father of three sons, each of whom attained some local celebrity. His first child, Thomas Pinckney, was an ensign in the seventeenth Regiment Royal Americans of the colonial army organization. His second son was Charles, better known in history as Chief Justice Pinckney, having been made Chief Justice and King's Councillor of the province of South Carolina in seventeen hundred and fifty-two. His wife was the "original rice planter," having been the first person to attempt the cultivation of that important staple in this country. Chief Justice Pinckney died in seventeen hundred and fifty-nine. The third son of Thomas Pinckney was William, who was at one time the Royal Master in Chancery and Commissary General of the province. The first son died childless; Charles had two sons and William one. This latter is unknown to fame, but the sons of Charles both became famous, and are now known as "the Pinckneys of Revolutionary fame."

These sons were St. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, born in seventeen hundred and forty-six and died in eighteen hundred and twenty-five, an officer in the national army during the revolution; a member of the Constitutional convention of seventeen hundred and eighty-seven, Minister to France and Federal candidate for Vice-President with John Adams in eighteen hundred. In eighteen hundred and four Mr. Pinckney was a candidate for the Presidency, but was badly beaten by Jefferson, receiving only the votes of Connecticut and Delaware. In eighteen hundred and eight he was defeated for the same office by James Madison, and never afterward figured in national politics.

Thomas Pinckney, the second son of the Chief Justice and brother of the last mentioned, has also a revolutionary fame.

Henry Laurens Pinckney, his son, has a national reputation. He was in the State Legislature from eighteen hundred and sixteen to eighteen hundred and thirty-two; was editor of the Charleston *Mercury* in eighteen hundred and nineteen; Mayor of Charleston during the nullification excitement, and in eighteen hundred and thirty-three represented that district in Congress. He was reelected in eighteen hundred and thirty-five. In eighteen hundred and thirty-nine and eighteen hundred and forty he was again elected Mayor of Charleston. His literary reputation chiefly depends on his editorial career, though he published memoirs of Gen. Jackson, Robert Y. Hayne (who was his brother-in-law) and of Jonathan Maxcy. He was prominent as a rebel, and died at Charleston in eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

The husband of the lady whose decease has served as the text for the revival of these old reminiscences was William Cotesworth Pinckney, who had the misfortune to be a valetudinarian, and whose success in practical life was not at all commensurate with his abilities. The world was not his oyster, and he wielded no sword to open it, but preferred the privacy of his library, and was better skilled with his pen than sword. He was for a time Speaker of the South Carolina House of Representatives, and it is related of him that his love of the classics and "old forgotten lore" was so great that it was difficult sometimes to talk sufficient English to be intelligible to ordinary hearers. His exact relation to the famous members of the family is not known, though he was descended from the Charles Cotesworth branch of the Pinckney family."

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The Insurance Agents here of the several offices will take risks on property stored in these buildings at three-fourths of one per cent. per month, or three per cent. for six months.

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Tuition per session $50, and Contingent Fee $2, invariably in advance. Boarding, $8 per week. December, 1865. de19 2m

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jan18 3m

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GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

And Dealers in

Foreign and Domestic Liquors, Plantation & Family Supplies, Bagging & Rope.

Also—Hay, Corn, Oats, Bran, and Lime.

No. 205 Main Street, Bet. Adams & Washington.

de27 3m MEMPHIS, TENN.

WORSHAM HOUSE,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

J. J. WORSHAM, Formerly of Worsham House. CHAS. B. GALLOWAY, Recently of the Bayou House.

THIS popular and centrally located House is now open for the accommodation of the Public, and the Proprietors pledge themselves it shall be kept in the very best style, and to specifically merit a share of public patronage. To our friends and the public we would say, come and try us.

jan5 1m J. J. WORSHAM & CO.

WM. H. BADER. CHAS. JONES.

Bader & Jones'

DOOR, SASH AND BLIND

MANUFACTORY,

Nos. 358 and 360 Second St., Below Union,

(Moore & Halstead's old stand,)

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

☞ Doors, Sash, Blinds, Mantels, Mouldings, Brackets, Cornice, Lattice Work, Door and Window Frames, Ceilings, Stair Rails, Shelving and Counters.

☞ Made To Order.

☞ Orders Promptly Attended to. ☜

☞ Twins Cash. jan9 1m

GROCERIES.

A. VACCARO. M. MAGENNEY, JR.
N. VACCARO. A. R. VACCARO.

A. Vaccaro & Co.,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

Wines, Liquors, Segars, Etc.,

No. 4 Howard's Row,

nov5 3m MEMPHIS, TENN.

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. de30 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 Best Stock, that they have received the Agency for the justly Celebrated and Popular

Pale, Bitter and Kennet Ales,

From the Vats of the far famed Brewery of the original

GEORGE W. SMITH.

They will be happy to supply all Demands for

BOTTLED OR DRAUGHT ALE,

BROWN STOUT, ETC.,

Of which commodities they are constantly in receipt of a Full and Complete Supply to Sell

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALERS, FAMILIES, ETC.

On Hand and Receiving:

60 half barrels X Ale.
60 half barrels XX Ale.
60 half barrels XXX Ale.
15 barrels Porter.
15 half barrels Porter.
20 barrels Brown Stout.
20 half Barrels Brown Stout.
300 doz. Bottled Ale, as'd, pts. & qts.

Saloon & Restaurant Keepers

Will increase their customers a hundred fold by purchasing from us and keeping constantly on hand

These Pure & Healthful Beverages.

Give us a Call,
Send in Your Orders,
But Don't All Speak at Once.

☞ Remember, 270 Front Street. ☜

N. B. PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL.—There is a Barrel on Tap. Ferkins sup. F. & A.

jan2-tf

GROCERIES & PRODUCE.

WE HAVE on hand and are constantly receiving

FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES

Of all Descriptions, and

PRODUCE OF ALL KINDS.

Fresh Butter, Eggs, Potatoes, etc.,

Constantly on Hand.

Give us a call. ☞ All Goods Delivered Free of Drayage in all Parts of the City. W. A. NELSON & CO.,

269 Main Street,
Corner Gayoso.

jan16 1m

BOSTON FISH HOUSE.

O'NEIL & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in all Kinds of Pickled, Dry and Smoked

FISH.

Also, English and American Salt,

No. 114 North Second Street,

Between Locust and Vine,

jan19 1m SAINT LOUIS, MO.

WM. H. WEBB, Late of Nashville, Tenn. JNO. S. MITCHELL, Late of A. T. Hansell & Co., Memphis, Tenn. L. T. WEBB, Of Nashville, Tenn. W. M. TUNE, Of Greensboro, Ala.

Webb, Mitchell & Co.,

Wholesale Dealers in

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, ETC.,

No. 252 Front Street,

(Under Commercial Hotel.)

WE are now receiving, and will keep constantly on hand, a large and well selected stock of Groceries, Provisions, Plantation Supplies, etc., to which we especially invite the attention of Country Merchants and Planters.

jan 18m WEBB, MITCHELL & CO.

Virginia Tobacco

WE have in Store, on Consignment, for Sale—

1,000 pack ages sound Virginia Manufactured Tobacco, from medium to best grades.

40,000 pgs. fine genuine Killickinick Smoking Tobacco.

10,000 pound "Hob Log" Smoking, very superior article.

Which we will sell as low to the trade as can be bought in Virginia, freights added.

CLARK, ELY & HARVEY,
No. 2 Bradley Block.

jan9 2m

LOUISVILLE, KY.

WM. JARVIS. J. S. JARVIS. J. V. COWLING, 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. jan17-1m

J. W. Mitchell, Venn P. Armstrong, J. C. McFerran, Louisville.
J. B. McFerran, R. J. Menefee, Cincinnati.

MITCHELL & ARMSTRONG,

No. 21 MAIN STREET,

(North side, bet. 1st & 2d.) LOUISVILLE, KY.

PROVISIONS,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants

—AND—

COTTON FACTORS.

Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of Cotton, Pork, Bacon, Lard, High Wines, and Bourbon Whisky, Alcohol, Colognes, 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. 192 Main street, bet. Third & Fourth,

nov5 3m LOUISVILLE, KY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

400,000 BRICK WANTED!!

TO BRICK MAKERS:

THIS Company desiring to purchase four hundred thousand extra hard brick, made of rock clay, to be delivered at their works, north end of Front street, in the months of April and May next, invite proposals for supplying the same.

All propositions must be submitted in writing, addressed to this office, on or before the first day of March next.

WM. H. FITCH, Jr.,
jan18-2w Secretary.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

W. H. TENNIS, who has been for some time connected with the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, and Office, 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. Handling to shippers all the facilities and advantages this Great Through Route affords.

All freight over this line for New York goes through in bond without delay, and without the delay of transfer attending other lines, and landing the freight in New York in much better condition.

Office—No. 7½ Madison street. jan18

Southwestern Express Company

THIS Company having perfected arrangements with the shortest and quickest Railroad Lines between Memphis and MEMPHIS, and ALL POINTS SOUTH, are now prepared to offer unsurpassed facilities for regular and prompt delivery of Express matter.

Our goods are transported by Express Trains in charge of Special Messengers, and are guaranty as quick time in transit, and at as low rates, as any other Express Company.

For Tariff of Charges, apply to

DUVAL & BRAZLETT, Agents,
Office 42 Madison street, Memphis, Tenn.
A. T. WELLS, Agent,
Office 232 Broadway, New York.

N. B. Merchants desiring goods transported by our line, will please advise us, and direct shippers in New York. Cotton forwarded to New York at reasonable rates. de23 1m

LOOK OUT FOR THE BIG GUN!

SOUTHWORTH & KNIGHT

Have a large stock of Fresh and Genuine Lambreth's Garden Seed,

Growth of 1