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PUBLISHED DAILY & WEEKLY

—BY—

BENJAMIN F. DILL.

To whom all Letters should be Addressed.

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From the January Le Follet.

THE PARIS FASHIONS.

All About Robes, Dresses and Bonnet Trimings.

Although the winter season has advanced, the fashion of wearing an entire toilet of the same materials is still adopted. Of course there is only certain materials in which this is admissable. Cloth or woolen materials are thus worn; but, perhaps, nothing is more suitable for this than a kind of velvet called "Velours de Londres;" it is less expensive than taffetas, and makes more thorough winter's costume. It may be trimmed either with passementerie, guipure, or fur. For visits of ceremony, a dress of satin, with a small basque of the same, trimmed with fur, is exceedingly elegant.

Our subscribers will just now be the most anxious to know what is la mode for evening and ball dresses; therefore, just mentioning a few favorite materials for those purposes, we will proceed to our long and choice list of toilets.

White tarlatanes, with double zigzags or interlacings of colored ruching, are in favor; above all, those spotted with gold or jonquil, or with sprays of gold or glass; also those with small colored designs. Another pattern meeting much favor is that of files of birds in black and gold, blue and gold, red and silver, etc.

Many rich foulards are made in stripes of color on a white ground or dotted over with small designs. Ball dresses of thin material are frequently made with canics (insight, or by ribbons, cords, or trails of flowers. At the bottoms of skirts bouillonnes or flounces are placed, and corselets with points, or with small separated basques, are worn. There are some very fine of gold made as trimmings for white satin dresses, covered with tulle illusion. These chains—holding, as it were, the bouillonnes—are extremely distinguee. There are also very rich galons satines, made in colors and fringed with gold; gold guipure embroidered with pearls, and ribbons of gold or silver, upon which are large clusters of white or colored velvet, with gold or silver hearts. Crystal is used on velvet; the skirts cut on the bias, and every seam trimmed with a crystal fringe.

A toilette de bal—Underskirt of striped blue and gold; the upper of blue satin, upon each seam a gold lace, pinced two rows together, forming an insertion, and finished off with gold lacets falling over the underskirt. Low body, with gold lace forming a pelaut, and wide gold band fastened with two cameos. Head dress in the empire style, with gold bandelettes. Necklace of cameos, fastened on blue velvet.

A robe of white tulle—The bottom of the first skirt trimmed with five rows of red velvet, heading a narrow row of gold pendants. The upper skirt in the princesses style, with corselet of white, caught up at every seam with ends of red and gold. Under the corselet is a low chemisette, and short sleeves, with a plaited frill. Collier of red velvet, with a gold cross.

An evening dress of pink poult de soie, trimmed with galon of guipure and pearls. The body draped with pearls, and covered with guipure, forming small Spanish sleeves from the shoulders, and fastened at the waist with two cameos, from which it hangs in scarf ends, trimmed with pearls.

Toilette of tulle bouillonne, with underskirt of white taffetas, which is trimmed with a gauffered ruche. The upper skirt is festooned by chains of pearls fastened by bows of pink satin. Similar chains and bows form the drapery on the body and sleeves.

A robe, with a very long underskirt of tulle bouillonne draped over with gold sequins. The upper skirt with scolloped basques, composed of maize colored satin; each basque trimmed round with black velvet, and sequins. Body and black velvet sash also trimmed to match.

An emerald green velvet dress, with tablier of green satin fastened to it with silver buttons. The skirt is opened on each side, over a facing of green satin, the openings being edged round with a green passementerie and hanging silver buttons. The body is low, with a long basque, forming a tunic behind, and very short in front, trimmed also with passementerie and buttons.

An empire robe of cerise satin, with tablier of white satin. The dress is cut on the bias, without plaits at the sides; very wide at the bottom, and trimmed round with a bias of cerise satin and a gauffered. The body is low, cut square, with a plastron of white satin joining the tablier, both of which are trimmed with tulle and gold beads.

A green satin tunic, trimmed with guipure, embroidered with pearls and silver stars, describing the grecque pattern at each point of the tunic, which is finished off by tassels of green and silver. The guipure is fringed with silver lines of the valley. The sleeves are very short, being formed merely of the guipure. The tunic is equally charming made of white satin embroidered with gold, black satin with silver, cerise with gold, or black with silver.

A princesse robe of violet poult de soie. Round the bottom a grecque of beaded passementerie. This is also placed on revers up the front of the skirt, and on the body to each shoulder, forming epaulettes. A row of black cabucs fastens the body, and are put down the skirt between the revers.

A dress of Russian drab satin, with arabesques at the bottom of the skirt, made of poncau velvet, with a gold button on every point. Vesite of poncau velvet, embroidered in gold, and opened over a guimpe of muslin, trimmed with guipure.

A robe of silver gray grosgrain, trimmed at the bottom with a band of ruby colored plush, straight on the upper edge and put on the dress with a cord of the same shade. The lower edge is cut in dents, and finished with a silk cord worked with jet. A fitting corsage, trimmed to round the armholes, bottom of sleeves and seams, to match the skirt. A ruby colored band, trimmed with passementerie in jet, and black buckle.

A green moire antique dress, forme princesse, with a double band of velvet, of a rather deeper shade, commencing at the back, and widening toward the bottom of the skirt, and triangular in form; these bands are put on with a passementerie of leads. Tight fitting sleeves, with jockeys and puffs of velvet.

Gold is worn as trimming on bonnets as well as on other articles of dress; for example, a black velvet bonnet is trimmed with bands of plush ribbon, striped with gold. The inside is a bonnet of black velvet with three gold pins.

A more simple style of bonnet is of drawn black velvet, bouillonne tulle crown, spotted with jet, a bow of velvet ribbon on the side, with a cameo in the middle. Two cockades of passementerie worked with jet cross the crown, and fall in fadeons over the chignon. The inside is drapery of tulle and velvet, fastened with a cameo.

Blue velvet bonnet, with a flat plait from the front to the small curtain, edged with white blonde. High on the side is a puff of blond, from the centre of which a white feather falls over the crown. The feather is fastened to the blonde by a small bird. White strings.

A very pretty bonnet for a young lady is of white tulle, wadded with blue chenille. Small bouillonne curtain to match, with a band of blue velvet, fastened with a pearl buckle. Barette to match inside, and blue velvet strings.

A coque of Mecklin lace, with edge and curtain of black velvet, trimmed with a scarf of tulle, fringed with feathers and gold beads, and fastened into the bonnet with bunches of gold daisies. Inside trimmed to match. White satin strings.

A white velvet capuchon bonnet trimmed on the front with a coquille of black lace, fastened with a bunch of cocoqueu in black velvet and green leaves.

Rich blue velvet bonnet, with jockey front; herbe of black lace, rushed over the middle of the bonnet, and ends falling on each side and forming strings. A small bird placed behind. The inside is trimmed with a plait of blue velvet.

A ruby colored velvet bonnet, edged with sequins in jet. A bird of the same color fastened on the curtain with a black cameo. Bandeau of ruby velvet, with white stripes inside.

Bonnet of a mve-colored royal velvet, spotted with silver. Chains of silver on the edge. Bows of velvet fastened with a single buckle on the side. The inside trimmed with the same velvet, and silver leaves.

Capote of bouillonnee white velvet. Soft crown of Mechlin lace, a puff of velvet on the side, with a palm of gold feathers. The inside trimmed with a plait of gold velvet, with gold chain and feathers. White satin strings edged with gold.

A bonnet, formed of a drapery of imperial velvet, with Greek bandelettes of silver. The inside is a drawn velvet bandeau of silver. Blue velvet strings.

A gray felt bonnet, with biases of velvet to match, edged with a curled feather to imitate Astrakan. A flat plume of small gray feathers, fastened on the side with a flat cameo. Bands of gray and ruby velvet, and black cameo inside.

A fanchon bonnet of black lace, covered with bands of black satin. Bandelet of the same, trimmed with a grec of jet, with bangling bells. Black curled feather on the side, fastened with a flat cameo. A diadem of violet velvet, with a grec and aiguillettes of jet inside.

From the London Times, December 27.

THE ENGLISH VIEW OF OUR RELATIONS WITH NAPOLEON.

It was not, perhaps, to be expected that the moderate language in which President Johnson's Message referred to the affairs of Mexico, should be exactly echoed by the Federal Congress. The Chief Magistrate of a great nation can not but be influenced in speaking of such a subject by a sense of direct responsibility, which is more lightly felt when distributed over the votes of a popular assembly. The language of Congress during the war was always more pronounced upon foreign affairs than that of President Lincoln or his minister, and we must be cautious in regarding the temper displayed by the Federal Assembly, as any sufficient indication of the settled purpose of the American people. More especially is this the case with the Congress now sitting at Washington, in which the most violent of American parties possess a temporary majority, which is obviously an inadequate representation of the general feeling of the country. At the moment when we are assured that the violent policy of the radical party in regard to the South is in opposition to the more temperate wishes of the Northern people in general, and that the more prudent course pursued by President Johnson does but express the real wishes of the nation, we shall hesitate before we attribute a very serious importance to the display of a similar spirit by Congress in reference to other subjects so long as it is not supported by the acts or words of the Executive Government. Moreover, even when there is no reason to suspect this partial divergence between the settled disposition of the American people and the momentary excitement of their representatives, it is generally necessary to receive American language with a certain allowance for constitutional exaggeration. The Federal Congress is not accustomed to practice the subdued tone of diplomacy, and we should be greatly mistaken if we interpreted their proceedings by the same rules which we apply to the significant reserve which is customary in the correspondence of European nations. It would be premature, therefore, to attach any definite importance to the resolutions relating to Mexico which have been introduced into both houses of the Federal Congress. They have not, indeed, as yet been passed, but neither have they, in American phrase, been "laid over," or postponed. They have only been referred to the committees of the two Houses upon Foreign Affairs, and it is to be feared, therefore, that they are but too much in accordance with the feeling of Congress. They are, it must be confessed, very far from being sufficiently Monroe doctrine by comparing the letter addressed in eighteen hundred and sixty-two to Marshal Forney, in which the Emperor unfolded the idea with which he attempted to give a dignity, and, as it now appears, a somewhat dangerous pretension to his very justifiable interference in Mexican affairs. His object, say these resolutions, was to subject one of the republican governments of the American continent to a foreign power, and to establish upon its ruins a monarchial constitution. They recall, moreover, two recent acts of the Emperor Maximilian's domestic policy which are obnoxious to Northern principles. These proceedings are denounced in no measured language as "opposed to the declared policy of the Federal Government, offensive to the people, and contrary to the spirit of their institutions," and the President is finally requested "to take such steps concerning this grave matter as will vindicate the recognized policy and protect the honor and interests of the Federal Government."

If these resolutions should be passed they will certainly be the most outspoken expressions of American feelings on this subject which have yet been uttered by any public authority. *It will be observed that they do exactly what the President gradually abstained from doing.* They do not scruple to denounce the Emperor Napoleon's intervention as a designed attack upon the institutions, and in the interest of a European power, a government hostile to the spirit of the people upon which it is imposed. The President, on the other hand, confined himself to laying down in guarded language the general principles of his policy, as though with a view of offering timely caution to foreign nations not to try the American temper too far; and he abstained, in a marked manner, from asserting that the conduct of France was directly obnoxious to those principles. It had ever, he said, been the friends of American policy to abstain from acting as the propagandists of republicanism in the kingdom of Europe, and they had a right to expect a corresponding abstinence on the part of European Powers towards the republics of America. "We should regard it," he said, "as a great calamity to ourselves, to the cause of a government and to the peace of the world, should any European Power challenge the American people, as it were, to the defense of republicanism." We may reasonably infer from such language that it is European interference in this form of possible propagandism which the President would consider it the duty of the Federal Government to resist. He will not recognize that any attempt of such a character has yet been made. "We can not," he adds, "foresee what events may arise to render it necessary or proper to adopt any other course, what opportunities might present themselves, what complications might offer, to protect ourselves against designs inimical to our form of government," and he appeals to "the wisdom and justice of European Powers to respect the system of non-interference which has so long been sanctioned by time, and which, by its good results, has approved itself to both continents."

This is dignified and statesmanlike language, and will, we can not but believe, commend itself to the American people in preference to the hasty resolutions which have been proposed to Congress. The truth is that a war at the present moment between France and the United States would open such disastrous prospects to both countries that prudent men on both sides will resort to every possible means in order to avoid pushing matters to so calamitous an extremity. Strong as is the power of France, and stable as may be the Emperor's Government, the shock of war with the United States might prove a serious trial both to France and to her institutions. Even if she succeeded in carrying it to a successful conclusion, it could only be at a ruinous charge, for which no acquisitions in the thankless soil of Central America would offer any adequate compensation. Nor, on the other hand, could any thing be more unfortunate for the United States at the present moment than a war with a powerful foreign country. It is evident from the lamentable accounts which reach us from the Southern States that nothing but complete rest and a close attention to matters of domestic policy can afford any chance of recovery to the South, and the United States is but half itself still that great wound is in a fair way of being healed. They, too, might find that a war with France on their southern border would increase their domestic difficulties, and they are as little able as France to afford to add another yeast item to their national debt. The interests, therefore, of the two Governments are exactly identical. It is the interest of France to withdraw as soon as possible from a perilous position, and it is the interest of the United States to render that withdrawal as far as possible spontaneous, instead of having to enforce it. Whatever language the Emperor may have used in eighteen hundred and sixty-two, the people of America may be sure that he can have no intention of sustaining an Austrian prince in Mexico by French bayonets against the wish of the Mexicans, or at the risk of serious embroilment with the United States, and, it may be added, in spite of the constant murmurs of his own subjects. Large popularity indeed he may enjoy in Mexico, but it will be sooner or later. Either the Government of the Emperor Maximilian will prove so welcome to the Mexicans as to need no foreign support, or else it will demand an amount of support which the Emperor will be unable to give. In either case the French cannot fail to withdraw, and it is the interest of the United States to make the difficulty to be thus solved by natural means. The only course which would tend to prevent the natural solution would be the adoption of a bullying tone by the people of the United States which would rouse the sensitiveness of French honor. The Emperor could not consent to retire from Mexico under a threat, nor, if he were disposed to do so, would the French people allow him. It is, therefore, essential to American interests and to the interests of the world that American statesmen should abstain at the present time from thoughtless expressions of feeling on this subject. It would be worse than folly to expend blood and treasure in the pursuit of an object which may be equally obtained by fair words and conciliation. European interference in the affairs of America is impoisible in the very nature of things, and, if the Americans will but quiet for the while a not unnatural sensitiveness, they will find all their difficulties on this score disappear, probably without the necessity of any serious exertions.

☞ There are twenty Baptist churches in Illinois, and fifteen pastors to them.

☞ A dog law has gone into operation in St. Louis, imposing a tax of three dollars per head on each animal.

☞ We regret to learn that John S. Claiborne, an old printer, of Vicksburg, died on Wednesday last in that city.

☞ Two hundred and twelve Congregational churches in the North have contributed eighty thousand dollars to the church building fund of the South.

☞ Sydney, in Australia, has eight Congregational churches, besides several chapels and stations supplied by lay preachers.

☞ The longest word in Eliot's Indian Bible is in Mark 1:19, Wuttippesittukquonnowehtukqunah, and signifies, "kneeling down to him."

☞ From what we can learn, says the Macon *Journal*, we are led to fear that there were at least four white ladies, living in this vicinity, abused by negro troops on Sunday night last.

☞ It seems to be well settled, says the Huntsville *Advocate*, that three of the colored regiments here, are soon to be mustered out. The Forty-fourth U. S. C. I., will remain for a while longer—until relieved by white regulars.

☞ The largest Sunday School in the world is at Stockport, England, numbering about five thousand scholars. There are three hundred teachers. Over two thousand of the scholars are above sixteen years old.

☞ There is said to be a lady living in Augusta, Ga., who has seven grand mothers living, one of whom, in seventeen hundred and ninety-eight, being then a young lady, presented a bouquet of flowers to Gen. Washington.

☞ The amnesty which the Emperor of Austria is about to proclaim for the benefit of political offenders, will contain one notable exception—that of Kossuth, whom Francis Joseph thinks still too powerful to be admitted into Hungarian territory.

☞ A Mormon church has been organized in Macon county, Illinois. A Decatur paper says "a large number of the best citizens have attached themselves to this peculiar church, and services are regularly held every Sunday—Elder J. T. Clark, of Clinton, officiating."

☞ In the Troy churches on Sunday, the people came near freezing. The only exception was in St. John's, the sensible rector of which directed the sexton to light all the gas burners a couple of hours before commencing service. In half an hour the mercury ran up seven degrees.

☞ Rev. Joseph Cross, D. D., formerly a distinguished Methodist Divine, and author of several popular works, among them "Travels in Europe," and "Views from Pisgah," has applied for Holy Orders in the Episcopal Church.—*Church Intelligencer.*

☞ A Hindoo writer says, "There is no moral standard which regulates caste. A man may cheat, perjure himself, commit theft or highway robbery, be convicted and be sent to the Andamans for years, and yet he does not lose caste."

☞ A New York clergyman says there are not in that city more than two hundred thousand church goers, of whom one-half are Roman Catholics. At any one time not more than fifty thousand can be found attending public worship.

☞ Bishop Lay writes to the *Christian Intelligencer* that he is prepared to nominate several missionaries for Arkansas, and one for the Indian Territory. He would be glad to correspond with any clergyman who may be inclined to enter this field.

☞ Cain has found an apologist in Dr. Cummings, of London, who, in his "Lives of the Patriarchs," says that Cain can never have seen a dead human being, or learned anything about death, or known that a heavy blow would destroy the vitality, of which, again, he can have perceived nothing, his guilt was at the outside only manslaughter.

☞ The Harrisburg *Telegraph* of Monday says: "Two or three 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."

☞ On the Feast of the Immaculate Conception of the B. V. M. two young ladies of this city received the white veil in the Convent of the Good Shepherd, on Mount Street. Miss Maggie Barron assumed the name of Sister Mary of St. Agnes, and Miss Ann Clark the name of Sister Mary of St. Anthony of Padua. A large number of the friends of the novices witnessed the ceremony, and the Rev. Superior of the House officiated.—*Baltimore Mirror.*

☞ The owner of Chicago skating ponds advertise all kinds of attractions. One has secured the services of Miss Carrie A. Moore, "whose pirouettes excel those of the trained toilet girl upon the sanded stage." Another states that the "original Jack Falstaff, with his original awkward squad, will shortly appear at his park." Another proclaims a tournament, with prizes for the most skillful; and closes with announcing a "benefit for the poor."

☞ A statue of the Empress Josephine is about to be set up in a place in Paris, formed by the junction of the new Boulevard Beaujon and the Avenue Josephine, opposite the bridge of the Alma. The statue is by M. Dubray, and represents the Empress in court costume, having in her right hand a rose, and in her left a miniature of the Emperor, her husband. The statue, with its pedestal, measures nearly twelve feet in height.

☞ The brig S. C. Hall, from Philadelphia for Galveston, put in at Washington, N. C., on the eleventh, short of coal, and reports that the schooner Retribution was in Hatteras Inlet, with four of her crew hanging in the rigging frozen to death. The pilots are supposed to have been washed off and drowned. The Retribution was the old tug Uncle Ben, transformed early in the War into a privateer at that port, by the rebel authorities. It is not known where she is now from or whither bound.

☞ A new ear couple, invented by G. B. Clark, of Racine, Wis., relates to the class which are termed self acting, and consists in a novel arrangement of shackles or links, springs, and a shackle releasing mechanism, whereby the adjoining cars, when coming in contact, will be coupled with certainty, and readily uncoupled at any time when necessary, and made to uncouple or disconnect itself in case of a car being thrown from the track, so that said car cannot drag the others connected with it from the track.

☞ Tait's Edinburg Magazine thus describes a certain school of piety:

"Our political and parliamentary christianity is christianity that wages fierce war against poor men's hot Sunday dinners, and Sunday walks in green fields, and Sunday excursions by steamboat and railway, and Sunday visits to museums, picture galleries and zoological gardens—against everything that can refine the tastes, stimulate the intellect, refresh the heart, and do good to the health and spirits of the pallid week day dwellers in city lanes and alleys. It is fond of extending the list of *mal prohibita*. It is never so well pleased as when it is restricting somebody from doing or enjoying something. There are men who would not, if they could help it, let poor people do the very thing that Jesus Christ himself did—walk through the fields on the sabbath day. It is an obstinative and teasing, a frivolous and vexatious Christianity. . . . It is a meddling, busy bodied Christianity, about trifles, or lounging indifferent, and politely dumb in view of evils which it ought to denounce with a voice of thunder."

☞ On the Question of the Admission of Maine, from the Joint Committee to inquire into the condition of the late rebellious States, having authority to report from time to time, reported the following joint resolution:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress, (two-thirds of both Houses concurring), That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as a part of said Constitution, viz: Representation and direct taxation shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included in this Union, according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians, not taxed, provided that whenever the elective franchise shall be denied or abridged in any State, on account of race or color, all persons of such race or color shall be excluded from the base of representation.

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30 do. Charles Heidsick.
20 boxes Charles Farre.
20 casks English and Edinburg Ale and Porter, qts. and pts.
10 quarter casks Sherry.
10 quarter casks Madeira.
10 octaves Pinnet, Castillion and Otard Brandies.
2 pipes Pure Holland Gin.
2 pipes Pure Swan Gin.
50 cases Curacoa.
25 cases Absinthe.
25 cases Maschino and Absynth.
10 cases Sunshine Wine.
5 bbls. Apple Brandy, warranted six years old.
10 casks Irish and Scotch Whiskies.
100 pkgs. Bourbon, various grades and ages.

☞ Orders Solicited from the Trade. ☜

No. 342 Second Street, OPPOSITE THE GREENLAW OPERA HOUSE MEMPHIS TENN. ia18 3m

R. P. WALT. MARTIN WALT

R. P. WALT & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Wholesale dealers in Provisions, Flour & Produce, LIME, Cement, Plaster, Hair, Etc., No. 5 Bradley Block. nov7-3m MEMPHIS, TENN

GROCERIES.

A. VACCARO. N. MAGEVNEY, JR. S. VACCARO. A. E. 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 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 26th, 1865. de30 1m

A. L. E. GREAT ATTRACTION FERREE & ANDREWS, 270 FRONT STREET.

Ale. Ale. Ale. —IN— Bottles, Barrels Kegs. In Every Style,

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.—Carnthers' 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. Cooper on Bankruptcy. North 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 January. 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, Super week. December, 1865. de19 3m

SOMERVILLE Female Institute, S. H. Rivers, D. D., Principal. 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 S. H. Rivers, or J. C. HUMPHREYS, President of Trustees. jan9 1m*

MRS. MORGAN'S SCHOOL, (Lee Academy.)

THIS School will organize for the Spring Session, with its present efficient corps of teachers, on Monday, Feb. 5, 1866, at the residence of the Principal, No. 304 Third street, between Madison and Monroe. A. Shide, Music Dept; A. Villekerlin, French Department. Memphis, Jan. 20, 1866. ja21-tw

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..... 2 00 Tuition.....Juniors, $5; Seniors, 6 00 Lessons in French Language..... 3 00 Other Languages, no extra charge. Lessons on Piano or Guitar..... 6 00 Incidental Fee and Lights, each..... 50 Mrs. C. E. W. MILLER, Principal. Rev. R. MILLER, Proprietor. ☞ Post Office address, Forest Hill Station, Memphis and Charleston Railroad. de23-1m

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, 210 Front Street. ☜ N. B. PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL.—There is a Barrel on Tap, Previous sup. jan2-tf F. & A.

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., 369 Main Street, Cornerlayoes. ja16 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, jal1 1m SAINT LOUIS, MO.

WM. H. WEBB, Late of Nashville, Tenn. JNO. S. MITCHELL, Late of A. Vaccaro & Co., Memphis, Tenn. A. T. WEBB, of Nashville, Tenn. W. M. KERR, 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. jal6 1m WEBB, MITCHELL & CO.

Virginia Tobacco WE have in Store, on Consignment, for Sale— 1,000 packages sound Virginia Manufactured Tobacco, from medium to best grades. 40,000 pounds genuine Killickanick Smoking Tobacco. 10,000 pound "Bob Lee" Smoking, very superior article. Which we will sell as low to the trade as can be bought in Virginia, freights added. CLARK, ELY & HARVEY, de20 2m No. 2 Bradley Block.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

WM. JARVIS. J. G. 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. jal2-1m

J. W. Mitchell, Venc F. Armstrong, J. C. McFerran, Louisville. J. R. 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, Chloroform, 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.

EDUCATIONAL.

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 of many 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 where alone a fine Quadrille Band will always be present. 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