THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY BENJAMIN F. DILL. MEMPHIS, TENN., TUESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1866. VOLUME XVI.—NUMBER 71.

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

PUBLISHED DAILY & WEEKLY

—BY—

BENJAMIN F. DILL.

To whom all Letters should be Addressed.

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☞ Eight lines of solid nonpareil constitute a square.

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☞ All advertisements not marked for a specified time will be discontinued at the end of one week.

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☞ Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

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☞ Advertisements to be inserted in the Weekly paper only, or at irregular intervals in either of the papers, will be charged $1 per square for each and every insertion.

OUR HELENA CORRESPONDENCE.

HELENA, Jan. 25, 1866.

Ed. Appeal: The Bart Able touched at our wharf last night on her down trip from Memphis. This boat is one of the finest—we mean in the sense of swiftness—and safest boats on the Western waters, and is, per consequence, a favorite with the traveling public. She was favored, however, on the trip in question with a distinguished representative of the light fingered gentry, whose presence her polite officers and alarmed passengers, would have most willingly dispensed with. It seems that a finelily dressed personage whose name we could not ascertain, or rather a blue appearance and foreign air, got aboard of the Bart Able at Memphis yesterday. During the evening night, when the cleaner conducted portion of the passengers, among whom were Commodore Montgomery, late of the ex-C. S. Navy, and Gen. N. B. Forrest, were courting the effects of

"Nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep,"

this same gaily dressed gent effected an entrance into the state room occupied by Commodore Montgomery and his lady. The quick ear of Mrs. Montgomery detected the burglar before he had time to carry out the object of his unwelcome visit, whatever that might have been, and the reader is leave to imagine the fright it occasioned, doubtless, with its failure, he shortly afterwards tried another state room, the one immediately contiguous to that occupied by the Commodore. Mrs. Mogomery again detected the noise made by this sneakthief. "The very whistling hour of night when churchyards yawn and graves give up their dead," and promising the Commodore sent him after the thief. The Commodore entered the adjoining stateroom, forced and collared and dragged forth the midnight monster, and turned him over to the tender mercies of the hosts' mate, who gave him an old fashioned Kangaroo Court, administering punishment. It is said a Kangaroo Court was organized, a jury empanelled, the accused tried, found guilty, and sentenced to work for ten days on the Mississippi levee. Gen. Forrest being appointed special deputy sheriff to execute the judgment of the court.

A sad and fatal occurrence happened last night, disturbing the general quiet of our orderly little city, and filling the minds of our citizens with horror. Mr. J. T. Hanks, one of the proprietors of the variety livery stable, was setting by his fireside immediately after returning home from his daily duties, he was aroused by cries of distress proceeding from his wife and little boy, who had just let him in to enter one of the sleeping apartments of the house. Upon hastening to the room he found his little boy struggling to detain a big negro fellow, who threw the boy off and hurried out of the house. Mr. Ramsey gave pursuit, calling loudly for assistance which was promptly rendered by two colored soldiers of the Fifty-sixth United States Colored Infantry, on duty here. These men came to the rescue with right good will, and quickly pursued the fugitive, whose name is Robert Hall, and who has been for about two months a deserter from the Fifty-sixth Regiment United States Colored Infantry, Company B. One of the soldiers gaining upon Hall imprudently closed with him, upon which Hall turned and gave him a fatal wound with a large bowie knife with which he was armed. The second soldier followed and also closed in upon Hall, who turned and wounded him also. Both these men died of the wounds received last night. It is said that a third party, not a soldier but a citizen negro, who endeavored to arrest this desperado, has also died from wounds received during the attempt to arrest him. Hall is still at large, having baffled every effort of the military to secure him. Col. Benzoni, commanding the Fifty-sixth Regiment, has very properly offered a reward of one hundred dollars for the apprehension of the fugitive.

Hall, it seems, entered Mr. Ramsay's house for the purpose of robbery. He had opened a trunk, the contents of which were scattered about the room, but was fortunately surprised before he appropriated anything. This sad affair has elicited much feeling, and great sympathy for the victims of the assassin's knife, is felt by our community at large. These most seen in the performance of a duty incumbent upon the citizen and soldier alike—namely, the endeavor to arrest a criminal, and their death is deplored by every man in our city. It is hoped that Hall will be caught soon, and the punishment he so richly deserves dealt out to him.

For the last few evenings our city has been entertained by the "Cary Troupe," a corps of followers of the Comic Muse. We have had so little of the drama in Helena that we accept as a boon almost any presentation of the buskin, and ask listen patiently to a "Periwig-pated fellow tear a passion to tatters, to very rags, to split the ears of the groundlings." The "troupe" has some merits and are in minority better than no troupe at all. There is a limited taste hereabouts for theatricals, and we would suggest to some able corps dramatique the city of Helena as a field wherein they could reap golden harvests, or what is better still, the organization, by the young men of Helena, of a dramatic association. This latter, in all is probable, Our city slowly emerges from the war chaos. The military have completed or nearly completed the big gap in the levee immediately below the city, and the city authorities are taking steps to complete the work to the hills north of Helena. This done we will be for some time, at least, independent of the Father of Waters, and may laugh at the swelling waves of the Mississippi. We are fortunate in having an efficient and vigilant Mayor, who ever has the interest of the city at heart. In Grant's re-election to the Chief Magistracy of Helena shows the appreciation which our people have for a competent and honest magistrate. Dr. Grant is supported by good city officers and an effective police, and we most cordially success them in their united action. Two good substantial brick business houses have been erected by Mr. Rightor, whose public enterprise deserves praise. Our friend, John Smith, (not the original John), has reversed the proverb that "old things have passed away;" for he has converted old things into new, thereby perpetuating them, and has created two very respectable and commodious storehouses out of old materials with a fair sprinkling of new, very much to the improvement of the lower end of Main street. These houses will soon be ready for tenants. We hear of many other improvements in contemplation which we hope will be speedily carried into effect.

Our city press deserves a notice, as present. The Southern Shield, edited by Col. Q. K. Underwood, is as beautiful in typographical execution as it is rich in editorial matter, general literature and news; while the Western Clarion, under the guidance of our friend, Capt. Wheelock, sparkles with wit, humor, news and sound sense. We trust it will not be many weeks until both these journals make their appearance daily, or at least six-weekly. Helena, ought, and we believe would, support two good dailies, even not support at many as weeklies. Try it, gentlemen.

Our city churches were all injured during the war; injured in their physical structure and moral organization. The Episcopal Church is the least injured of any of the others, and it is a real pleasure, independent of its spiritual influences, to attend divine worship within its clean and comfortable walls. The Rev. Mr. Hackett is pastor of this church. The Baptist Church, of which the Rev. Mr. Barkesdale is pastor, has a goodly number of members and has regular meetings of its congregation. It suffered much more than the Episcopal Church during the struggle for "Southern independence," in a physical point of view. It possess a minister of untiring energy and zeal, a man of talent and purity, and must soon put on new robes and flourish as a green bay tree.

Our Methodist friends have a fine brick edifice, which, if improved internally by paint, and the erection of proper pews, would be one of the best houses of worship in the country or Phillips. The Rev. Mr. Roberts is the resident pastor of this church. The members of the Catholic Church have the satisfaction of worshipping in a neat and comfortable little edifice. This church is in a prosperous condition, and has in the Rev. Mr. Gagan a faithful and intelligent pastor.

The Old School Presbyterian and the Cumberland Churches have both church buildings in the city, but we are unacquainted with the gentleman in charge of these denominations. Thus our Christian self-styled friends all the North will see that the Rebels are not antagonistic of Christianity, and will please remember while they are calumniating us, that we go to Church occasionally. If they will have no rebels, let us be religious rebels, they may, perhaps, be induced to stop fighting.

We are having beautiful weather.

CITIZAN.

☞ The proposed amendment to the Louisville City Charter has been defeated in the Kentucky Legislature.

☞ It is reported that a vigilance committee of one hundred men has been formed at Springfield, Ill., to rid the city of gamblers and thieves.

☞ A dispatch from Washington says a large number of Union men from Alabama will soon arrive in Washington to protest against the organization of the State militia.

Telegraphic Correspondence Chi. Commercial.

THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.

The House debated all day the proposed Constitutional Amendment to change the basis of representation. A number of modifications were offered, and nearly every speech which was made opposed the amendment in its present form. It will undoubtedly be recommitted to the Joint Committee on Reconstruction. Several speeches are to be made before that motion is disposed of.

The Senate, after a brief debate of the complaint of the manner in which the Associated Press reports its proceedings, took up the Freedmen's Bureau bill, and discussed it all day without a vote. One will probably be taken to-morrow, as the bill has been perfected by amendment.

The Joint Committee on Reconstruction have another important Constitutional Amendment before them, which is being considered by a sub-committee. Should it be agreed upon, and the Committee are said to be almost unanimous for it, it will be reported to the House at an early day. It will be seen that it proposes to take the entire question of suffrage out of the hands of the several States.

After the usual preamble, this proposed amendment to the Constitution is in these words: "Congress shall have power to make all laws necessary and proper to secure to all citizens of the United States the same political rights and privileges, and to all persons in every State equal protection in the enjoyment of life, liberty and property."

The Reconstruction Committee are still taking evidence relative to the condition of the South. Brig.-Gen. Hatch, lately commanding a district on the coast of Carolina, was before them to-day. He testified as to the freedmen and the sentiment of the white people. Several witnesses have been summoned.

The Committee on Banking had another session to-day, when the question of increasing the capital of the National Banks to four hundred million dollars, in accordance with the recommendation of the Controller of the Currency, was discussed. There seems to be little doubt that a majority of the Committee are opposed to such increase, although there has been no vote in regard to it. Some of the members of the Committee have recently had a conference with the Secretary of the Treasury upon the subject. He maintains that there is no necessity for a further increase at the present time. He says, however, that there ought to be something done in order to give the Northern States their apportionment under the law.

Both the Secretary of Treasury and United States Treasurer Spinner, are in favor of legislation which will allow any bank with the consent of the directors, to remove to any other State or locality. If it should be adopted by Congress, it will enable any National Bank, whose business is not sufficiently remunerative, to go to other sections of the country where banking will pay better.

A Committee of the Soldiers' and Sailors' National League waited on the House Military Committee to-day, and had a conference in regard to equalization of bounties. The Committee are disposed to recognize the claims of soldiers as far as the condition of the Treasury will admit. The Committee favor the granting of lands in proportion to the term of service, making the maximum six hundred acres.

The Senate Judiciary Committee today further considered the question of the contested Senatorial seat from New Jersey, without coming to any decision of the matter. It was postponed until next meeting. The majority report will be in favor of the sitting Senator, Mr. Stockton.

The Committee considering the propositions to change the present judicial system, in accordance with the bills recently introduced by Senators Harris and Henderson, are satisfied that the time has arrived when some radical changes are necessary in order to perfect the present system.

WASHINGTON, January 25.

The Senate to-day made good progress with the Freedmen's Bureau bill, and finally passed it pretty much as it came from the Judiciary Committee. It was sent to the House and duly referred to the Select Committee on Freedmen.

The House heard the usual number of speeches and received the usual number of amendments on the proposed constitutional provisions, changing the present basis of representation. A vote will probably be taken to-morrow, when the subject will be recommitted to the Reconstruction Committee, notwithstanding that the debate on it seems almost exhaustless.

WASHINGTON, January 26.

The House again debated to-day the constitutional amendment, providing for a new basis of representation, and came to the conclusion to vote on it on Tuesday at one o'clock. There are over a dozen amendments pending, and the question will probably be taken, on recommitting to the Reconstruction Committee, with certain instructions.

The first gun from the border States was fired in support of the amendment by McKee, of Kentucky, who also declared vigorously against the admission of any of the Southern Representatives, even those from Tennessee, which State he characterized as two-thirds rebel. Mr. McKee also favored qualified negro suffrage. The proceedings are interesting.

An the Constitutional amendment question, Mr. Hardin, of Kentucky, said the country had labored under a delusion that when slavery was abolished, all cause of strife and discussion would be removed, for it was said that slavery was the cause of the rebellion. But although slavery was abolished, the negro came back again with redoubled force. The Republican party had manufactured a large amount of capital out of the negro question, and they were still drawing upon it. The fact that the question had continued so long showed with what care the Republican party had managed this. This was the first time a political party had undertaken to engraft upon the Constitution their own political dogmas, including negro suffrage. Seventy amendments had been offered, all from the Republican party, or more than three for every printed page of the Constitution. The way that amendments to the Constitution are being introduced by the other side would make them begin very soon. He referred to the Republican party to show that their whole movement was entirely partisan. The negroes are all to be converted into voters under the idea that they will be the allies of the Republican party and vote their ticket. They wanted to force political negro equality, but they would never do it in Kentucky, and if States would not submit to this political negro equality, they were to be robbed of their representation. He spoke of the injustice of excluding Southern representatives, whose section of country has so much interest in the subject, and while claiming that the white is the superior race, he opposed the efforts to give the black man share in the Government.

Mr. Kelly, of Pennsylvania, said that as the gentleman charged that the laborers whom he called negroes had been induced from the border States, he wished to ask whether their relations were not still there in great numbers, after taking every negro out of Kentucky.

Mr. Harden replied, the gentleman's response shows that his sympathies were not all for the negro. Mr. Harden intensely preferred giving suffrage to the white women rather than the negro.

Mr. McKee, of Kentucky, said he had hoped his colleague (Mr. Hardin) would have enlightened the House on the question at issue, but he regretted that he had pursued the same course as other members of his party. He had assumed that the Republican party sought to have but one idea, viz: to legislate in favor of the negro. Mr. McKee held that, as slavery had been wiped out, the Constitution needed amendment, but this was denied by those who were opposed to levying war, and who said we had no right to call out troops to crush treason. These were in favor of amending the Constitution were met by these gentlemen with the cry of "usurpation," because Representation from the rebel States were not admitted to this floor. He did not desire to see the day when traitors could ask to come back and have the same rights as those who upheld our banner in the field. The pending amendment did not go as far as he desired. He would like one saying that no man who had raised his hand against the old flag should ever participate in our legislation, but it was not probable in this that he would be gratified. He wanted to legislate for the whole, and not a part of the country. It did not appear to his mind that the Southern people were in condition to be represented in large numbers. He favored the amendment reported by the Committee on Reconstruction, because he thought it was the best we could obtain.

A colloquy took place between Mr. Grider and Mr. McKee. The former was understood to ask, as peace had returned, why Southern Representatives were not admitted?

Mr. McKee replied: If peace did exist, as his colleague said, he (McKee) could see no reason why they should object to constitutional amendments, as the party with which his colleague acted, had during the warmest debate was not the time to amend that instrument.

Mr. McKee did not believe that peace reigned, except by means of armed power. But, while he thought thus, he held that it was no less right, but the duty of Congress to make all laws necessary to protect the entire people and secure them in possession of peace and security in the future. The reason the South were not allowed representation was, that the people had not shown a loyal spirit, such as would justify their admission. Let them send men here who, during the war, have stood by the country; steel men who never went into treason, and were never odious as traitors.

Mr. Grider asked whether he would not admit Mr. Maynard and other loyal Representatives from Tennessee?

Mr. McKee said he did not want to separate East Tennessee from the other part of the State, and in return asked his colleague whether he would vote to admit Representatives from South Carolina?

Mr. Grider replied that he would vote to admit the Representatives of those States which had been reorganized under the plan suggested by the President, provided they presented credentials showing that they were regularly elected. If so, we have no authority to exclude them. If they were unworthy members, if, as his colleague said, they were rebels and traitors when they got into the hall, the House could operate on them.

Mr. Kerr, of Indiana, replied to the remarks of Mr. Kelly delivered on the previous day, and denied that Congress had the right and power to go into any State and there regulate suffrage so as to secure the right to vote to every citizen of twenty-one years who had lived in any State in the Union. He opposed the adoption of the constitutional amendment. This was not the time, nor was there any reason for it. Amendment would not equalize representation, as he proceeded to show. The power to regulate suffrage still exists in the States and was never surrendered to Congress. No advantage to the country was to be derived from the pending amendment. No class or race was to be benefitted by it. Advantage would inure only to the Republican party, should they succeed in obtaining the negro vote.

Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, said that on a previous day he had declared that Congress had no right, either by the Constitution or the declaration of James Madison on the ninth of August, seventeen hundred and eighty-seven, to go into Pennsylvania or Iowa and say what electors should control the Legislatures of those and other States. The gentleman from Pennsylvania, Mr. Kelly, having controverted his position, and read from debates to support his views, Mr. Kasson now proceeded to reply to him, and to show that Mr. Madison, in the debate in the Convention, was far from maintaining that. The gentleman from Pennsylvania claimed to have cautioned us against the dangers of an encroachment on the Constitution. He pointed out the distinction made by Mr. Madison between the right of suffrage and the mode of suffrage, and showed that Mr. Madison was scrupulous to urge the right of suffrage itself.

Mr. Wright, of New Jersey, said he understood the pending proposition, and that it contemplated a radical change in the organic law, and in character and quality of the voting population. This continued tinkering with the Constitution was pregnant with danger in the last degree; its tendency was to thwart the President in his plan of reconstruction; to force Southern States to a collision on negro suffrage or equality of the races, in order that political power may be kept in the hands of Radicals. He represented a conservative constituency, who were not prepared to sanction universal suffrage. He apprehended that if the Democratic union party were in power in half of the States, the leaders would not be so anxious to press the resolution to a vote, as now they were, in order that it might be presented for ratification to the Legislature now in session. Instead of having a speedy, effectual and perfect restoration of the Union, were here, engaged in preventing reconstruction which parties so much desired. While giving his views against negro suffrage, he said if adopted citizens are obliged to undergo probation, how much greater necessity was there for negroes to be educated who bodies had been emancipated, but whose minds were still in bondage. The House meets to-morrow in Committee of the Whole to hear innocuous speeches on the state of the Union. It is the understanding that no business will be transacted.

The proceedings in the Senate were not of general importance.

PROGRESS OF RADICALISM.

Kansas Women Petitioning for Female Suffrage.

The Lawrence *Tribune* of the sixth instant informs us that the following petition for the extension of the right of suffrage to the women of Kansas is being circulated throughout the State, and is to be presented to the Legislature at the approaching session:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Kansas: We, the undersigned, respectfully ask of your honorable body to so amend the Constitution of this State as to give the women of Kansas the right of suffrage.

In presenting this petition, we call your attention to the fact that we represent one-half the entire population of the State; that we possess, equally with the other sex, those important qualifications which alone give prosperity and stability to republican institutions—intelligence and virtue; that although by the constitution we are counted as persons in the basis of representation, yet we are governed without our consent, compelled to pay taxes without appeal, and punished for violation of law, without judge or juror.

And further, that the experience of all ages, the declarations of the fathers, the statute laws of our own day, and the fearful revolution through which we have just passed, all prove the uncertain tenure of life, liberty and property, so long as the ballot, the only weapon of self protection, is not in the hands of every citizen.

We believe that all partial application of republican principles must ever breed a complicated legislation, as well as a discontented people; and that in order to simplify the machinery of government, and insure domestic tranquillity, that your legislation in future should be for persons, for tax payers, and not for class or caste.

And in harmony with the advancing civilization of our age, in harmony with that spirit of progress which has ever characterized our young and noble State, and which has made her the pioneer of liberty and republicanism to the whole country; and further, in consideration of all the self sacrificing labors, trials and sufferings endured by the women, in common with the men of our State, in her early struggle for liberty and justice, and in recognition of the fact that the ultimate triumph of these principles is due, at least equal, to her efforts.

Therefore, that the grand principles of republicanism, justice and equality may be fully appreciated by your honorable body, your petitioners will ever pray.

☞ George Francis Train is erecting cottages in Omaha, Nebraska, expecting to sell them to emigrants and make his fortune.

☞ Mr. Wm. Sprague, the Rhode Island Senator, and his brother, Amasa Sprague, employ six thousand hands at their manufacturing establishment.

☞ Rev. Moses Chase dropped dead after reaching his church at Pascoag, R. I., on Sunday morning, the seventh instant, before he had entered upon the duties of the day.

☞ The native races in Australia are dying out through the destructive influences of drink. Two tribes are nearly extinct. In one of them there has been but one child born in many years.

☞ The total losses by fire throughout the United States, during the last year, amounted to over forty-three million dollars, against about twenty-eight million five hundred thousand dollars in eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

☞ Between Cairo and Chicago, in ditches alongside the railroad track, there now lie eleven locomotives and one hundred and twenty freight cars, which have got knocked off the track by collisions and other mishaps.

☞ A correspondent of the *Religious Herald* appeals to the Christian public to pray for the New York and Haven Railroad, that its corporate heart may be moved to compassion on the traveling public, and its fares be no more raised.

☞ In Philadelphia there are seven thousand five hundred public street lamps. Each lamp consumes during the year twenty-six thousand feet of gas. It is estimated that one hundred and ninety-five million feet are consumed annually, at a cost of two dollars per thousand.

☞ The first Russian newspaper was established in seventeen hundred and three. Peter the Great not only took part in making it up, but also himself revised the proofs, as may be seen by several sheets still in existence, which are corrected in his handwriting.

☞ A meeting was held at Chattanooga last Wednesday night in favor of the early completion of the projected railroad to Cincinnati. In the course of the proceedings it was stated that the farmers and non-resident land holders in Dry Valley were all willing to subscribe one-third, or even one-half their lands toward building the road.

☞ A Mrs. Hickey, of South Hadley Falls, Mass., whose husband is in jail, lately locked her three children, the oldest only four years old, in a room while she crossed the river to Holyoke. On her return the room was filled with smoke, and the eldest child dead—all her clothing except her shoes being burned off. The other two children were not burned, but were nearly suffocated by the smoke.

☞ When Speaker Colfax, several days ago presented to President Johnson the Indiana petition against the pardon of Jefferson Davis, the President received it with a smile, and said that he would place it by the side of a file of petitions just as large praying for his release.

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THROUGH TRANSPORTATION —TO— ALL POINTS SOUTH & WEST FROM New York, Boston, Philadelphia,

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Through Bills of Lading will be issued at New York for Mobile, Galveston, Baton Rouge, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, Cairo and St. Louis, and to all points of the United States on the Mississippi river and Gulf of Mexico course of the several lines running thereon.

The Line is composed of the *Largest and Most Elegant Steamships* which have ever been built in the country for any home line. They are in every respect fitted for ocean service and the route upon which they run. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any steamers in the world.

All Freight must be delivered at the Company's Warehouse, upon their Pier, No. 40 North River, New York City, (Third Pier above foot of Canal street,) where it will be received during all business hours.

Through Bills Lading will be given by the above line for COTTON and other Merchandise to New York and all points East, without additional charge, and at as low rates as by any other line.

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ja28 1m

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I Will Open My New Store To-Day, January 22, 1866,

AND I will offer to the Public one of the Finest and Best Selected Stocks of Goods ever brought to this city, consisting in part of

Carpeting of all kinds,
Oil Cloths of all kinds,
Window Shades,
Cornice, and
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FURNITURE, BEDDING, —AND— STEAMBOAT FURNISHING.

A Competent Upholsterer to make and lay Carpets, hang Cornices and Window Shades.

One Price------No Deviation.

☞ All Goods delivered Free of Charge in the City. ja23 2m

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WHOLESALE DEALERS —IN— DRY GOODS,

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Seasonable Goods,

To which they respectfully invite the attention of the trade. ja15 1m

We Want Cash.

WE HAVE HAD ENOUGH OF CREDIT,
WE HAVE HAD ENOUGH OF CREDIT,
WE HAVE HAD ENOUGH OF CREDIT,
WE DO BUSINESS
WE DO BUSINESS
WE DO BUSINESS
TO MAKE MONEY,
TO MAKE MONEY,
TO MAKE MONEY,
WE KEEP A GOOD STOCK,
WE KEEP A GOOD STOCK,
WE KEEP A GOOD STOCK.
WE SELL IT FOR CASH,
WE SELL IT FOR CASH,
WE SELL IT FOR CASH.
WE SHAVE IT CLOSE,
WE SHAVE IT CLOSE,
WE SHAVE IT CLOSE.
WE TAKE NO RISKS,
WE TAKE NO RISKS,
WE TAKE NO RISKS.
WE CANNOT AFFORD IT,
WE CANNOT AFFORD IT,
WE CANNOT AFFORD IT.
WE DO BUSINESS
WE DO BUSINESS
WE DO BUSINESS
WITH SMALL EXPENSE,
WITH SMALL EXPENSE,
WITH SMALL EXPENSE.
WE WATCH THE MARKET,
WE WATCH THE MARKET,
WE WATCH THE MARKET.
WE STUDY YOUR INTERESTS,
WE STUDY YOUR INTERESTS,
WE STUDY YOUR INTERESTS.
WE STUDY OUR OWN TOO,
WE STUDY OUR OWN TOO,
WE STUDY OUR OWN TOO.
WE KEEP GOOD GOODS,
WE KEEP GOOD GOODS,
WE KEEP GOOD GOODS.
WE DELIVER WHAT YOU BUY,
WE DELIVER WHAT YOU BUY,
WE DELIVER WHAT YOU BUY.
FOR MUTUAL PROFIT
FOR MUTUAL PROFIT
FOR MUTUAL PROFIT
WE SEEK YOUR TRADE,
WE SEEK YOUR TRADE,
WE SEEK YOUR TRADE.
WE OFFER FULL LINES,
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WE OFFER FULL LINES.
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YANKEE NOTIONS, Etc.,
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AT WHOLESALE EXCLUSIVELY,
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AND ONLY FOR CASH,
AND ONLY FOR CASH,
AND ONLY FOR CASH.

Wm. R. Moore & Co.,

274 Main Street, Memphis, Tenn.

OFFICE—346 Broadway, N. Y. ja23

MISCELLANEOUS.

WEST TENNESSEE COLLEGE,

Jackson, Tennessee.

THIS Institution will be re-opened for the reception of pupils on Monday the 15th of February. It has been put in charge of Rev. William Shelton, of Brownsville, Tenn., who will be assisted by other competent Teachers.

Pupils in the Preparatory Department will be thoroughly instructed, and more advanced pupils will be prepared to enter the regular College classes at the opening of the Fall Session. For circular, containing terms, &c., apply to

REV. W. SHELTON.

ja25-1m

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N. B. Merchants desiring goods transported by our lines, will please send orders to their shippers in New York. Cotton forwarded to New York at reasonable rates. ja25 1m

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PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY,

HARTFORD, CONN.

Straightforward dealing in every department of its extended business, from the receipt of a premium to the payment of a loss, has rendered the name

PHŒNIX,

Of Hartford, Conn.,

As familiar as any household word; and from far east sunrise to the golden shores of the Pacific slope, its eminent usefulness as an Insurance corporation has been thoroughly tried and satisfactorily tested. It is now, better than ever, prepared for service and duty in the line of its profession, with increased facilities for the transaction of business.

WESTERN BRANCH,

No. 24 West Fourth Street,

CINCINNATI, OHIO

H. M. MAGILL, General Agent.

Stores, Dwellings, Elevators,

Warehouses, Depots, Cotton Gins, Hotels, Colleges, Churches, Mills, Manufacturing Establishments of every description, Vessels building, undergoing repairs, or while in port, and Personal Property generally, will be

INSURED BY THE PHŒNIX

AGAINST

LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,

—AT—

Rates Consistent with the Hazard assumed.

Losses occurring at this Agency, under policies issued from the Phœnix, will be adjusted and paid here in bankable funds.

Policies Issued Promptly by

HERMAN IFIELD,

Resident Agent.

No. 1 Madison Street, up stairs.

(Entrance on Front.)

nov5-1m MEMPHIS, TENN.

MEMPHIS INSURANCE AGENCY.

Fire, Marine, Hull, Life & Accident

INSURANCE

Representing the

Oldest and Safest Companies

IN MEMPHIS.

ÆTNA

Insurance Company,

HARTFORD, CONN.

Organized A. D. 1819. Net Assets, January, 1865—$3,677,362 71.

HARTFORD

Fire Insurance Company,

HARTFORD, CONN.

Organized A. D. 1810. Net Assets, January, 1865—$1,000,000.

MUTUAL BENEFIT

Life Insurance Company

NEWARK, N. J.

Organized A. D. 1845. Net Assets, January 1, 1865—$7,500,000. Divid'ds—50 per cent.

With the immense resources of the above Companies, their long and faithful experience in underwriting, and their promptness and liberality in the adjustment and settlement of Losses, we are enabled to offer to insurers the best possible security against the dangers of Fire, Water, and accident, upon terms as favorable as cost admit with the risks incurred.

In the Life Department, the Mutual Benefit stands without a rival.

Being entirely MUTUAL, its profits are divided among the Policy Holders DURING THEIR LIFE, thus assisting them in the payment of premiums.

It issues no EXTRA CHARGES for residence in Tennessee, and its large accumulation of assets and small ratio of expenses, furnish the best possible guaranty of its stability and permanency.

All applications for insurance, skillfully attended to, and all Losses Promptly adjusted and paid at this Agency.

HENRY A. LITTLETON, Agent,

No. 24½ Madison Street,

nov5-1m MEMPHIS, TENN

GROCERIES.

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 Rest of Mankind, that having accepted 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 Suit

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALERS, FAMILIES, ETC.

On Hand and Receiving:

60 half barrels I Ale.
60 half barrels II Ale.
60 half barrels III Ale.
15 barrels Porter.
15 half barrels Porter.
20 barrels Brown Stout.
20 half Barrels Brown Stout.
500 doz. Bottled Ale, ass'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. Perhaps sip. F. & A.
ja22-tf

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.

Aggregated Capital and Assets of Over

$16,000,000.

Ætna Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn. Hartford Fire Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn. Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, Newark, N. J. Southern Express Company. Business entrusted to our care will receive prompt attention.

HIVAL & SHAZLITT, 42 Madison st.
A. T. WELLS, 78 Broadway, New York.
A. T. WELLS, Agent, Memphis.
ja25 1m

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 call.

SCHOOLFIELD & HANAUER.

December 26th, 1865.

A. VACCARO, R. VACCARO. R. MAGNVENT, JR. A. R. VACCARO.

A. Vaccaro & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Wines, Liquors, Segars, Etc.,

No. 4 Howard's Row,

nov5 3m MEMPHIS, TENN.

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.,
ja16 1m 289 Main Street, Corner Gayoso.

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,

ja15 1m SAINT LOUIS, MO.

WM. H. WEBB, Late of Nashville, Tenn. J. T. WEBB, Of Nashville, Tenn. JOS. S. MITCHELL Late of A. Vaccaro & Co., Memphis, Tenn. W. H. SIMS, 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.

ja16 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 Kilkelnick Smoking Tobacco.
10,000 pound "Bob Lee" Smoking, very superior article.

With we will sell as low to the trade as can be profitably for cash, or on time, if secured.

CLARK, ELY & HARVEY,
ja22 2m No. 2 Bradley Block.

BOOKS & STATIONERY.

Collection Books,

COLLECTION BOOKS.

Cotton Weight Books,

Cotton Weight Books,

NEW STYLES,

NEW STYLES.

The most convenient articles for Collectors or Cotton Clerks. Call and examine at

GEO. PATTISON & CO.'S,
ja17-1m 36 North Court street.

WHERE IS JOHNY ROACH?

Go to BLELOCK'S,

And you will find him.

Q. Z. P. X.

Is there.

The Best Printing in Town is Done There.
The Largest Bindery is There.

BLELOCK IS THERE,

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Go see him.

ACCORDEONS and FLUTES are there;
All sorts of STATIONERY is there;
WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY is there;
POCKET KNIVES are there;
CHESSMEN and BOARDS,
And EVERYTHING is there, at

BLELOCK & CO'S.,

315 Main Street,

ja25-1m One Door Below Monroe.

W. Z. Mitchell,

Dealers in

BOOKS & STATIONERY,

School and Miscellaneous Books,

Magazines, Novels, Hymn Books, Prayer Books, Bibles, Etc.,

No. 102 MAIN STREET,

nov5-2m MEMPHIS, TENN.

EDUCATIONAL.

Young Ladies'

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

FOREST HILL, TENN.,

Will resume its exercises