THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY BENJAMIN F. DILL. MEMPHIS, TENN., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1866 VOLUME XVI.—NUMBER 72.

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

PUBLISHED DAILY & WEEKLY

—BY—

BENJAMIN F. DILL.

To whom all Letters should be Addressed.

PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily (in advance) per annum	$15 00
" " per week	25
To carriers and news-sellers, per copy	5
Weekly per annum (in advance)	5 00

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

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square one insertion	$1 00
" " each additional insertion	50
" " two weeks	6 00
" " one month	8 00

☞ All advertisements considered one after the first insertion.

☞ Eight lines of solid nonpareil constitute a square.

☞ All advertisements in the Special Notice column will be charged 20 cents per line.

☞ Marriage and death notices published as other advertisements.

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

☞ All advertisements for the Appeal must be handed in at the Clerk's desk.

☞ *Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.*

☞ No advertisement will appear in the Weekly paper, unless by special contract.

☞ Advertisements will 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.

Correspondence New York News.

THE NEW COLORED CONSTITUTION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.

Caucus and Congress have been some six weeks endeavoring to find out whether it would be well to enlarge the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau, while, in the meantime, the Joint Committee on Reconstruction has quietly enlarged its own powers—without the consent of caucus or Congress—and so enormously that it would be considered the most comprehensive committee ever created, if it were not a committee altogether beyond comprehension. It was chartered as a committee to inquire into the condition of the lately rebellious States—an "embodied conundrum" which was to be "put" at semi-occasional meetings for general guessing, while the answer is to be kept back till next year, or such time thereafter as the committee may choose to report. The return of Schurz (with special information) induced the committee to extend its inquiries from the "condition" to the *"status"* of the South, and it now proposes to find out, not only how the South is, and what it does, but what it thinks.

It was a general gag, bag and basket committee, to gag, debate and bagpipes, and to ask for information for the sake of suppressing it. From its supposed connection with the "condition" of the South, it gradually came to be called and considered, by its friends, a committee on "reconstruction," which means, according to Dr. Johnson, a "remaking," or "remanufacture," but the word does not appear once in Andrew Johnson's publications since the day he took the oath as President. Indeed, there are grave objections to committing the remanufacture of the Southern States to Pennsylvanians and New Englanders, for they will certainly be crying for protection to this new branch of manufacturing industry, and will thus grievously increase the grievous burdens of our present tariff.

But a self-constituted Committee on Reconstruction it is, for, forgetting its special mission to inquire into the condition of the South, and to fill the basket with such papers as may be picked up, it now gravely proposes to reconstruct the Constitution, the organic law of the land, and the whole basis of representation throughout the Northern as well as the Southern States. Of the Joint Committee, Fessenden in the Senate, and Stevens in the House, simultaneously presented amendment number seventy-one, following the seventy, or thereabouts, constitutional amendments already offered, or to be presented, this early this session, and of the whole seventy, at least sixty-eight refer to the negro.

Unless these amendments are presented for action to the States in a batch, several years must elapse before they can become a part of the fundamental law of the land. It would be best, perhaps, to batch them, calling them the "colored constitution of the Radical party," and allowing this new lower law to control public affairs for the coming two years, or during the life of the Radical party, if, indeed, it should live so long. It is only necessary to lay aside the old, original Constitution a few months longer, and it has been so little in use in the past four years that it will scarcely be missed.

The scene in the House this morning, when the latest "amendment" came up for action, was extraordinary. The gag game, enforced so successfully in the case of the Joint Committee, was attempted yesterday when the amendment was first read. With manifest reluctance Old Thad. Stevens finally consented, or rather was forced, to permit action to be delayed till the amendment could be printed, and perused, and considered by those who were expected to vote upon it.

This noon, when the House came together, a general fluttering of papers indicated that the members were reading the proposed amendment, many of them finding out for the first time what it was and what it meant. It was curious to see some of them turning the paper over and looking at it as if an amendment to the Constitution in these days was a curiosity. A curiosity! when the flood of frivolous amendments now lying on the table, or ready for presentation, are so many proofs that the present Constitution is utterly unfit for the conduct or preservation of the Radical party, and that it is to be "reconstructed," by the substitution of a new colored Constitution, which is to be conceived, brought forth, and presented to the American people in the shape of an African amendment.

The newer members—many of whom are slow and bad readers—had hardly had time to peruse the latest manufactures of the reconstructionists, when old Thad. Stevens rose, full charged with gas which was to suppress all "gas"—the gab of the members who hoped for this opportunity to use their old pieces on negro suffrage, and the no-debate gag of the Basket Committee, which would prevent a protest even from the Democratic side, against an "amendment" which proposes to enlarge the privileges of the blacks, by restricting the representation of the whites. He moved the previous question, thus cutting off all debate. The Democrats mildly protested, and the disunionists pathetically implored him to allow a debate. Knitting each speech to ten minutes, five minutes, even two minutes. But to these Cheap Jack bids, offered one after the other in a descending series, Old Thad. whined out through his nose, "I c-a-a-n't do it."

But the combined pressure of protest and pathos was too much for that "bulwark of liberty," old Stevens even, and he finally gave way. He was "astonished," he said, "at the conduct of his own side of the House." It is, indeed, a new thing for the well-whipped—the Radicals and the lessh-beld Conservatives, to rebel against the gag of caucus or committee. If Stevens was astonished at this rebellion, he must have been amazed at the audacity with which amendments to his "amendment," or substitutes therefor, were offered as soon as he "gave way." Opening the door for discussion let in, as Stevens feared, dissension among the Radicals themselves. For Stevens' new chapter in the colored constitution a dozen Radicals presented substitutes. They differed from the original in form only, not in principle. Every amendment offered was for the benefit of the blacks; and for Stevens' new weapon in a war against the North, as well as the South, the Radicals, true to their instincts in the last four years, only offered colored "substitutes."

These substitutes, as they were read, seemed open to all sorts of construction, or misconstruction—only it was clear that whatever amendment might be adopted, it would secure to all negroes the right to vote, and would possibly allow to a few whites, in some of the States, the right of representation.

Not the least astonishing incident attending the debate was the enthusiastic applause of the audience in the galleries, when James Brooks put in a plea for the white women of the country, who had, he thought, as good a claim to representation as the blacks had to the right of suffrage. The galleries have been perfectly black with colored gentlemen of leisure for a month past, and it was really wonderful that whites enough could crowd in to get up a respectable demonstration of applause. Of course, it was promptly suppressed.

And after the Radicals, one after the other, had risen and read and said their old negro suffrage pieces—exhausting themselves, the subject, and the whole House, by saying all that could be said on their side of the question—one of them coolly proposed that the House should go into Committee of the Whole under the five minute rule, thus partially gagging the Democratic side. There must have been one or two Radical pieces prepared, but unspoken, for even the Radicals murmured at this. So the debate went on—wearily, monotonously, relieved only by occasional sharp questioning from the Democratic side; and it goes on to-morrow—perhaps longer, till this black buncombe is exhausted.

For, while there is no Radical who thinks that this amendment would be adopted by the Southern States, not one of them is green enough to believe that a single Northern State outside of New England will give its vote in favor of it.

Apropos of negro suffrage, I was in the Senate long enough this morning to see Sumner come in and take his seat, for it is one of my daily delights to see that distinguished individual do his deportment. He had hardly time to warm his seat, and see how many of his colored admirers were in the gallery, when he rose and presented a new argument in favor of extending the elective franchise to the negroes in the District. It was a petition from patriotic and loyal Pennsylvanians, or loyal and patriotic Patagonians, praying for negro suffrage in the District, because the present Board of Aldermen in Washington "had opinions contrary to those of our late martyr President!" Heavens, what apostacy! Can such a board, and the people who elect them, be sufficiently punished, even by the infliction of negro suffrage?

And as if this depravity was not enough, the people here have dared to express an opinion against negro suffrage at the polls, and this expression of opinion, this attempt, as Sumner called it, to make Congress "defer to the will of the people," he characterized as an attempt to revive the "exploded doctrine of State rights."

Oh, no, Mr. Sumner. The mere attempt to "explode" State rights, by forcing negro suffrage, for instance, will show the Radical party higher than an kite.

Last night the Hall of Representatives was loaned to a "Union League of Soldiers and Sailors," who held a meeting to take measures to influence Congress to do something to equalize the bounties. It is, no doubt, right that those who served first in the war should receive the bounties so liberally bestowed upon the latest recruits and substitutes, black and white.

But before and after this matter comes before Congress, it will be well to examine thoroughly the motives which may induce the Radical majority to vote away hundreds of millions of dollars under this new patriotic plea of what we owe to the defenders of the nation. Such a measure, distributing large sums of the public money among as many as three hundred thousand men, would doubtless add many votes to, and help to preserve the Radical party. But, as these Radicals claim, the negro troops "saved the republic," we owe these white soldiers and sailors neither gratitude nor money. The Radicals propose that the nation shall assume the war debts of the States, and these, with the claimed bounties now lobbying in Congress, will add one thousand million to our present debt. Another Radical bill, now pending, proposes to endow every negro with a homestead at the public expense, and the "enlarged powers of the Freedmen's Bureau" mean nothing more than the powers of section and subscription of millions upon millions of money. Really now, considering that the Radical lease of the treasury is so short, they ought to leave no less million to commence housekeeping two years from now; but it is to be feared they won't, but will bag and basket the whole pile.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

FAITHLESS EMIGRANTS.

The tribulations of our Southern brethren, in regard to labor, are not confined to the negroes, as the following facts strikingly demonstrate. The fact that emigrant ships are constantly arriving in New York, with hundreds of hardy adventurers, seeking fortunes in the new world, having attracted the attention of Southern planters and farmers, since the loss of their bagasse, many of them have gone on and brought out these emigrants, and established them as tenants, or employed them as laborers. Among those who sought to revive their business in this way, was a Mr. J. J. Mhoon, and some associates, living near Memphis. This gentleman, on reaching New York, found Castle Garden filled with emigrants unable to get away for want of funds. He very readily made engagements with them to go with him to Memphis, and settle on his farms and in his town houses, to work for him at customary wages, on his agreeing to pay their railroad expenses. Accordingly he filled a car with them, men, women and children, to the number of sixty, paid their fare, amounting in all to about one thousand dollars, and started West. The arrangement worked satisfactorily until they arrived here yesterday morning. While waiting at the depot of the Little Miami Railroad, for equipment on a boat to Memphis, in the absence of Mr. Mhoon, they were instigated, either by their own mistrust or by friends who met them there, to desert their enterprising benefactor, and in a very short time their big trunks and little boxes were thrown into express wagons, and the whole crowd started for over the Rhine—all excepting two or three old women, who could not be induced to violate their promises, and their trunks were taken with the rest. When Mr. Mhoon returned to the depot he found his white laborers, on whom he had paid fifteen or twenty dollars apiece, had taken to their heels like so many runaway slaves, and with them went his bright prospects of early and large crops and big prices. He bethought himself of legal process, and called at the Raymond street Station House, but Lieut. Small informed him that since the repeal of the fugitive slave law there had been nothing corresponding to it enacted for white laborers who did not choose to work in Tennessee or Mississippi. We are sorry for this enterprising gentleman—think the emigrants treated him very shabbily, and believe they might have done better with him than to stop here where there is so much competition for employment.

"STOP HER."

The Zanesville *Signal* gives the following humorous description of a "free ride" on the cars. A Zanesville man being "flat broke," and wanting to go to Columbus, concluded to "beat it," and accordingly took a seat in a car on the Central Ohio Railroad. The *Signal* thus describes the trip:

The train had nearly reached Claypool's before the conductor, whom we shall call Jones, had reached our dead beat friend in his round of collecting tickets and fares. "Your ticket, if you please," said the conductor. "Haven't any," said the dead beat. "Two dollars and ten cents," said Jones. "Haven't more a cent," replied our dead beat acquaintance. "You must pay your fare on get off of the train," said the conductor. "Stop her," quietly remarked the dead beat.

The train was stopped, and he was left on the side of the road, to await, as he said, the next train, on which he succeeded in getting. The same scene transpired, ending by dead head telling the conductor to "stop her," and he being again left on the side of the road. Train after train was boarded, and each put him off a little nearer Columbus. The last train on which he got was that of our friend Jones, who was on his return trip from Hillsboro to Columbus. Dead head got on his train at Pataskai, and was under full headway before being discovered by the conductor.

"Going to Columbus again, I suppose," remarked Jones. "Haven't been there yet," said dead head; "I can't get to ride more than six miles before they put me off. I don't think I'll get on more than one or two trains after you'n'n before Columbus will be the putting off place." "Well, do you think we can carry you, unless you pay your fare?" inquired Jones. "Stop her," quietly remarked dead head. "Well, I do think," said Jones, "of all the brassy individuals I ever met, you are rather ahead of them all. I'll take you there for your infernal impudence and nothing else," and dead head was carried into Columbus on the same train he started on three days before.

From the Richmond Times.

TERRIBLE CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY AROUND RICHMOND.

A most unhappy state of affairs exists in the portions of Henrico county adjacent to the city, which if not shortly improved, must drive the few remaining inhabitants into Richmond for that security of person and property which the country does not now afford. Robbery and spoliation of the most systematic character are daily and nightly practised with absolute impunity on the defenceless people, who are being rapidly stripped of the little property they possess, and which, under the most favorable circumstances, would have proven inadequate to their subsistence during the winter.

Bands of armed men, white and black, sufficiently numerous to put out of the question the idea of successful opposition, roam about the country carrying off the crops from cornfields and potato patches, stealing horses and cattle, and robbing hen roosts. Nearly every farm within a radius of five miles of the city has been put under contribution by the marauders, and many of them stripped of every hog, cow, and fowl. The farmers and their families live in continued dread of ravage and personal violence. They feel that their lives are completely at the mercy of the marauders.

The latest raid that has come to our knowledge was made by a band of negroes in broad daylight, very recently, upon a small farm three miles north of the city. A gentleman of this city, who was hunting in the neighborhood, witnessed the whole affair. The negroes, some fifteen or twenty in number, deliberately took possession of the farm, and carried off the corn, poultry, and pigs before the faces of the owner and his family.

☞ Our Washington special, says the Cincinnati *Gazette*, states that most of the members of the House Committee on the Judiciary are of the opinion that Congress has the right to extend the right of suffrage to the freedmen under the second section of the constitutional amendment, which gives that body the power of enforcing the article. A bill for the purpose will probably be reported.

MASONIC.

To the Subordinate Lodges of A. F. and Accepted Masons in the State of Mississippi:

The following are extracts from the proceedings of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge, at its Grand Annual Communication, in January eighteen hundred and sixty-six, just closed; which are published for your information, to-wit:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Mississippi:

The Select Committee to whom was referred that portion of the M. W. Grand Master's Address upon deceased soldiers and lodges of sorrow, beg leave to report: that they have duly considered the subject, and agree with the Grand Master that we, as Masons, should manifest our regard and esteem, for our noble dead; and as many of them were buried on the field, where they fell, and could not under the circumstances, receive the last and rights we pay to a fallen Brother; therefore,

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge recommend to its subordinate Lodges, that a Lodge of Sorrow be held in each county in this State, on the second Saturday of April next, under the direction of the oldest Lodge in the county. That a public address be delivered by some Brother selected by said Lodge, and that a copy of the address, together with the names, age, residence, when and where our Brothers were killed, or died, be forwarded to the Grand Secretary, to be preserved among the archives of this Grand Lodge.

Resolved, That in the funeral ceremonies to be performed, on the second Saturday of April next—all Master Masons be included—who were made such in Army Lodges, and died in the service—and that their names be placed on the rolls of those Lodges, within whose jurisdiction they resided previous to their death; provided, they are vouched for as such by Master Masons in good standing.

Said Report and Resolutions were adopted.

D. P. PORTER,
Grand Secretary.

THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.

The great artistic event in Rome is the opening to the public of the great hall in the Vatican (once pertaining to the picture gallery), where Podesti has spent nine years on his pictorial illustration of the Immaculate Conception. Four lofty walls and a ceiling are covered by these frescoes, whose subjects may be classified as follows: The Discussion of the Dogma, represented in the historico-allegoric style, with a group in which personified Theology takes her place among cardinals and prelates, and a statue of the Virgin dominates over the council scene; the Definition of the Dogma at St Peter's, at the moment the Pope is intoning a *Te Deum*, while above the complex group of ecclesiastics and other assistants a celestial vision appears—the Triune Deity represented, with one of those bold flights of imagination long encouraged at Rome; and, associated with the divine persons, Mary, a central and supremely honored figure amid the hierarchy of evangelists, prophets and Testament Saints, doctors of the Greek and Latin Churches, exulting angels and skulking demons, whom are driven into the infernal regions; the coronation of the Virgin's image, or Pius IX, placing a gold crown on her pictured head in the choir chapel of St. Peter's, surrounded by the canons, the senator and other officials; a peasant group in the foreground; the Triumph of the Church, an allegory in which a female, wearing the papal insignia, and seated on a high throne, receives homage from the representatives of the world. On the ceiling, which is divided into six compartments, with gilt stucco reliefs in the interstices, are those heroines of the Old Testament regarded as types of the virgin mother, and other allegoric females; and along the lower wall compartments are chiaroscuros, corresponding to the great groups, of the Pope holding a Consistory, the birth of Mary, the Presentation in the Temple, the Homage at the Papal Throne, the Wolf and the Sibyls, of classic legend. We have had occasion more than once to express, in these pages, our impressions from modern painting in Rome, and may here state that no merits manifest in Podesti's frescoes oblige us to modify the unfavorable opinion already held. Yet this great series, perhaps the masterpiece of a veteran artist deservedly placed at the head of the local historic school, displays a degree of power, science and technical skill which it would be indeed unjust to ignore. The gorgeous ecclesiastical groups (most figures being portraits) are well composed and telling; the blending of the imaginative with the historic is highly ingenious; the coloring vivid without glare; allowing the praise to all which qualities, we are unable to recognize in these works any higher attributes. Poetic sentiment, religious elevation, spirituality, are not here; and the inferiority of the celestial to the terrestrial scenes is nothing less than painful.

☞ The *Southern* (N. O.) *Star* of Tuesday lets off the following paragraph, which is marked by a pathetic and decorous gravity quite in harmony with the solemnity of the subject:

Yesterday morning Artemus called upon us and holding an ample sheet to his eyes drew out the other from his pocket and offered it to ourself. We accepted it in surprise and waited with open mouth and eyes to ascertain his motives and its purpose. Between his sobs, he at last apprised us that he was an hour hence to risk his valuable *corpus* on the perilous waves of Pontchartrain, and thence steam on to Mobile, whereby purposes to take up a small contribution in behalf of the benighted and much married Mormons. The task of bidding us farewell was too much for him, he solicited the privilege of sitting quietly in the corner for fifteen minutes wholly undisturbed, in order to compose his feelings. As his bosom ceased to swell without needing the fictitious aid of cotton, we assented. At length returning to our desk, he said he felt better and suggested that we should loan him a drink. We did so, but apprehend it will never be repaid, he assured us that his heart had pained twice with regret at leaving us—in fact a pair of pants. We indignantly forebore to laugh. He proposed to borrow something valuable of us as a memento—as we didn't see it, we didn't proffer it. We told him to clear out, that he had got so much of the town's money in his unscrupulous pocket that we would have to economise for the next month, and that we hoped the police of Mobile would arrest him for seeking to improverish Southern people by tempting them with his wicked bagatelles. He replied that we had never been a father, or we could not so treat his mother's son. With a tear trickling down his pathetic nose, he clasped our hand and murmured "adieu!" He is a facetious wretch, and we forgive for his capital lecture.

A MEXICAN EARTHQUAKE.

MALTRATA, MEXICO, Jan. 3.

Last night, about six and a half o'clock, we experienced in this locality a tremendous earthquake. As myself, Messrs. Talcott, Ingalls, Gen. Stevens, (late of the Confederacy,) and Col. Rhett, were sitting in the house belonging to the company, we suddenly heard a noise which sounded as though a hundred men were walking on the roof over our heads. The sensation created by this noise was terrifying. In a moment one of the party shouted, "An earthquake! To the open air!" We all rushed out and arrived safely in the yard adjoining. We had no sooner got clear of the building than the most terrible scene occurred. All around the yard were sheds erected for the accommodation of horses. The ground began to shake immediately, and in such a violent manner that it was almost impossible to stand; and it was with difficulty that I could keep on my feet, even while grasping a tree that happened to be near me. In the meantime the shed and adjacent houses were falling down on every hand. The horses were neighing and rearing, the women were shrieking, and altogether it was the most fearful scene I ever beheld.

Mr. Talcott's house is a perfect wreck, while fortunately, the one I occupy, is still upright. The dome of the Cathedral fell in with a crash, and the south tower in which the bells were located, is in ruins. The scene about us is desolate enough, and I can sincerely say that I hope never again to experience the fearful sensations of an earthquake. I have only time before the mail closes to say that our party is all safe. Only two persons were killed in the village. We have not yet heard from Orizaba and the adjoining villages.

☞ The New York *Citizen*, edited by Private Miles O'Riley, has an article laudatory of the Fenians, and urging Irishmen and Americans to contribute to the Fenian funds. We quote a single ominous passage:

"We tell the Ammerican public—and they have heretofore found us pretty correct prophets in everything relative to the Fenian cause—that before ten weeks there will be somewhere, an Irish Republic existing on the face of the earth, with a flag, an army, a port of entry and exit, a navy of privateers, and the last recognizement both of France and the United States, in the prosecution of belligerent acts against Great Britain. Let no one ask us for the present where this republic will be located, for we can not answer. It must be called a republic to warrant the flag and fleet, but will really only be used as an immediate basis of operation for the transfer of active hostilities to the Canadian and Irish sods. A word to the wise is enough. And, now, while the *quid nunc* grow excited, the wise will await developments, giving liberally of their means to aid the cause; nor will they have to tarry long for the fulfilment of all that we here foreshadow.

TRANSPORTATION.

COTTON EXPRESS.

New York Mail Steam Ship Co.

STAR LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

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

AND all the principal Eastern and Northern cities, connecting at New Orleans with the Merchants' and People's Line to St. Louis, and with Harris & Morgan's Line of Steamers to Galveston and Corpus Christi, Texas.

Through Bills of Lading will be issued at New York for Mobile, Galveston, Indianola, Rodgers, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, Cairo and St. Louis, and to all points and places on the Mississippi river and Gulf of Mexico in course of the several lines running.

The Line is composed of the *Largest and Best Equipped Steamships* which have ever been built in this 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. 46 North River, New York City, (Tuttle 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.

For further information, apply to

JOHNSON & WRIGHT, Agts.,
No. 262 Front street, Memphis.

J. M. COURTENAY, Agent,
No. 23 Carondelet Street, New Orleans.

JAMES A. RAYNOR,
No. 10 Barclay Street, New York.

G. A. FULLER, General Western Agent.
ja28 1m

DIRECT CONNECTION —BETWEEN— MEMPHIS and LIVERPOOL. The British and American Steam Navigation Company

Dispatches one of their powerful Steamships from New orleans for Liverpool direct, every alternate Saturday.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING SIGNED —FROM— MEMPHIS TO LIVERPOOL.

For freight or passage apply to WM. HUNTER & CO., 41 Carondelet street, New Orleans, or EDWARD WARBURG, 228 Front street, Memphis.

☞ Liberal Cash Advances made on Cotton Consigned to my friends in Liverpool.

EDWARD WARBURG,
jan29 1m 228 Front street, Memphis.

DRY GOODS.

NEW STORE! NEW STOCK!

IRVING BLOCK.

Jno. A. Dickinson,

Has removed from No. 285½ to the IRVING BLOCK, MEMPHIS, TENN. 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 Curtain Goods.

FURNITURE, BEDDING, —AND— STEAMBOAT FURNISHING.

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

One Price------No Deviation.

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

Williams, Cartmell & Co.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS —IN— DRY GOODS,

No. 225 Second St.,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

Have now in store a large and well assorted stock of

Seasonable Goods,

To which they respectfully invite the attention of the trade.

We Want Cash.

WE HAVE HAD ENOUGH OF CREDIT, WE HAVE HAD ENOUGH OF CREDIT, WE HAVE HAD ENOUGH OF CREDIT, TO MAKE MONEY. TO MAKE MONEY. TO MAKE MONEY.

WE DO BUSINESS WE DO BUSINESS WE DO BUSINESS

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, WE OFFER FULL LINES, WE OFFER FULL LINES.

DRY GOODS AND SHOES, DRY GOODS AND SHOES, DRY GOODS AND SHOES.

CLOTHING AND HATS, CLOTHING AND HATS, CLOTHING AND HATS.

YANKEE NOTIONS, Etc., YANKEE NOTIONS, Etc., YANKEE NOTIONS, Etc.,

AT WHOLESALE EXCLUSIVELY, AT WHOLESALE EXCLUSIVELY, AT WHOLESALE EXCLUSIVELY.

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

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, (LATE BROWN'S,) WASHINGTON, D. C.

THIS leading Hotel, Renovated and refurnished, is now in perfect order for the reception and accommodation of its old patrons.
no23-3m

COTTON FACTORS.

M. C. PEARCE. T. C. PARK. J. H. M'CLELLAN.

Pearce, Park & Co.,

Wholesale and Retail Grocers, Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,

No. 294 Front Street, between Washington and Adams Streets, MEMPHIS, TENN.

KEEP constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of Groceries, Bagging, Rope and Twine, Liberal advances made on cotton for shipment or otherwise.
nov5-3m

N. A. LONGLEY, Late of Longley & Co. St. Louis and formerly of Brownsville, Tenn.
WM. GAY, of Memphis, Tenn.

Longley & Gay,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS, Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,

No. 304 FRONT ST., Moshy and Hunt's Block. MEMPHIS, TENN.
nov5-3m

J. R. WOODS. [WM. H. MATTHEWS. [ASCH. WOODS

Woods, Matthews & Co.,

COTTON FA TORS —AND— Commission Merchants,

105 Poydras Street, NEW ORLEANS.
no23-3m

W. H. PITTMAN Memphis. E. F. PITTMAN St. Louis.

W. H. Pittman & Co.,

No. 20 Front Street, Memphis, Tennessee AND Pittman & Brother,

No. 20 Locust Street, St. Louis, Missouri.

COTTON, Tobacco Factors & General Commission Merchants. We respectfully solicit consignments to either of our houses. One of the firm will always be in such place to give personal attention to consignments or orders.

We will make advances on Cotton shipped to our correspondents in New York, Boston or Philadelphia. [nov5-3m] W. H. P. & CO.

J. V. Richards,

AGENT FOR WM. J. ROBSON & CO., No. 263 Second street, Memphis, Tenn. | WM. J. ROBSON, No. 55 Carondelet st., New Orleans, La.

COTTON FACTORS, AND Commission Merchants.

Consignments to us in Memphis will be forwarded, if desired, to our Houses in New Orleans with least possible expense. dec18 1m

G. W. Trotter,

COTTON FACTOR AND Commission Merchant

No. 14 Monroe Street, MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

C. C. PARTEE, Late Vernon, Partee & Clay. | B. FRANK HARBERT, Memphis, Tenn.

MERCER OTEY, with

Partee & Harbert,

Cotton and Tobacco Factors —AND— GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 14 Monroe St., between Main & Front, MEMPHIS, TENN.

LIBERAL advances made on consignments. Having returned to Memphis after an absence of four years in the South, we now resume business, and respectfully solicit from our friends and the public, a share of patronage.
nov5-3m

T. D. TARVER, Madison County, Tenn., | A. M. BOYD, Memphis, Tennessee.
W. L. GRAHAM, Atlanta, Georgia. | R. R. EAGLAND, Monticello, Arkansas.

TARVER, BOYD, & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 13 West Court street, between Main and Front streets, Memphis, Tennessee.

Liberal Advances made on Cotton and other Produce. Strict attention given to filling orders. nov10-1m

HARLOW J. PHELPS, Of New Orleans. | S. R. BUCKNER, Of Kentucky.

Harlow J. Phelps & Co.,

COTTON FACTORS —AND— GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 142 Gravier Street, Bet. Camp and St. Charles. dec14 6m NEW ORLEANS

Copartnership.

WE have associated with us, Wm. M. Brooks, late associate with Hunt & Co., dating from 1st November, ult. The style of our firm will hereafter be Gates, Wood & Co. The style of the old firm will be used by either partners of the present, only in liquidation.
December 2, 1865. GATES & WOOD.

S. M. GATES. A. M. WOOD. WM. M. BROOKS.

Gates, Wood & Co.,

COTTON FACTORS —AND— General Commission Merchants,

No. 304 Front Street, Up Stairs. MEMPHIS, TENN.
dec5-3m

Foster, Gwyn & Co.,

COTTON FACTORS —AND— Wholesale Grocers,

306 FRONT STREET, MEMPHIS, TENN.

Advances Made on Consignments to FOSTER, COPELAND & CO., 30 Water Street, NEW YORK.

FOSTER BROTHERS, 64 West Second St., CINCINNATI.
jan18 3m

J. J. RAWLINGS. J. L. WEBB. J. L. RAWLINGS

J. J. Rawlings & Co.,

COTTON FACTORS, GOCEERS —AND— Commission Merchants,

No. 37 Jefferson Street, MEMPHIS, TENN.

☞ Will sell all County Produce consigned to us. nov5 3m

W. B. GALBREATH, Late of Meacham & Galbreath, W. M. STEWART, ANDREW STEWART, | JOHN C. FIZER, of Panola county, Miss. of Des Arc, Arkansas.

Galbreath, Stewart & Co.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS AND Cotton Factors,

No. 324 Front Street, Between Union and Monroe MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

Stewart, Galbreath & Fiser,

COTTON FACTORS, AND Commission Merchants, NEW ORLEANS, LA.
nov7dec17 3m

R. B. WILLIAMSON. N. HILL. N. FONTAINE.

Williamson, Hill & Co.,

COTTON FACTORS, WHOLESALE GROCERS AND Commission Merchants,

No. 328 FRONT STREET, between Monroe and Union, MEMPHIS, TENN.

ALL consignments (per river) and in store, insured unless otherwise instructed.
nov5-3m

S. W. BROOKS. J. C. NEELY. S. H. BROOKS.

Brooks, Neely & Co.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS, Cotton Factors, AND PROVISION DEALERS,

No. 280 Front Street, Between Court and Madison, MEMPHIS, TENN.
ja7-1m

ROBERT BLACK, Late Black & Pitman. | E. N. ESTES, Late Horton, Estes & Co

Black, Estes & Co.,

COTTON FACTORS —AND— Commission Merchants.

Office, Nos. 1 and 2, Mosby & Hunt's Block No. 304 Front Street, MEMPHIS, TENN.

☞ Consignments of Cotton, Tobacco and Grain solicited. Bagging, Rope and all Supplies furnished at Lowest Rates. nov5 3m

Mississippi Bottom Lands.

300,000 ACRES Choice Mississippi Bottom lands, in Mississippi and Arkansas, for sale low by W. A. GOODMAN, Real Estate Agent.
jan11 1m

ALES, LIQUORS, ETC.

TO THE TRADE!

WHISKY! WHISKY! WHISKY!

500 BBLS., OUR OWN RECTIFICATION

C. H. EBBERT. J. T. CAMERON. R. F. FOLGER.

C. H. Ebbert & Co.,

Wholesale Dealers in FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS, —AND— Rectifyers of Whisky,

No. 342 Second Street.

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, NO. 315 MAIN STREET. 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, One Door Below Monroe.
ja25-1m

W. Z. Mitchell,

Dealers in BOOKS & STATIONERY, School and Miscellaneous Books, Magazines, Novels, Hymn Books, Prayer Books, Bibles, Etc., No. 197 MAIN STREET, MEMPHIS, TENN.
nov5-3m

EDUCATIONAL.

Young Ladies' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, —AT— FERREE & ANDREWS,

270 FRONT STREET.

TERMS PER MONTH, (Payable monthly in Advance):

Boarding, furnished room and fuel	$22 00
Washing	3 00
Tuition.....Juniors, $9; Seniors	8 00
Lessons in French Language	5 00
Other Languages, no extra charge.	
Lessons in Piano or Guitar	6 00
Incidental Fee and Lights, each	50

MRS. C. E. W. MILLER, Principal, REV. B. MILLER, Proprietor.

☞ Post Office address, Forest Hill Station, Memphis and Charleston Railroad.
de28-1m

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 141 Main street, between Adams and Washington, where all the newest and most fashionable Dances will be taught on the most approved principles.

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

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

DAYS AND HOURS OF ATTENDANCE FOR CLASSES:

FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from 10 to 5 o'clock, p.m. FOR GENTLEMEN—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from 7 to 9 o'clock, Evening.

☞ Private Lessons Daily. ☜

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

TERMS:

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

☞ A SOIREE will be given every month.

Pupils will be received on January 10th, when their names will be entered. A handsome room can be engaged for private parties, on application to Signor Grillo, 211 Main Street.
ja19-1m

SOMERVILLE Female Institute