MEMPHIS APPEAL.

MEMPHIS.

SATURDAY.....FEBRUARY 3, 1866.

☞ Correspondents must bear in mind the rule of writing on one side only of the sheet, in order to enable us to make use of their favors.

DRIFTING—WHITHER?

The current of events at Washington indicates that we are approaching a crisis in our political history, more momentous even than that of the late Civil War. Great armies no longer threaten the unity of the Republic. Cannon no longer belch forth their messengers of death—charging squadrons no longer make the earth tremble beneath the shock of deadly conflict—the "thunder of the captains and the shouting," is hushed and still—the legions of armed men who, but a little while ago confronted each other in the death-grapple, have laid aside the weapons of war, and after cordially fraternizing with each other, have gone to the peaceful pursuits of life. *They* rest from their labors in the belief and assurance that their sacrifices have not been in vain, but that the Union of States bequeathed them by the Fathers has been restored, and that the "unity of Government which constitutes us one people" will be perpetual.

But while over the camps of the armed belligerents white-robed Peace sheds her benign influence, causing violets to bloom and grass to sod over the sepulchre of a fratricidal strife, there is another camp of unarmed and wounded malignants, wherein the spirit of the enemy of war reigns triumphant. It is a cabal of the Politicians assembled at the Capitol, in a so-called Congress of the *United* States! There the Moloch of national discord holds high council. There, though no swords gleam, no banners wave, no plumes of the warrior float, there is nursed and fostered, and inflamed into bitter intensity the resentments and animosities of a state of war, with concoction of plans for their gratification more demoniac than ever entered the strategic councils of red-handed military vengeance. Confiscations, executions, humiliations and degradations, are the themes of these warriors against the reunion and harmony of the Republic; while how best to thwart the beneficent policy of pacification of our patriotic President, engages the most earnest thought their infernal machinations against the States and the people of the South.

The cannon, and swords, and bayonets, and muskets—the wild hurrah of charging squadrons, and all the headlong current of fight, has ceased to distract the repose and awaken the fears of the nation, for the preservation of the nation's life. And yet, there is uneasiness, and unrest and anxiety in the great heart of the American Republic. Wherefore?

It is because every thinking, reflecting, patriotic man *feels* that we are drifting—drifting—drifting—and he neighbor asks of neighbor with bated breath, *whither?*

The Government of the United States is divided within itself. The "Congress," made up of representatives from less than two-thirds of the States composing the Union, are evidently aiming to grasp the whole power of the Government, by reducing the Executive to the condition of a mere tool and instrument to execute the arbitrary will of this coordinate *branch* of the Government. To accomplish this end, the majority of that body refuse admission to the representatives from the South, in order, if the President is refractory, to keep within the *letter* of the Constitution, by commanding a nominal two-thirds vote over his veto. There is evidently and palpably approaching a conflict between them and the President, who, on his part, is seeking to preserve and maintain the *spirit* of the Constitution, rather than its emasculated and lifeless form. The leader of the destructives has already sounded the tocsin, and it is clear that either the President must succumb to the behests of this "rump" Congress, or throw himself upon the country and await the verdict of the people—exercising, in the meantime, such powers and authority as the Constitution vests in him, to maintain the just and legitimate balance of the several co-ordinate branches of the Government.

Should he yield, the country will drift, and drift, and drift,—*whither?* The answer is to be found in the dark and dreary history of the French Revolution, culminating in a Reign of Terror and of blood—terminating, as did that terrible episode, in the rescue of humanity from unendurable atrocities by the strong hand of Absolutism and Empire. Not that even the most radical of the most ultra of the present party aspiring to supreme power, desire or contemplate such a result; but that it is in the nature of all such combinations of men, when freed from the restraints of any authority superior to their own unchecked will. It is a law of its existence of every such party as that which is now seeking to overthrow the President that it shall continue to *advance!* Contemning the Constitution, or moulding it to harmonize with the predominant passions of the hour, the leader of to-day, if he falters in keeping in advance of his aspiring fellows, is lost and swallowed up in the swelling tide of radicalism on-to-morrow. "*Audace! toujours l'audace!*" was the motto of one of the monsters who inaugurated that "Reign of Terror" which deluged France in blood.

There is no guaranty, there is no safety, beyond the CONSTITUTION. Upon the theory of our Government, as laid down by President JOHNSON, the States, with their representatives, are essential component parts of its completeness and validity under the Constitution. Any other Government than this, except in a state of Civil War, is one of usurpation; and they who attempt to exercise supreme power under the pretense of it, contrary to the spirit of the Constitution, are public enemies. We look to ANDREW JOHNSON to fulfill his oath of office, to support and *maintain* the CONSTITUTION at any and every hazzard. He is the sheet-anchor of the hopes of all thinking and reflecting men, for the preservation of republican government and liberty on this continent. He is, now, the representative of that Government of the United States, to which we of the South renewed, by an oath of fidelity, our allegiance. He is the Commander-in-Chief to whose orders, in any measure for the maintainance of that Government under the Constitution, we owe our first obedience. That allegiance was yielded in good faith, and it will be rendered with cheerful alacrity, whenever summoned to repel the attack either of a foreign or a domestic foe upon the Government of the United States.

Will not the *whole* people, everywhere, strengthen and sustain him, in his patriotic efforts to restore peace and fraternity, and to preserve this as a truly *republican* Government, to the millions who are to come after them?

NICHOLSON PAVEMENT.—The communication we give on our third page from a "Tax Payer," is from one of our oldest and most practical citizens. As it is on a subject of general interest, we give it a place, without endorsing or controverting the views of the writer.

☞ A letter from Austin, Texas, says a spurious version of the President's message was printed there. The wires broke down while the message was being transmitted, after which they were spliced sufficiently to permit a spurious version to be received, and it, with variations, is the only version that, as yet, has been published there.

☞ The friends of Tennessee in the House at Washington claim that there are fifty Republican members who have signified their purpose to vote to admit the Representatives from that State to seats in the House at an early day.

☞ A meeting of shoemakers and shoe-dealers was held in New York on Monday to petition Congress to take the tax from the manufacturers of leather and place it on the raw material.

THE GRENADA TRAGEDY.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 2, 1866.

Eds. Appeal: As one of your subscribers, and a relative to one of the thousand murdered party, Louis Green, I hasten to correct a few errors, concerning him, which have crept in your valuable paper of Thursday.

Louis Green is a descendant of Polish parents, and of Jewish persuasion; was born in New York city in eighteen hundred and forty-three, where he stayed till eighteen hundred and sixty, when he first came to Memphis, in the employ of L. Kaufman, clothier; two hundred and forty-four Main street. In eighteen hundred and sixty-one he left, and engaged with a grocery house in Columbus, Ga., where he subsequently enlisted in the Twenty-fourth Georgia regiment, Confederate Army, at the first call of the State. He followed the fortunes of the Army of Virginia through all the battles, till he was dangerously wounded in the seven day's battle before Richmond. When he partially recovered, he was honorably discharged for disability, and went to his home in New York, where he had been, until three weeks ago. He accepted a situation as salesman for the firm of M. Haile, of Grenada, Miss., where he had entire charge of the business, as the owner was absent. He wasentirely unknown in that vicinity, and could consequently have made no enemies whatsoever. He was found the morning after the murder, shot through the head, lying in the yard, as he was in the act of entering the store, with all valuables in his possession, and could not therefore have been killed for robbery, as there was not the least thing missing either from the store or from his own person.

My own conjecture as to the cause of his death, is either that the murderer took him for another person, or out of malice from the slight acquaintance he formed with the other murdered party, Julius Tell, during his stay in Grenada.

By inserting these few lines, you oblige, yours truly, J. W.

☞ Company A, of the Twenty-first Missouri Volunteers, under command of the first lieutenant, left their camp at daybreak this morning, says the Mobile *Times* of the thirtieth, and embarked to proceed up the Bigbie river for the purpose of destroying or dispersing the bands of guerrillas who have been firing into the passing boats for some time past. Of course, the object of these guerrillas has been to bring the boats to and relieve them of their cargo of cotton. It has been stated that these parties confined their appropriations to that which goes under the name of Government cotton, but private owners are as apt to suffer from their depredations as the Government is. We may possibly have a short partisan war in that direction, but we hope not. Company A takes with it two brass howitzers and all the *material* necessary for a lengthy campaign.

☞ There was a serious disaster on the Erie Railroad Friday morning about eight o'clock, at Mount Hope, a station in Wayne County, Pa., twenty eight miles west of Port Jervis, New Jersey, and one hundred and twenty-six miles from New York. The disaster was caused by the breaking of a switch rod. The entire train, comprising eight cars, was thrown from the track. Three men, engaged in sawing wood by the roadside, were the principal sufferers, one being killed outright, and two others badly wounded. A horse was also killed; but, from reports that reach us, none of the passengers sustained serious injury, though several cars were considerably crushed.

☞ The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that inland and domestic bills of lading are not subject to stamp duties as such. Most of them, however, contain an agreement or contract, and when such is the case they require a five cent stamp for such sheet or piece of paper on which they are written. When they contain no agreement, and are simply receipts for the delivery of property, a two cent stamp is sufficient. It has also been decided that manufacturers will not be held liable to an *ad valorem* tax on the entire value of the satines which they make from warps, but will be allowed, as heretofore, to deduct the cost or value of such warps before the tax is assessed.

☞ On the twenty-fourth ultimo, Thomas Howard and Calvin Roberts stole two horses in the neighborhood of Nance's Ferry, Tenn., one from an old and helpless citizen, Mr. Jacob Wysinger, and the other from Benton Allen, Esq. Both of these thieves, says a Knoxville paper, have made themselves notorious as plunderers. Before this act of stealing, state warrants had been issued for the said Howard and Roberts. For some time past they have been hiding and skulking from civil law. The parties were traced into Knoxville, and have not been heard from since.

☞ There is a sudden hitch in the arrangements for the trial of Capt. Semmes, and a doubt is now expressed whether he will be summoned to appear before a certain court martial. Judge Hughes, his leading counsel, has remonstrated against this mode of trial as unjust and wrong in view of the circumstances of the parole of his client, and the expression of the President, not long since, that he should oppose all such trials in the future. The Judge (who is a personal friend of the President) has appealed to him directly with reference to the case, and the postponement just announced is said to be the result of said appeal.

☞ On Saturday last a fatal affray took place at Brookhaven, Miss., on the line of the Jackson Railroad. A party, said to be a notorious bully, entered the store of a tobacconist in that town, drew his pistol and aimed at the proprietor. Before he could pull the trigger, the cigar vender knocked him down with a six pound weight, jumped on him, and possessing himself of the pistol, struck him over the head with the butt until he had literally beaten his brains out, which protruded from the holes in the skull. The wounded party only survived a few moments.

☞ It is rumored at St. Thomas that, Mr. Seward's conference with Santa Anna, the former stated that the Monroe doctrine would be enforced, and that on no account would the United States permit an Empire in Mexico. Mr. Seward is reported to have had an interview, at Havana, with an aid-de-camp of Maximilian. Gen. Sheridan, under orders from Washington, has refused to allow emigrants to leave New Orleans for Mexico. Matamoras is considered in danger, and a French ship-of-war has proceeded thither.

☞ About seven years since, a brother and sister, aged respectively eight and ten years, and named Gudrick, commenced rag picking; and, being orphans and without relatives, they rented a small room in the upper part of Cincinnati, and strove strenuously to make a livelihood. They have succeeded in doing more, for their account in bank foots up within a small amount of four thousand dollars. They contemplate removing to Indiana, and undertaking the cares and responsibilities of a farm.

☞ The Savannah *Herald* has the following statement: "We learn that orders have been received here for the immediate departure of four companies of the One hundred and third United States Colored Troops, for Columbus, Ga. Two of the companies at present stationed at Fort Pulaski, and two now at Thomasville make up the detachment, which will be under the command of Col. Bogart." We can but hope, says the Columbus *Sun*, that the *Herald* has been misinformed.

☞ Three respectably dressed women were detected at the Executive Mansion, Washington, clipping pieces from the curtains of the East Rooms as souvenirs. They were arrested and taken to the police station house. Such thefts have been of such frequent occurrence that an officer is constantly in attendance to restrain such larcenies.

☞ Gen. Buford, late of the Confederate army, and now of Kentucky, has recently imported the stallion "Leamington" from England, at a cost of twenty-two thousand dollars, and two thoroughbred mares at a cost of five hundred guineas each. They have arrived at his farm in Woodford county.

☞ At about one o'clock on the morning of the first, the building known as the Cumberland Hospital, at Nashville, was entirely destroyed by fire. Some two hundred patients were in the different wards at the time, but were rescued.

☞ Hon. Simon Cameron presided over a shad convention of three hundred, at Harrisburg, Pa., on the eighteenth. The object of the convention is to alter the dams on the Susquehanna river so as to let the shad ascend.

☞ Judge Coursol, of St. Albans raiders fame, is to be reinstated in his office.

☞ The recent census shows that the State of Kansas contains about two hundred thousand population.

☞ Ex-Governor Allison and Senator Yulee are the only prisoners now confined at Fort Pulaski.

☞ The jail at Marietta, Ga., was destroyed by fire a few days ago, and thirteen prisoners perished in the flames.

☞ The story that the President signified his intention to appoint a Provisional Governor for Virginia is unfounded.

☞ A resolution, asking for the pardon of Mr. Davis, and all other prisoners of the late Confederacy now confined, is now pending before the legislature of Georgia.

☞ Gov. McGrath, of South Carolina, is writing a series of letters to prove that the success of the Confederacy would have been a misfortune to the South.

☞ Gov. Gen. Monck is expected to arrive in Canada soon, and a session of Parliament will probably be held shortly after his arrival.

☞ It is now rumored that the gathering of leading Generals at Washington is for the purpose of organizing a military court for the trial of Mr. Davis.

☞ It has been discovered that the hostile Indians of Minnesota and Dacotah have for a long time past been supplied with Enfield rifles by English smugglers.

☞ A dispatch to the St. Louis *Democrat*, from Nashville, in which the story originated, says nothing confirmatory of the reported murder at Pontotoc reached here to-day.

☞ The Kentucky Senate has passed a bill to incorporate a bank in Louisville to be controlled by free colored citizens. The bank is prohibited from having any connection with the freedmen's bureau.

☞ Mr. Fessenden introduced a resolution which was adopted, authorizing the payment of ten thousand dollars, or as much thereof as is necessary, to defray the expenses of the Joint Committee on Reconstruction.

☞ Miss Velasr, a young lady of twenty-one years, living near Princeton, Ill., was shot dead, on the twenty-third, by her brother, a child of only four years, who was snapping a pistol not supposed to be loaded.

☞ The total receipts of hogs at Cincinnati this season, up to the evening of January thirty, were two hundred and seventy thousand. Very few packing houses in that city are now open, and all will be closed this week unless there shall be an increase in receipts.

☞ Mr. Barrington King, proprietor of the cotton mills at Roswell, Georgia, was killed on the eighteenth, by the kick of a horse. Maj. A. F. Woolly, of Kingston, and J. C. Sproull, of Cartersville, in the same State, have also died within the last fortnight.

☞ In the Georgia Legislature, January thirtieth, on the first ballot for U. S. Senator, A. H. Stephens received one hundred and fifty-two votes, and Mr. Hill thirty-eight. Mr. Stephens not consenting to the use of his name, voting was resumed, and on the sixth ballot Herschel V. Johnson was chosen, receiving one hundred and fifty-two votes.

☞ Gen. Sweeny and President Roberts write to the Senatorial headquarters that the Circles are making preparations for an immediate movement of a military character. It is asserted that a revolution would have been inaugurated in Ireland last August, had not O'Mahony failed to furnish the money and arms which were expected from him.

☞ The Petroleum Refinery of Mr. James Charters, on the corner of Johnson and McWharton streets, Newark, N. J., was destroyed by fire. Two of the stills exploded, and a terrible conflagration ensued, seriously injuring three workmen. A large quantity of material and all the buildings were destroyed. Loss estimated at twenty thousand dollars.

☞ An engineer, in the employ of the Illinois Central railroad, met with a serious accident last Saturday, while experimenting with a bottle of fluid intended to be used as a wash to cleanse the brass mountings on his engine. The bottle exploded in his hands, blowing the cork and a portion of the fluid into the man's face, burning him terribly, and it is feared his eyesight is destroyed.

☞ A report was submitted to the Legislature recently which shows that the entire circulation of the Bank of Tennessee is four million seven hundred and ten thousand six hundred and sixty-six dollars, of which one million seven hundred and seventy-eight thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven dollars was issued since May sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one. The last item is regarded as worthless, the State being responsible for the balance.

☞ M. Guizot is said to have recently remarked to one of his personal friends, who is now a member of Napoleon's Cabinet: "I advise you not to evacuate Rome, but to get away as soon as possible from Mexico, and never to invade Belgium." Much dissatisfaction exists in Government circles in regard to the Mexican expedition, and a recent article by M. Forcade, in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, fully corroborates this state of feeling.

IMPORTANT INTERNAL REVENUE DECISION.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 22, 1866.

Sir: Under date of the twenty-ninth ult., you transmit a copy of a partition deed between "B," "C," and "D," heirs of "A," and make inquiry respecting the stamp duties thereon.

By the act of June twenty, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, a stamp duty is imposed upon all conveyances of "realty sold." The partition of lands owned and held in common, is not a sale of realty within the meaning of said act, but is simply a making out or defining of the boundaries of the property belonging to each. Partition deeds of lands held in common are therefore not subject to stamp duties as *conveyances*, but if as in the case presented by you, they contain covenants of warranty, they should be stamped as *agreements* or contracts. When one of the co-tenants, as in this case, receives a sum of money for equality of partition, the transaction is a conveyance to that extent, and should be stamped accordingly. "D" receives two thousand dollars for equality of partition. This instrument should, therefore, bear stamps to the amount of two dollars and five cents, the five cents to cover the warranty of "B" and "C."

Very respectfully,
E. A. ROCKWELL,
Deputy Commissioner.

ALEXANDER S. BRADLEY, Esq., Nashville, Tennessee.

HORRIBLE MURDER BY SOLDIERS.—One of the most brutal and unprovoked murders which has come to our knowledge for some time past occurred on the road from Williamburg to this city on last Thursday. Two soldiers, named William Clark and Thomas Shields, both members of company A, Fifth United States Artillery, deserted from their regiment at Fortress Monroe, a few days prior to the circumstance and went to Yorktown, where they remained a short while, when they left for Williamburg. Arriving there they obtained from Dr. D. G. Sterling his carryall and two horses, with a hired white man, named Taylor, to drive them, as they said, part of the way to Richmond. Some few miles from town the vehicle stopped and the two deserters got out to go to a house near the roadside, where they procured an axe, which one of them concealed beneath his overcoat. They soon returned and resumed their seats in the vehicle behind the driver, and proceeded on their journey, till reaching a bridge which crosses a creek about five miles from Williamsburg. At this spot one of them (said to be Shields) raised up in his seat and struck Taylor, the driver, over the head with the axe, knocking him to the ground, but only stunning him. The wounded man soon recovered his feet and started to run, whereupon Shields pursued and followed him up with blow after blow till the poor fellow fell to the ground all bleeding and mangled, and apparently a corpse. He was then picked up by the heartless murderes and thrown into the creek beneath the bridge, where the struggle between life and death was again renewed, but, as it turned out, the effort was of short duration; for as soon as the fiends discovered that life again had not yet died, they pelted him with chunks of wood and rocks till he sank to rise no more. Having accomplished their hellish work, Clark and Shields returned to the vehicle and drove on in the direction of this city.—*Richmond (Va.) Times.*

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.

The Joint Committee on Reconstruction this afternoon held an important meeting, during which it was agreed that the constitutional amendment proposing a now basis of representation should be so modified as to strike out the words "relative to levying direct taxes," so that the objection heretofore urged in the House that under the amendment as it originally stood there would be taxation without representation, would be removed. This was almost unanimously agreed to in committee, and was reported to the House by Mr. Stevens this afternoon, when after an hour's speech by him, the previous question was ordered, and the amendment was passed by the required two-thirds vote, being one hundred and twenty-six to forty.

The following is a correct copy of the amendment as it passed:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, 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 as part of said Constitution, viz:

ARTICLE 1. Representation shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union according to their respective numbers, consisting of 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 therein of such race or color shall be excluded from the basis of representation.

The Republicans who voted against the amendment are as follows: Baldwin, of Mass.; Elliott, of Massachusetts; Hale, of N. Y.; Jenckes, of R. I.; Noell, of Mo.; Phelps, of Md.; Randall, of Ky.; Raymond, of N. Y.; Rousseau, of Ky., and Wheeling, of W. Va.

Mr. Sherman's speech to-day was severe on the President for the late manifesto of his views through the Associated Press, and also very bitter on Mr. Raymond.

The House Committee on Commerce to-day reported adversely to making St. Louis a port of entry. No reasons are held forth by the committee.

The House Ways and Means Committee had before them to-day the proposition of Cotton Commercial Agents to extend the time for the repeal of the Reciprocity treaty. The committee believe that Congress would reject such a proposition, and, owing to the short time in which to act, they are averse to reporting in favor of it.

The Committee on Elections have not decided the case of Washburne against Voorhies, of the Third Indiana District. They have, however, decided in favor of Trowbridge, the sitting member from Detroit District, of Mich., and against Baldwin, Dem., who was the contestee in last year, and the value of these seats, consisting of cotton, wool, silk and flax, was augmented beyond all normal rates by the extreme cost of the raw material, of which we still receive such inadequate supplies. Looking at these circumstances, and also at the equally enormous shipments we have simultaneously made to the United States of foreign silks, dress goods, and other costly crinoliery, for which we require returns, for the shape either of cash or produce to enable us to discharge our liabilities on the continent, it will appear to your readers, who know the partial revival as regards cotton, have still been "singularly small." It is quite possible the majority of our shippers may have obtained adequate remittances, but it seems certain that if such be the case the means for those remittances must have been partly acquired by the sale of securities on this side, and that a corresponding augmentation of debt must have taken place. The thing to be borne in mind is that, in whatever form this debt may be represented, its existence and its amount will be a rapid increase should, with all the light of experience, be carefully watched by every sound merchant and capitalist. To the unthinking herd of speculators, commercial or financial, the simple hint even of the possibility of approaching danger—will, of course, be a signal for saving denial. It was so in the year preceding the railway crash; it was so in the year preceding the Sepoy rebellion; it is so in a public meeting denounced all who asserted there had been overtrading, and that the Western bank of Scotland had suspended any culpability; and it will be an ugly sign if from this date there should be similar sensitiveness on the question of our business relations across the Atlantic. At the same time one thing is certain—namely, that not only every respectable merchant, but every real well wisher to the steady intercourse of the two countries, will welcome every attempt to draw the attention of the mass of the people on each side, not to delusive pictures of illimitable prosperity, but to the actual difficulties that lie before them.—

From the Liverpool Mercury, Jan. 19.

But whatever the purchases of the Americans may have been in our markets, it cannot be doubted that their power of paying for what they purchase has been greatly increased during the last six months.

In the first place, they have sent us nearly five hundred thousand bales of cotton during the last year, and much the greater part of it in the last half year. This has been purchased at prices at least three times as high as those which prevailed previous to the war, and, therefore, is equivalent to an import of more than one million five hundred thousand bales of cotton at peace prices. The import of cotton still continues. Should it continue for a month or two longer, the whole amount paid or to be paid for American cotton will amount to many millions sterling, probably not less than twenty million pounds. At present prices a small quantity of good American cotton goes a long way in settling a national balance. To this, however, are to be added many other things—as grain, flour, provisions, petroleum, tobacco, pitch and tar, and wood. We have not at present any official accounts of the value of American imports into the united kingdom during the year eighteen hundred and sixty-five, but believe that the aggregate amount will prove to be very large.

But, in addition to American commodities, there has no doubt been a very great sale of American government and other securities in the markets of Europe during the last six months. The United States Government has always fulfilled its pecuniary obligations; and it seems to be taking the course which will enable it to do so in future.

From the Liverpool Post, Jan. 19.

There has been a panic affecting America almost ten years ago, and the merchants of Liverpool will no doubt be ready to tell the *Times* that the Yankee merchants came out of that transaction infinitely to their credit. Money, no doubt, is dear, but money has been dear before now and got cheap again, and the chances are—in fact the certainty almost is—that it will soon be cheap again.

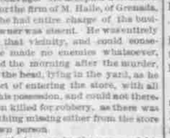
☞ A resolution has been passed by the Georgia Legislature requesting the President to restore to the owners their lands on the islands off the coast of Georgia and other lands.

MARRIED.

MCKINICK—ROSS.—On Thursday, February 1st, 1866, by the Rev. Dr. White, at the residence of Col. Robertson Topp, Mr. L. D. McKinick and Mrs. Lizzie Ross, all of this city. (*)

AMUSEMENTS.

STONE, ROSSTON & MURRAY'S
GREAT SOUTHERN
CIRCUS!



UPON THE LOT CORNER OF
SECOND AND UNION STREETS.

Capt. Thos. Usher, Tidmarsh, Director.
Mr. Frank Kelch.....Manager
Mr. M. Doyle.....Treasurer
Mr. D. A. Keyes.....Advertising Agent
Mr. Oscar Perry, the Renowned Soldat,
Leader of the Orchestra.

Doors Open Every Night at 6½ p.m. Performance to commence at 7½.

SCALE OF PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Dress and Family Circle, (entrance right,) $1 00
Second Circle, (entrance left,).....75 cts
Freedmen's Seats, (entrance left).....50 cts

FIRST GRAND MATINEE
To-morrow (Saturday) at 2 o'cl'k, p.m.
Previous to which the
GRAND FREE EXHIBITION
OF THE
OSCILLATION ACT,
MONS. FERDINAND.
feb3

NEW MEMPHIS THEATER.
Acting and Stage Manager.....W. C. THOMPSON.
Stage Director.....J. HUNTLEY.
Triumphant success of the charming, versatile, talented actress,
MISS HELEN WESTERN,
Saturday Evening, February 3d, 1866.
Will be performed the American domestic drama entitled BIANCA MEADOWS, "Bianca Meadows"—Miss H. Western. To conclude with the protean farce of a DEVILISH GOOD JOKE, in which Miss Western will sustain six characters. Song and Dance.

NEW ADVERTISEM'TS.

NOTICE.
WE have this day disposed of our Warehouse to Messrs. Moore, Whitfield & Rayner, for whom we solicit the patronage which has been so liberally bestowed on us.
J. F. COLLINS & CO.
VIRGIL Y. MOORE.....EDWIN WHITFIELD.
JUAN RAYNER.
Moore, Whitfield & Rayner,
STORAGE,
Receiving and Forwarding Merchants,
TITUS' WAREHOUSE,
On Levee, foot of Exchange St.,
MEMPHIS, - - - TENNESSEE.
OFFICE.—At Lacey & Mathes's Counting Room, 332 Front Row, and at Warehouse.
This Warehouse being situated on the Levee, offers superior facilities to shippers.

Orphan's Fair.
The Ladies' Fair for the benefit of
St. Peter's Orphan Asylum,
Will commence on
Monday Next, the 5th Instant,
At the
GERMAN CASSINO,
On the
Corner of Adams & Second Streets,
And will be continued during the week.
In making this announcement, the ladies hope that their appeal to the charity and benevolence of the community will meet with the same success, on this occasion, as rewarded their efforts in behalf of the Orphans.
feb3 1w

NOTICE.
WE have for sale, No. 1 Madison street, 200 bushels Corn, and "Hay Prolific," at one dollar per bushel, sack included.
W. L. STEWART & BROS.

Election Notice.
ON the first SATURDAY in March next, being the 3d day of said month, there will be a regular election held at all the precincts of this Shelby County, Tenn., for Clerks of the County and Circuit Courts, Sheriff, County Trustee, Justices of the Peace, Constables, and all other officers for said county, wherever vacancies are to occur on that day.
P. ERICKSON,
feb3 tc Coroner Shelby County.

MISSISSIPPI COTTON MONEY
FOR SALE BY
Gayoso Savings Institute.
($300 WORTH.)
feb3 5t*

NOTICE.
THE MCDONALD PRESBYTERY of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, stands adjourned to meet at Bethel Church, DeSoto county, Mississippi, on Thursday before the 2nd Sabbath in April next at seven o'clock, a.m.
S. MCCLARGHOUD,
January 23d, 1866. Stated Clerk.
☞ Avalanche copy. feb3 2t

Roofing! Roofing!!
SAMUEL DAVIDS, Agent for the Gutta Percha Cement Roofing. This roofing is composed of very heavy canvas thoroughly saturated with a preparation of Gutter Percha and entirely impervious to water. Persons wishing any thing done in my line, I will say I am prepared to give perfect satisfaction. This roofing is not effected by heat or cold, the expansion and contraction being so little as not to effect it. It is cheap, will last equally as long as tin, and can be applied to Steamboats and Railroad cars. Persons living in the country will find it to their interest to give me a call. I would also invite my Steamboat friends to come and see me at No. 48 Monroe street, corner of Second.
feb3 1m*

Copartnership Notice.
HAVING again associated themselves together, the subscribers will continue the business of manufacturing and dealing in Carriages, etc., at the old established store, 37 and 39 Monroe street, Memphis, Tenn. The firm name of W. S. Bruce & Co. will be continued.
W. S. BRUCE,
JOS. BRUCE,
January 1866. N. S. BRUCE.

W. S. Bruce & Co.
CARRIAGE
MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS,
37 and 39 Monroe Street,
MEMPHIS, TENN.
Keep on sale a large and varied stock of elegant Vehicles, to which they invite the attention of buyers.
DEALERS IN
Carriage and Buggy Harness,
CARRIAGE
HARDWARE & TRIMMINGS
Spokes, Hubs, Felloes, Wheels,
Paints, Oil and Varnishes,
IRON & STEEL,
W. S. Bruce & Co.
(feb1-1m)

SADDLERY HARDWARE
—AND—
Coach Trimmings.
WILSON & HAYDEN,
Importers and Manufacturers,
Would call the attention of the public to their large and well assorted stock of
Saddlery Hardware & Coach Trimmings.
—ALSO—
Plain and Quilted American and Spanish Saddles.
Plain and Quilted Ladies', Men's and Boys Saddles.
Horse and Mule Hames, Horse and Mule Collars, Bitted Bridles.
Back and Belly Bands, Halters, Riding Bridles, etc., etc. Carriage and Wagon Whips.
Patent Leather, Harness Leather, Bridle Leather, Skirting, Pad Skins, etc.
They are the sole agents, for the West, of Nobles & Hoars' celebrated
ENGLISH COACH VARNISH,
A large stock of which may always be found at their store,
No. 22 and 24 Main Street,
feb1-1m CINCINNATI, OHIO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SOUTHWESTERN
Livery, Boarding & Sale Stable,
No. 35 1-2 Union Street.
I PROPOSE to keep on hand the best Livery Turn-outs of any livery stable in the city. I keep also on hand for sale well broke Family Horses and Saddle horses. Those in want of good stock will find it to their interest to give me a call, as all stock sold by me shall be as represented or no sale.
jan25-3m* M. C. CONTILLO Proprietor.

NOTICE.—F. A. MYERLE has purchased the interest of John G. Stocke in the Western Foundry. The business will be conducted as heretofore, under the name and style of
MYERLE & STOCKE.
feb1 3t W. M. A. ROBINSON & CO.

NOTICE.—I hereby notify all persons concerned, that the partnership heretofore existing between Geo. W. Scott and Thos. H. Ogden, under the name of Ogden & Scott, is this day dissolved, and that I will not be responsible for any debts of said Thos. H. Ogden, done under the former name, on and after this day. The business will be continued at Auction, designed, in his own name, at the old stand.
THOS. H. OGDEN.
No. 96 Union Street.
Memphis, Tenn., Jan 30th, 1866. feb1 1w

On Consignment.
500 Sacks Superior White Corn.
100 Barrels Superior Family Flour.
50 Barrels Extra Meal.
12 Barrels Extra Lard.
1000 Bushels Cotton Seed.
50 Barrels Prime Mess Pork.
300 Yards Manchester Bagging.
SPEED, DONOHO & CO.,
42 Madison street.

NOTICE.
BANK OF MEMPHIS,
MEMPHIS, February 1, 1866.
THE issue of this Bank will be redeemed in legal tender notes, at par, on presentation at this office.
W. C. MCCLURE,
feb2 1w Receiver.

Trustee's Sale.
BY VIRTUE of a Deed of Trust, executed to me as Trustee, by Mary N. Young and James Young, on the 8th day of July, 1864, and recorded in the Register's Office of Shelby county, Tennessee, in book No. 25, pages 197, 198 and 199, I will, at 11 o'clock a.m., on Monday, the 12th day of February, 1866, at the corner of Main and Madison streets, in Memphis, Tennessee, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, so much of the following named real estate as may be necessary to pay the balance of the money due on the note named in and secured by said Deed of Trust. The land lies in Shelby county, Tennessee, near Memphis, and is a part of the tract conveyed by Walter Blakemore to the said Mary N. Young, and on the plan or subdivision of James Young's farm, as recorded in the Register's Office of Shelby county, is designated as lots 2, 3 and 4, containing each 5 40-100 acres; lots 10, 12 and 20, containing each 2 20-100 acres; lots 11 and 21, containing each 2 22-100 acres; and lot No. 13, contain ing 8 7-100 acres. Said property will be laid off when the balance due on the note mentioned and secured by said Deed of Trust, shall be found, if it be not sufficient to pay said debt and costs. The equity of redemption is waived. The title is believed to be perfect, but I will sell only as Trustee.
feb2d3t WM. K. POSTON, Trustee.

E. F. BATES. E. B. GILBERT.
BATES & GILBERT,
Cotton and Tobacco
FACTORS,
AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
No. 270 Front Street,
Up Stairs, Memphis, Tenn.
ORDERS SOLICITED FOR THE PURCHASE of sale of Cotton, Tobacco, Molasses, Groceries, Western Produce, Grain of all sorts, Hay, Naval Stores, Bagging, Rope, Bacon, Coffee, &c., which will receive our personal attention. Prompt returns made for all articles consigned to us. feb3

"SOUTH-WESTERN EXPRESS CO."
Notice to Merchants.
Quick Time and Low Tariff!
Order your Goods from New York by
South-Western Express Company.
We offer unsurpassed facilities for regular and prompt delivery of Express matter. Our goods are transported by Express Trains in charge of special messengers, and we guarantee QUICK TIME in transit, as any other reliable Express Company, and at comparatively LOW RATES. Special contracts executed for large shipments. Merchants desiring goods shipped by our line, will please send orders to that effect to their shippers in New York.
For Tariff of Charges, etc., apply to
DUYCK & HEAZLITT, Agents,
OFFICE—No. 42 Madison St., Memphis, Tenn.
No. 232 Broadway, New York.
feb2 1m
WILL. H. TRADER. H. G. TRADER.
D. C. TRADER, AG'T.
TRADERS,
Commission Merchants,
AND COTTON FACTORS,
No. 213 Main Street, near the Corner of Adams
MEMPHIS, TENN.
☞ Orders for Supplies filled at the Lowest Rates. jan30 1m

Bransford, Goodbar & Co.
THOSE indebted to the late firm of Bransford, Goodbar & Co., will do a favor by calling at 196 Main street, where he will be pleased to meet his old friends, and make settlements with them.
jan31 1m

Bagging & Rope.
100 COILS MACHINE ROPE,
10 Half coils.
100 Rolls Bagging, "Richardson" R. Hemp leaf. For sale low to close consignment.
MCKAY & CO.,
jan31-1w THOMAS LEONARD, County Judge.

W. H. PASSMORE, Auctioneer.
Memphis, January 26, 1866. jan31 tds

Dissolution.
T. G. LADD has this day withdrawn from the firm of
LADD, BARBEE & CO.,
and cease all connections therewith from and after this date. The business will be continued by the remaining partners, under the firm and style of
BARBEE, MILLER & CO.,
who assume all assets and liabilities of the late firm.
T. G. LADD,
S. BARBEE,
BY SAM. MILLER.
Memphis, January 26, 1866.
In retiring from the firm of Ladd, Barbee & Co., I return my thanks to my friends for their liberal patronage, and ask the continuance of the same to my late partners.
T. G. LADD.
jan27-2w

SOUTHERN PLANING MILLS,
Cor. Beal st. and Charleston Railroad.
THESE Mills are prepared to do all kinds of Planing, Turning, Sawing, Mortising, etc. They are also prepared to gin, pick and repack Cotton with promptness.
jan28-1m HUME F. HILL, Proprietor.
THOS. CRIDER. F. DE FUNIAK.
Crider & De Funiak,
Architects and Civil Engineers,
No. 107 Main Street,
Webster Block, (up stairs,) MEMPHIS, TENN.
WE are prepared to furnish plans, specifications and superintendence of buildings, estimates, measuring work, etc. Also, we give attention to the location and construction of Levees, Mapping, Drawing and Tracing of every description well and promptly executed.
jan1-1m

SHELBY COUNTY JAIL.
OFFICE OF JUDGE COUNTY COURT,
SHELBY COUNTY,
MEMPHIS, TENN., Jan. 28, 1866.
PROPOSALS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE NEW JAIL,
For the County of Shelby, State of Tenn..
Will be received at the office of the Judge of the County Court of said County, in the city of Memphis, to be opened according to the plans and specifications prepared by Mr. James D. Lewis.
Parties desirous of bidding for said work, can see and examine the plans and specifications at my office in the Court House, in the city of Memphis,