THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY BENJAMIN F. DILL. MEMPHIS, TENN., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1866. VOLUME XVI.—NUMBER 78.

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

PUBLISHED DAILY & WEEKLY

—BY—

BENJAMIN F. DILL.

To whom all Letters should be Addressed.

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From the New York Herald's Letter.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

Split in the Ranks of the French Opposition—Part of Them Inclined to Uphold the Intervention—Attempted Negotiation of Another Mexican Loan—The Recognition of Maximilian—The Price Asked for the Withdrawal of the French Troops, etc.

PARIS, Jan. 16, 1866.

There will be a division in the ranks of the opposition members of the Corps Legislatif regarding the manner in which the Mexican question is to be treated at the coming session. A portion of them have come to the conclusion that this is no longer a question of party, but that the honor of the nation itself is compromised and involved, and they are disposed to throw no further obstacles in the way of the speedy and final withdrawal of the French troops. On the contrary, forgetting, or at least laying aside for the moment, their peculiar opinions relative to the head of the Government, they are disposed to aid him in the difficult enterprise of extricating himself from the trouble into which he has carried with him their "chère patrie."

This is the Republican wing of the opposition which is disposed to act in this generous manner, and abandon their propensity to get up a "fire in the rear" whenever a good occasion offers. I am informed, however, that the portion of the opposition members whose hopes and interests are supposed to be affiliated with those of other dynasties, are not disposed to act in this liberal manner, but intend that, so far as they are concerned, all the odium which properly belongs to his Majesty for the disastrous Mexican policy in which he has placed France, shall attach to him. As the address will be first discussed in the Senate before it is taken up in the *Corps Legislatif*, it will probably be at least a fortnight after the fatal ides, on the twenty-second of January, before it will be taken up there. One of the gravest points of debate—supposing, as I am inclined to think, the withdrawal of the army and the abandonment of the enterprise is decided upon in principle—will be the assumption or guarantee by the French government of the four hundred million of Mexican bonds held in great part by poor people, and whom the government would probably consider it unsafe to abandon.

The Mexican Government is terribly hard up, and is endeavoring to effect a new loan in Europe. Senor Duran, the newly appointed Minister to London, has been in Paris for the last week about this business. Upon his arrival in London, some three weeks since, he did not go near the Foreign Office, but considered it much more necessary to put himself in communication with some capitalists. He in hand, he immediately fled to upon the Barings and Rothschild, and sounded them regarding the probability of a fresh loan. He received, however, the same answer which one of the Rothschild's co-religionists is made by Sherman in the School for Scandal to give to Mr. Trip—that "it vasn't to be done." They told him, in fact, plainly that a new loan could not be floated. Duran then came immediately to Paris, where he has had interviews with M. Fould, the Count de Germiny, President of the Bank of France, and Druyn de L'huys. Finding Paris, however, overloaded with Mexican securities, Senor Duran has become convinced of the impracticability of raising any more money in France, and is going back to London. There it is his intention to call a private assembly of some of the largest holders of Mexican bonds and to urge upon them the policy of subscribing to a new loan of five millions sterling to enable the Mexican empire to keep faith with its foreign creditors and pay the next interest, due in April. I am assured, however, that there is not the smallest probability of the English bondholders acceding to his request.

From the Correspondence London Times, Jan. 18.

Continued Vacillation of the Government.

The Government are uneasy about the state of affairs in Mexico, and await with much anxiety the arrival of the next mail.

From the London Star, Jan. 18.

Recognition the Price of Withdrawal.

We have heard, on authority which we regard as reliable, that the Emperor of the French has positively intimated to the Cabinet of Washington his willingness to withdraw his troops from Mexico at any moment *on condition that the Government of the United States recognise the Empire of Mexico.*

From the London Shipping Gazette, Jan. 18.

Napoleon's Reported Determination.

The Emperor is understood to be determined to support Maximilian, *cost what it will, at any hazard.* The negotiations with the United States have led to no definite results.

From the London Times, Jan. 17.

The French Emperor's Painful Dilemma.

The intervention in Mexico was a mistake, though we are precluded from confessing it too loudly. Our own Government was ill-advised enough to concur in the moderate attempt at first suggested, and we can only congratulate ourselves that it had the discretion to refuse soon as it could with decency. It ought to have been seen from the first that it would be impossible to restrict the movement to its proposed dimensions, if armies were present. Once the movement would still be impolitic. The practical questions, however, what shall the Emperor Napoleon do? Luckily, it is not our function to determine his future course. There are some situations in which it seems equally impossible to advance or retreat. The Emperor may, however, persuade himself that he must either advance or retreat. It is impossible to do both, as so many people would willingly do, and it is equally impossible to stand still. If he retreats he exposes himself to the imputation of failure, and incurs the risk of the disaster which is the Napoleon's very apt to feel towards anything like a want of military success; but he would be relieved from considerable expense, would mitigate some disagreeable opposition, and would appease the American people. If he persists, he must be prepared for growing embarrassments and *most bitter American resentment.* We are not inclined to reckon these as dangers to be threatening, and to sometimes assumed to be. American officials must, of course, resent the establishment of an empire in Mexico; it is opposed to every tradition of American policy; and it is a simple duty to protest against it. American politicians and writers must and will declaim against it, were it only because a little talent against Maximilian would soon return to Europe, and the Emperor Napoleon would have to acknowledge that a scheme upon which he had lavished thousands of French lives and millions of French money had ignominiously failed, and that the French arms had been compelled to recoil from before a contemptible enemy. *It is a most painful dilemma.*

☞ There have doubtless been erroneous and exaggerated statements respecting the recent discoveries at Pompeii; but there is no doubt that an equestrian statue of great value has been unearthed and is now in the museum at Naples, not yet exposed to public view. It is a statue of Nero, in bronze, a little over life size. The Emperor is represented sitting on a horse without saddle or stirrups, and his right arm is extended at full length. The face of the figure and the action are precisely like those of the famous statue of Marcus Aurelius on the Capitol at Rome. It must have been made a hundred years prior to the last named statue.

☞ At the Christmas ceremonies in Rome the Pope blessed a sword and embroidered cap for presentation to some Christian sovereign, who during the year had deserved well of the Roman Court. For some years, however, a suitable person to receive the articles has not found, and this year sword and cap are consigned to the wardrobe of the sanctuary.

☞ A new *singer-dance* of the Tuileries, M. Duguis, has hit upon a successful remedy against the notorious disappearance of delicacies, silver plate, etc., at the Imperial balls. The attendants who wait on these occasions have now only one pocket in their livery suit, and there is room in it for only a handkerchief and nothing more.

From the London News, Jan 16.

THE FENIANS.

Dublin, Tipperary and Waterford Proclaimed Under the Arms Act—Extraordinary Precautions in London—The Custom House and Government Offices Under Double Guard—The Great Dock Fire Believed to Have Been the Work of a Fenian—Progress of the Trials, etc., etc.

The Capital "Proclaimed."

A supplement to the Dublin *Gazette*, published on Saturday evening, contains notices proclaiming the county and city of Dublin, the county of Tipperary and the county and city of Waterford. The proclamations were posted throughout the city on Tuesday, but were not long up, says the Dublin *Express*, until they were torn and defaced by having pieces of green paper pasted over the word "Queen," making the last sentence read "God save the Green." Among those which were torn down was one which had been posted at the City Hall, which, we need hardly remind our readers, is in the immediate vicinity of the Castle, and not door to the head police office. Notwithstanding the large force of police promenading the streets, we have not heard of an instance in which the persons who committed these outrages have been arrested. The effect of these proclamations is, that from to-day in Dublin, and the seventeenth in Tipperary and Waterford, it becomes a misdemeanor, punishable by two years' imprisonment, penal or without hard labor, for any person to carry or have, except in his dwelling house, arms or ammunition of any description in any of the proclaimed districts. Officers in the various branches of her Maje's's service, special constables, and the holders of game certificates, are specially excepted from the provisions of the act. Offenders are liable to be apprehended by any person and delivered into the custody of the police, and the magistrates or the police are empowered to search suspected persons.

The *Freeman's Journal*, of yesterday, says: Soon after the proclamation had been published anxious groups were to be seen collected reading it on all the places where it was posted, and the police received information that pikes, pistols, swords, ammunition, drill books, etc., were being made away with as quickly as possible by concealing them in most ingenious places, or by throwing them into the river and canals. Many who had not read the proclamation attentively, or who had been misinformed concerning it, thought that the search for arms, ammunition, etc., would commence on Sunday; and for that reason the greatest hurry and was exercised by those who were afraid of the police visiting their houses to make an "overhaul" for pikes, revolvers, rifles, etc. On Sunday evening some constables of the E. division proceeded to a field in the neighborhood of Harold's Cross, where in a haystack they found twenty pikes, ready for immediate service. In the same locality, on the road, a bundle was found, which, on being opened, was discovered to consist of a military cloak, composed of superfine green cloth, with red facings, and secured at the collar with a solid gold chain and clasps; also two green tunics with red facings, bearing the initials of "The Irish Republic!" All this uniform elegantly finished, and was evidently the property of some person who had recently returned from America, as the cloth and style of workmanship are foreign. The Grand Canal uniform coats of a similar kind were found."

From the London Shipping Gazette, Jan. 15.

Precautions in London.

Recent events have convinced the government that the dangers from Fenianism are not confined to Ireland. London is no safer than Dublin, and it has been thought necessary to take extraordinary precautions in the public offices to guard against fire. The late fire in St. Katherine's Dock was always believed to be the work of an incendiary, and common rumor now asserts the criminal's political creed was summed up in the word Fenian. A repetition of this example in the Custom House and the government offices in Somerset House is dreaded by the authorities, and extra divisions of police are consequently sent in to guard the buildings by night. A fire galley is also moored opposite the Custom House, from which a watch is kept on the quay, and any attempt on the building from the river would be frustrated. There may possibly be no foundation for the rumor upon which these steps have been taken, but the fact of so much having been done proves that the indifference of the general public is not shared by the officers of the government.

From the London Times, Jan. 16.

Irrepressible Vitality of Fenianism—The Rising Not Put Down by Government.

The leaders in Ireland captured with the utmost facility and consigned to a convict prison, the leaders in America apparently more ready to destroy each other than the British Government—the same and similar circumstances might well impress, and doubtless have impressed, the European nations with the idea that the bubble is burst and the whole danger is at an end. We should be very ill-pleased could we conscientiously subscribe to these opinions. If the Fenian conspiracy had been like its predecessors, had it spread its ramifications through the different ranks and Engineers of the Union Pacific Railroad, convened in this city, in the Interior Department, at twelve o'clock to-day, for the purpose of adopting some uniform standard of roads to which the several companies, organized under the acts of the first of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and the second of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, shall conform.

The following named gentlemen are Government Directors: George Ashman, of Massachusetts; Jesse L. Williams, of Indiana; Chas. T. Sherman, of Ohio; Springer Harbaugh, of Pennsylvania; T. J. Carter, of Illinois.

The Commissioners are as follows: Col. J. H. Simpson, of Indiana, United States Engineer; Maj.-Gen. S. R. Curtis, of Iowa; Dr. William Wilshe, of Connecticut and William Prescott Smith, Esq., of Baltimore.

The Secretary of the Interior was present to-day: also, the representatives of the various connecting roads. The Convention organized by the election of Col. Simpson as President, and Mr. John R. Giles, United States Assistant Engineer, was appointed Secretary.

The representatives of connecting roads present were: Hon. Oakes Ames, of the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad; Hon. C. P. Huntington, Vice-President of the Central Pacific Railroad; Hon. R. M. Shoemaker, Chief Engineer of the Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division; Hon. George McCook, Attorney of the Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division: Hon. Hugh H. Jewett, Director of the Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division: Hon. S. C. Pomeroy, President of the Atchison Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad; Hon. M. Allison, of the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad.

The Convention, without transacting any very important business, adjourned until to-morrow afternoon.

☞ Of the one thousand two hundred officers who were in the regular army when the war began, there fell dead upon the field's of battle, as follows: At Bull Run, five; during McClellan's peninsular campaign, twenty-four; at Antietam, six; at Stone River, (or Murfreesboro'), nine; at Fredericksburg, twenty; at Shiloh, seven; at Valverde, New Mexico, five; at Chickamauga, twelve; at Chancellorsville, seven; at Fort Wagner, two; at Vicksburg, four; at Fredericksburg, seven; at Second Bull Run, five; in the cavalry fight preceding Gettysburg, nine; at Gettysburg, twenty-six; during Grant's operations against Richmond, in eighteen hundred and sixty-four, which include the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, etc., forty-five; during Gen. Sherman's Georgia and Carolina campaigns, eight.

☞ Two negroes, named David Mitchell and John Botts, soldiers of the Twenty-eighth Colored Infantry, got into an altercation at a house of ill fame on Beckford street, in the Fourth Ward, at Indianapolis, Ind., on the night of the thirteth ultimo, when Mitchell stabbed Botts with a penknife, of which he died in a few minutes. The boys in blue were called to a neighboring house, and left over night in a back room, where it was almost eaten up by the rats. Both eyes were eaten out, the flesh eaten from one side of the face, and the fingers of one hand eaten away. Mitchell escaped.

☞ It appears, says the Nashville *Press and Times* of the second, that some negro man, feeling sick, had crawled into one of the cellars of the Maxwell House for shelter. He was discovered yesterday and the case reported to the authorities. When inquired into it was found that the man was freshly broken out with the small pox, and he was at once removed to the pest house. This occurrence shows the importance of boarding up the entrances to this building.

☞ Another sensational report has been started in Canada to the effect that several irrepressible balloons are being constructed in the cities of the Fenian Headquarters, New York, which, as soon as ready, will be filled with Fenians and proceed to Ireland, taking Canada on the way.

☞ Another one of Trafalgar's heroes has passed away in the person of Vice Admiral Wm. Henry Herringham, who died on the twenty-seventh of December. He was one of the few surviving officers who took part in the battle of Trafalgar.

☞ The Portland *Argus* says there is in the possession of a family in that city a hen which they have had for twenty-four years. This ancient biddy lays quite regularly, and gives promise of good duty for years to come.

From the Vicksburg Journal.

STILL ANOTHER MOST APPALLING STEAMBOAT DISASTER.

Steamer W. R. Carter Blown Up and Burnt—Great Loss of Life.

"Twas only yesterday morning we chronicled the explosions of the Mimms and Missouri; now another of an appalling character rend e us.

The Atlantic and Mississipi Steamship Company's United States Mail steamer W. R. Carter, from Louisville for New Orleans, exploded her boilers at two o'clock yesterday morning, while passing Island Ninety-eight, about forty miles above Vicksburg, after which she took fire and burned to the water's edge, and the hulk sinking almost instantly in very deep water. The boat was descending, running smoothly, when the accident occurred. We are greatly indebted to Capt. Murphy and Mr. J. M. Menklans, the first clerk of the steamer evening Star, for all the information derived. The evening Star left here yesterday morning for St. Louis, and about two o'clock this morning the officers discovered a great light ahead, and upon turning the bend ran right into the midst of floating human beings, shrieking for assistance. The Evening Star was stopped and the life boats and yawls sent immediately to their rescue. All who could be found were picked up. Some of them terribly scalded. The Emerald, ascending, saved three persons.

Those of the crew that were saved were transferred to the Luna going up. Capt. Jacob Hurd was commanding the Carter and is supposed to be lost. The first clerk, Mr. Frank Smith, is saved, and is aboard the Luna. All the officers, except the first clerk, first and second engineers, and first mate, are reported lost.

The ladies cabin was full; the gentlemen's cabin was crowded. The loss of life is estimated at over one hundred.

List of Saved by the Evening Star.

Maj. W. H. Lee, Greenville; Maj. W. Hood, Greenville; J. E. Bell and wife, A. M. Bennett, Capt. F. Smith, first clerk; Mr. Finegan, mate; Dr. A. D. Hall, Lansingburgh, New York; Jas. Houghland, Sam. Sobbabury, Thompson Brown, Jno. Devine, Sharonan, Miss H. Johnson, Dr. C. A. Hice, Geo. H. Gibson, Hart Gibson, S. K. Fowler, Geo. S. W. Ferguson, Greenville, Miss.; John Brooks, schoolteacher, Yazoo City, Miss.; Chas. Hoffman, Cincinnati, Ohio; Miss Lizzie Cantwell, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. S. Bishop and lady.

Injured.

Mr. H. M. Garner, badly scalded; Mr. R. Townsend, engineer, badly scalded; W. Alley, engineer, broken leg; H. Carter, Harrisburg, Ky., scalded; Thomas Conlin; H. C. Gregg, Express Agent, scalded; Mrs. Johnson, Fort Worth, Texas, scalded, carried to the residence of Mrs. Hamling, and died there; Mrs. Mary Hamling, Cincinnati, Ohio, slightly scalded; John Gillyard and two others badly scalded, names unknown, amount twenty of the deck hands and crew saved.

Names of those Known to be Lost.

Mrs. Dr. Richardson and three children, Mrs. Dr. Richardson and three children, Mrs. Hoffman, Cincinnati; Mr. Sigmund Cincinnati, Ohio; Mrs. Molloney, Miss Wells, of Cincinnati; Mrs. Osterman, Texas; Mrs. Moore, wife of a lumber, Columbus, Ohio; Mrs. Morris, Mrs. Nolan, Mrs. Hilton, and a child of J. E. Bell; J. M. Brannon, Capt. Jno. Smith, Jno. Smith, J. Thomas Wilkes, of Vicksburg.

In the great excitement, confusion and suffering consequent upon such a disaster, it is impossible to arrive at much definite information respecting the lost. We saw and conversed with the first engineer, who is very dangerously scalded, also the second engineer, who is badly bruised. The first engineer says the boat was running at a very moderate speed, and all seemed to be working well, when, without a moment's warning, everything was flying in the air and water, and death and destruction dealt on all sides by the hissing steam and the flames. The other engineer was asleep; says he knew nothing till his head emerged from the water. Gen. Gano, late of the famous Indian Brigade, is very dangerously scalded.

The Carter was comparatively a new boat, having been built in eighteen hundred and sixty-four. She was thoroughly overhauled and repaired, and her boilers inspected within the past three months. The value of the boat was about one hundred and forty thousand dollars. There was not one dollar of insurance. She had a full load of freight and over two hundred mules and horses, all of which were lost.

Portions of the wreck floated past the city last evening, among which we noticed the entire outside of the larboard wheelhouse. Several bodies, supposed to be victims of the explosion, were brought ashore yesterday, and inquests held.

Too much praise cannot be awarded to Capt. Murray, Mr. Menklans, first clerk, and Mr. Breshnani, first mate, of the steamer Evening Star. Had it not been for their heroic exertions, no one would have survived this terrible disaster. Many affecting incidents occurred which we reserve for another issue. It is our intention to publish a roll of honor and one of shame, for we know all who did their duty and those who saved their lives by the sacrifice of the helpless and feeble. One of the ladies saved has been identified as Maj. Brewer, Paymaster of the United States army. The other two were the remains of ladies; one supposed to be Mrs. Osterman, of Texas; the other is not known, but the editor of this paper has, in his possession, articles that may lead to her identification. A full description will be published to-morrow.

PACIFIC UNION RAILROAD CONVENTION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1, 1866.

Pursuant to a call issued in December last by the Secretary of the Interior, a board, to consist of the Government Commissioners, and Directors and Engineers of the Union Pacific Railroad, convened in this city, in the Interior Department, at twelve o'clock to-day, for the purpose of adopting some uniform standard of roads to which the several companies, organized under the acts of the first of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and the second of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, shall conform.

The following named gentlemen are Government Directors: George Ashman, of Massachusetts; Jesse L. Williams, of Indiana; Chas. T. Sherman, of Ohio; Springer Harbaugh, of Pennsylvania; T. J. Carter, of Illinois.

The Commissioners are as follows: Col. J. H. Simpson, of Indiana, United States Engineer; Maj.-Gen. S. R. Curtis, of Iowa; Dr. William Wilshe, of Connecticut and William Prescott Smith, Esq., of Baltimore.

The Secretary of the Interior was present to-day: also, the representatives of the various connecting roads. The Convention organized by the election of Col. Simpson as President, and Mr. John R. Giles, United States Assistant Engineer, was appointed Secretary.

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The Convention, without transacting any very important business, adjourned until to-morrow afternoon.

☞ Mr. Blackman introduced the following resolution on Saturday:

WHEREAS, Every financial and industrial interest of the loyal people of the State depend upon the passage of the amendment of the franchise law now pending before the House, and

WHEREAS, It is the sense of this House that unless the present franchise law be so amended as to secure the State government to the control of those who by their conduct before and during the late rebellion, have given an earnest feeling of their patriotismand attachment to the Federal Government, every vital interest of the State will be imperiled; therefore

Resolved, That until the franchise bill now pending before this House is acted upon, and the control of the State Government placed beyond the reach of those who participated in the late rebellion, and who are unfriendly to the Government of the United States, the bills known as the "Bank Bill," "Free Bill," and the "Bill for Holding Elections," shall not be taken up or considered by this House.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NO EXCUSE FOR BAD BREAD.

MORGAN'S SELF-RISING FLOUR.

THE Best, Cheapest and most economical Flour in use.

All lovers of good and wholesome bread, biscuit, etc., can, by using this Flour, save time, trouble, money, and disappointment. It is ALWAYS RELIABLE, and is not affected by the weather. Housekeepers require Yeast Powders, Cream Tartar, Yeast, Saleratus, Soda or salt, and ONLY HALF the usual quantity of shortening, and when cold sweet milk is used, still less shortening is needed.

ONE-FOURTH less of this flour is required to produce a like amount of Bread, to that made in the ordinary manner, which, then, stands about PAY THE PRICE charged for adding the adulterations.

IT IS EXTRA NICE FOR CAKES, and all kinds of pastry, requiring not more than TWO-THIRDS the quantity of butter and sugar.

THIS FLOUR EXCELS ALL OTHER, for Pancakes, Waffles, Puddings, the dumplings for Chicken Pie, etc., etc.

And is a Saving of from $6 to $8 per Barrell to the Consumer.

This article has met with the most wonderful success. A large proportion of the citizens of Memphis and surrounding country are now using it; but I am constantly receiving orders from those who avail themselves of its advantages were they satisfied regarding its HEALTHFULNESS, NUTRITIVENESS, and GREAT VALUE.

To convince such of these facts, I have obtained a large number of certificates from well and favorably known physicians and others, a few of which I give below. One trial will convince the most fastidious that it is to their advantage to use this Flour, as an ECONOMY and SATISFACTION in every respect.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

MEMPHIS, TENN., August 3, 1865.

I have used Morgan's Self Rising Flour, and find it to be a most excellent article. I have also examined the ingredients which produce its self rising properties, and find them to be not only innocent, but important to perfect nutrition. I can freely recommend it as most healthful and desirable flour, producing an article of bread superior to that made in the ordinary manner.

JNO. R. FRAYSER, M. D.

We fully concur in the above, having examined the ingredients.

L. WILCOX, M. D.
R. F. BROWN, M. D.

I have examined the ingredients and pronounce them innocent, and the bread superior.

R. C. MALONE, M. D.

MEMPHIS, TENN., August 21, 1865.

I have used Morgan's Self Rising Flour, and examined its ingredients. It is all that he claims for it, and is entirely harmless to all, sick or well, and is especially adapted as a diet in dyspepsia and consumption, the materials supplying in those cases, healthful and much needed nutriment. L. W. GARRETT, M. D.

I will prepare any barrel of flour sent to me, or will furnish sufficient to be so relieved, instead of my own sales I use none but the very best, T. Harrison, (of Memphis.)

The bread and biscuit made from this flour can be eaten as well warm as cold, without the least inconvenience to the weak and dyspeptic stomach, and has been known to greatly benefit such cases.

Put up in 6, 12, 24, and 48 pound pa kages, Half Barrels and Barrels.

This flour will be found on sale in packages at all grocerieas family groceries in the city, and at wholesale at the manufactory, 346 Main street, 7 doors South of Beale, Memphis, Tenn.

A liberal discount will be made to the Trade.

ALLEN F. MORGAN, Proprietor.

TWO Splendid Cotton Plantations FOR RENT OR SALE.

A SPENDIDLY improved tract of land belonging to the estate of Seth Wheatley, situated on Bayou Macon in Carroll Parish, 18 miles west of Lake Providence. This tract contains 2200 acres, which has been cleared for a long time and will produce a bale of cotton to the acre. There is a good dwelling house, quarters for laborers, steam gin, mill and all necessary improvements on the place. Bayou Macon affords the best of facilities for the production to be shipped direct from the private landing in New Orleans.

Also, 300 acres, 60 of which is open, situated 8 miles south of Memphis, between Horn Lake road and the river. This is one of the best plantations in the county, producing cotton, corn, wheat, oats, etc., equal to any upland place in the state. There is a dwelling house, gin house, quarters for laborers, mill, cribs and stable on the place.

Great bargains may be had in either or both of the above places. Apply to

DR. D. D. SAUNDERS,
Jan1-1m 27 South Court Street, (up stairs).

From Hall's Journal of Health.

MR. HALL ON FAILING EYESIGHT.

When the sight is beginning to fail, the eyes should be favored as much as possible. This can be done:

1. By sitting in such a position as will allow the light to fall upon the page, or sewing, obliquely over the shoulder.

2. By not using the eyes for such purposes by an artificial light, or before sunrise, or after sunset.

3. By avoiding the special use of the eyes in the morning before breakfast.

4. By resting them for half a moment or so while reading or sewing, or looking at small objects; by looking at things at a distance or in the sky; relief is immediate in so doing.

5. Never pick any collected matter from the eyelashes or corners of the eyes with the finger nails; rather moisten it with the saliva, and rub it away with the nail of the finger.

6. Frequently pass the balls of the fingers over the closed eyelids towards the nose; this carries off an excess of water into the nose itself by means of the little canal which leads into the nostrils from each inner corner of the eye, which canal tends to close up, in consequence of the slightest inflammation which attends weakness of the eye.

7. Keep your feet always dry and warm, so as to keep any excess of blood from the other end of the body.

8. Use eye glasses at first, carried in the vest pocket, attached to a guard, for they are instantly adjusted to the eye with a very little trouble; whereas, if common spectacles are used, such a process is required to get them ready, that to save the trouble the eyes are often strained to answer the purpose.

9. Wash the eyes abundantly every morning. If cold water be used, let it be flapped against the closed eye with the fingers of the righthand, not striking hard against the balls of the eye. But it would seem a better plan to open the eye in pure blood warm water, because warm water is more penetrating than cold; it dissolves more readily any hardened matter that may be about the lids, and is more soothing and more natural.

10. The moment the eyes feel tired, the very moment you are conscious of an effort to read or sew, lay aside the book or needle, and take a walk for an hour; or employ yourself in some active exercise not requiring the close use of the eyes.

HOW A MAN FEELS WITH HIS HEAD OFF.—It is considered on all sides that the body does not feel one instant after decapitation, for the brain being the seat of sensation to the whole frame through the medium of the spinal marrow, every part of the body beneath the joint at which the head may be divided must be deprived of feeling. But it by no means follows that the head is deprived of sensation immediately after decapitation, nor that it may not retain its consciousness and like the friend of the Irish Knight who was killed by Saladin in the Holy War, get up and declare that it was never cut off by so sharp a cimitar before.—nor, like that of the assassin Legare, swear roundly at the executioner for not keeping a keener axe; but it is quite impossible that it may be troubled with very serious reflections upon the irrevocability of its fate, and the awfulness of its deprivation. In support of this unpleasant theory many facts are adduced, with grave volumes on the subtle electricity. Among others is the unfortunate Queen of Scots, whose lips continued to move in prayer for at least a quarter of an hour after the executioner had performed his duties. Will states that, having put his mouth to the ear of a decapitated criminal's head, and called him by name, the eyes turned to the side from whence the voice came; and the fact is attested by Fontanelle, Magore, Guillotine, Nauche and Alldut. On the word "murder" being called in the case of a criminal executed for that crime at Coblentz, the half closed eyes opened wide with an expression of reproach on those who stood around.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NO EXCUSE FOR BAD BREAD.

MORGAN'S SELF-RISING FLOUR.

THE Best, Cheapest and most economical Flour in use.

All lovers of good and wholesome bread, biscuit, etc., can, by using this Flour, save time, trouble, money, and disappointment. It is ALWAYS RELIABLE, and is not affected by the weather. Housekeepers require Yeast Powders, Cream Tartar, Yeast, Saleratus, Soda or salt, and ONLY HALF the usual quantity of shortening, and when cold sweet milk is used, still less shortening is needed.

ONE-FOURTH less of this flour is required to produce a like amount of Bread, to that made in the ordinary manner, which, then, stands about PAY THE PRICE charged for adding the adulterations.

IT IS EXTRA NICE FOR CAKES, and all kinds of pastry, requiring not more than TWO-THIRDS the quantity of butter and sugar.

THIS FLOUR EXCELS ALL OTHER, for Pancakes, Waffles, Puddings, the dumplings for Chicken Pie, etc., etc.

And is a Saving of from $6 to $8 per Barrell to the Consumer.

This article has met with the most wonderful success. A large proportion of the citizens of Memphis and surrounding country are now using it; but I am constantly receiving orders from those who avail themselves of its advantages were they satisfied regarding its HEALTHFULNESS, NUTRITIVENESS, and GREAT VALUE.

To convince such of these facts, I have obtained a large number of certificates from well and favorably known physicians and others, a few of which I give below. One trial will convince the most fastidious that it is to their advantage to use this Flour, as an ECONOMY and SATISFACTION in every respect.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

MEMPHIS, TENN., August 3, 1865.

I have used Morgan's Self Rising Flour, and find it to be a most excellent article. I have also examined the ingredients which produce its self rising properties, and find them to be not only innocent, but important to perfect nutrition. I can freely recommend it as most healthful and desirable flour, producing an article of bread superior to that made in the ordinary manner.

JNO. R. FRAYSER, M. D.

We fully concur in the above, having examined the ingredients.

L. WILCOX, M. D.
R. F. BROWN, M. D.

I have examined the ingredients and pronounce them innocent, and the bread superior.

R. C. MALONE, M. D.

MEMPHIS, TENN., August 21, 1865.

I have used Morgan's Self Rising Flour, and examined its ingredients. It is all that he claims for it, and is entirely harmless to all, sick or well, and is especially adapted as a diet in dyspepsia and consumption, the materials supplying in those cases, healthful and much needed nutriment. L. W. GARRETT, M. D.

I will prepare any barrel of flour sent to me, or will furnish sufficient to be so relieved, instead of my own sales I use none but the very best, T. Harrison, (of Memphis.)

The bread and biscuit made from this flour can be eaten as well warm as cold, without the least inconvenience to the weak and dyspeptic stomach, and has been known to greatly benefit such cases.

Put up in 6, 12, 24, and 48 pound pa kages, Half Barrels and Barrels.

This flour will be found on sale in packages at all grocerieas family groceries in the city, and at wholesale at the manufactory, 346 Main street, 7 doors South of Beale, Memphis, Tenn.

A liberal discount will be made to the Trade.

ALLEN F. MORGAN, Proprietor.

SELF-RISING FLOUR. 346 MAIN STREET. Memphis, Tenn.

COTTON FACTORS.

Dente, Joiner & Kirkley,

Cotton & Commission Merchants,

And Dealers in

Hay Corn, Oats, Bran, FLOUR, BACON, POTATOES, Lime, Cement, Plaster

—AND—

PRODUCE,

34 Monroe Street

Jan8-3m One Door from Main.

F. M. Whitt, President of the Miss and Tenn. Railroad; John Kerr, formerly of Augusta, Ga.; Geo. F. Rootes, Late of Gordon & Rootes, St. Louis, Mo.

White, Kerr & Rootes,

COTTON FACTORS,

—AND—

General Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

NO. 324 Main Street, Gayoso Block, Memphis, Tenn. Consignments of cotton, produce, provisions, etc., etc., solicited, and all orders promptly filled. feb6-1m

O. C. BOONE. JOHN L. SAFFRANS.

O. C. Boon & Co.,

Cotton Factors

—AND—

Commission Merchants,

No. 12 Jefferson Street,

Opposite Commercial Hotel.

☞ Are prepared to make Liberal Advances on Cotton and other Produce shipped to us, and fill all Orders for Plantation Supplies.

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

Pitzhugh, Wilmer & Co.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

For the sale of

Cotton, Tobacco, Etc., and for the Purchase of Merchandise.

Also, Agents for the Sale and Purchase of Real Estate, etc., and for procuring

White Labor for the South,

Nos. 40 and 42 Broadway,

New York.

L. H. Pitzhugh, late of Kentucky; W. L. Wilmer, late of Philadelphia; Thos. U. Gale, late of Norfolk; Graham L. Hughes, late of St. Louis. feb6 1m

T. A. Anderson & Co.,

No. 58 Commercial Street,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

T. A. & H. Anderson,

No. 122 Gravier street,

NEW ORLEANS, LA

T. A. Anderson & Co.,

No. 290 Front street,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

COTTON FACTORS,

AND

Commission Merchants.

☞ Consignments solicited to all the above houses. jan27 3m

J. H. NASTIN, Huntsville, Ala. S. W. DONEGAN, Memphis, Tenn.

MASTIN & DONEGAN,

COTTON FACTORS,

COMMISSION AND

Forwarding Merchants,

No. 37 Jefferson Street,

Up Stairs, MEMPHIS, TENN.

Refer to:

Henry C. Davis, North Miss.; John H. Allison, New Orleans.

B. Frank Foster, Jr., Florence, Ala.

Davis, Allison & Co.,

COTTON FACTORS,

And Commission Merchants

No. 12 Jefferson street, Memphis, Tennessee.

ALLISON & DAVIS, 89 Magazine street, New Orleans, La., will pay especial attention to receiving and forwarding Goods. also to Purchasing Supplies for the country. ja27-1m

F. LANE. J. W. LANE

F. Lane & Co.,

COTTON FACTORS,

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

OFFICE,

No. 338 Cor. Union and Front Sts.,

(Up Stairs,) *MEMPHIS, TENN.*

☞ Will give prompt attention to the sale of Cotton and all other Produce entrusted to them. They hope by strict attention to business and a careful watchfulness of all interest committed to their care, to merit a liberal share of public patronage, and especially of their old customers, to whom, for past favors, they promise their best efforts in their behalf. Ja31 1m

WILLIAMS, BENSON & CO.,

Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,

No. 304 Mosby & Hunt's Building, Front Street,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

Cash advanced on Cotton and Produce in hand. Bagging and Rope Furnished. nov9 3m

RHODES. O. B. PARKER.

RHODES & PARKER,

305 Main street,

Cotton Buyers,

☞ Exclusively on Commission. ☜

Those wishing to make investments in Cotton will please notice that we buy no cotton on our own account, thereby placing ourselves entirely in the interest of our patrons.

We are authorized to make advances on cotton shipped to Messrs. Gardner, Dexter & Co., of Boston and New York.

R. & P.

ja15-1m

W. L. STEWART, Late of Stewart & King. M. D. L. STEWART, Late of Raleigh.

W. L. STEWART & BRO.,

COTTON FACTORS,

COMMISSION AND

Grocery Merchants,

No. 17 Madison St., Memphis, Tenn.,

HAVE for sale at Wholesale and Retail 75 Sacks Rio Coffee; 100 bbls. Flour, the best brands; 100 M. 5 and whole bbls. Molasses; 50 Kegs Syrup; 100 boxes Candies; 50 kegs Lard; 50 bbls. White; 10 bbls. Sugar, various grades; Bacon, Hams and a general assortment of Grocery Stores.

Special attention given to the sale of Cotton. ja9 1m

W. T. GRIGSBY. W. M. WORD. N. S. PHILLIPS.

GRIGSBY, WORD & CO.,

Cotton and Tobacco Factors,

—AND—

General Commission Merchants,

No. 208 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.

JAMES