THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY BENJAMIN F. DILL. MEMPHIS, TENN., SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1866. VOLUME XVI.—NUMBER 82.

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

PUBLISHED DAILY & WEEKLY

—BY—

BENJAMIN F. DILL.

To whom all Letters should be Addressed.

PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily (in advance) per annum : : : : : $18 00
" " per week : : : : : : 50
To carriers and news-dealers, per copy : : : 5 00
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 due after the first insertion.
☞ Eight lines of solid nonpareil constitute a square.
☞ All advertisements in the Special Notice column will be charged 25 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 to be inserted in the Weekly paper only, or at irregular intervals in either of the papers, will be charged $1 per square for each and every insertion.

From the St. Louis Republican.

THE COTTON CROP.

The great subject of the cotton growing interest is one which may well attract, as it does, the attention of not only our own country, but of the world, whose commercial prosperity so much depends upon it. In eighteen hundred and sixty the export value of the cotton crop amounted to the splendid sum of two hundred and thirty-two million dollars; and if the Southern States could be fully restored immediately as members of the Union, there would no doubt be realized the present year at least one-half the crop that was made before the war. This, at present prices, would be equal to the addition of three hundred and forty-eight million dollars to the substantial wealth of the country; while at the same rate of development there would be gained some three million dollars more in sugar, rice, tobacco, pitch, tar, turpentine, lumber and minerals. In it not evident, therefore, that the sooner the Government restores to the late seceding States the working machinery of law and order, of industry and trade, the better it will be for the whole country, North as well as South? Yet, notwithstanding the immense value of the interests involved in the speedy restoration of these States, the Republican party, stricken with jealousy and blindness, is doing all in its power to prevent the success of the wise and liberal policy of the President—the only plan of settlement which can restore prosperity and peace to the country.

But to return from this digression to the single article of cotton. When we consider the enormous importance that is being made from Europe, the question is naturally forced upon us, "Where is the money to come from to settle our foreign balances?" Our enormous cotton crop, is the answer. This may, or may not, be realized. It no doubt would be, under ordinary circumstances—if the South were allowed to arrange her own domestic affairs in the manner that the North does—the employer and employees being permitted to make their own bargains, as the same classes do everywhere else. But with the intolerable nuisance of "Freedmen's Bureaus," and the continual intermeddling by military underlings between planters and laborers, no due crop can be expected. All that the South needs and asks is peace—that she may have rest. Let this be granted—let the fanatics who strive to keep up excitement within her borders be compelled to leave her to manage her own affairs—and she will soon yield of her abundance as bountifully as ever.

It is estimated on good authority that at the time of Gen. Lee's surrender, two million bales of cotton had been saved in the South from the general wreck. Brought out from its recesses and hiding places during the war, and finding its way to market through the many channels of communication which have been reopened since the return of peace, it contributed mainly to the regaining of prosperity in the Southern States, which has been no less a matter of surprise than pleasure. But as the stock of old cotton is now well nigh exhausted, and the crop of last year was so small (the war having closed too late in the season for planting) it is the general opinion that prices must advance materially before the present crop can be gathered. We understand that some shrewd dealers are now acting upon the belief that by the first of August next it will go to one dollar per pound. The following circular of Messrs. Nill, Bros. & Co., of New Orleans, gives an interesting exhibit of the present state of the fleecy staple, and an encouraging view of its probable future:

But, in our further observation, many facts of an encouraging nature have been developed. Extensive districts have been found where the ravages of contending armies has never been lighted, where the planters' dwelling houses, gin houses and negro quarters stand as of old, greatly out of repair, but still fit enough for absolute supply; where plantations are still fenced in and a considerable portion of the necessary farming stock yet exists. In this category we may refer to South-western Georgia, extensive districts in Southern, Central and Western Alabama, Eastern and sections of Central Mississippi, some counties in Louisiana, particularly in the upper Red river districts, and the whole of Texas. It is true that the labor difficulty exists there as elsewhere; that no satisfactory arrangements have yet, as a general rule, been made between the planters and their former slaves; and that many of the planters have not the means to pay wages and all out goings for a year before next season's crop can be gathered in, from the disease of all the credit and facilities which used to exist.

But despite all these difficulties the high prices of cotton will certainly lead to the planting of an extensive area in all this class of country, and while many will fail, others will succeed and make remunerative crops. And, paradoxical as it may appear, this success will no doubt especially attend those who have never been planters before or have only experimented upon it lately with free labor—we mean the Northerners and others who buy or lease plantations—for the obvious reason that it is much easier for them to learn the simple business of raising cotton than it is for old planters to learn how to retain and at the same time to control and get good work out of the negroes. Were there enough of such settlers the South would soon recover, but their number is yet too small to affect the aggregate yield very seriously.

These remarks apply to the larger planters, but if we turn our attention to the small growers, men who have hitherto produced from five to fifteen bales annually, the question presents quite a different aspect. These men, of whom the number is large, had neither the capital nor the financial resources possessed by the large planters, and to add the labor of one hand to their farm the entire proceeds of two or three crops had to be saved and risked upon the life of the man of whom they became the owner. A moment's reflection will make it appear how impossible it was, under those conditions, for the cultivation of the land by small farmers to be extended. They will now be able to get temporary labor on fair terms, when they need it, and will, therefore, in the natural order of things, rely partially upon this resource, and be tempted, by the high price of cotton, to increase the area of their cultivation considerably beyond what their own families could manage. The comparatively large crop grown this year in Tennessee has been mainly produced by this class, and all through the South they are moving. In Texas, however, next to Tennessee, we expect the largest immediate results from this source, because the class of small farmers is already extensive in that State, land is to be had in unlimited quantities for a nominal price, and owing to the extensive immigration into the State during the war, particularly the blacks taken there for safety, some quantity of extra labor is available. It may, indeed, be stated of the whole South, but pre-eminently of the States of Tennessee and Texas, that so long as high prices of cotton continue extraordinary, development will occur among this small farming class.

PETROLEUM AS FUEL.—There is good news for those interested in petroleum. A series of official experiments have been for some time in progress at Woolwich, England, and the results have been of the most gratifying character. The object of these experiments was to test the capacity of petroleum as a substitute for coal in the production of steam. One grand conclusion arrived at is that by the use of the oil an engine of one hundred horse power becomes exalted into one of one hundred and forty or one hundred and fifty, the gain being from forty to fifty per cent. It has also been satisfactorily determined that the oil may be carried to sea in tanks, and be incapable of ignition, even though a resistot cannon ball went through the mass. The furnace required for the use of oil would be very small, so that a large amount of storage room would be saved. The report states that "the first great naval power that adopts petroleum will have an immediate advantage over the fleets of all other nations, and the latter will be compelled to accept the invention, however determined at first to deny its value."

☞ There will be no full moon this month, and the same will be the case in February, eighteen hundred and eighty-five.

FROM WASHINGTON.

A Week Reply to Sumner—A Bill Passed—Proposed Radical Homestead Raw—Lands for Negroes—Franking Privilege to Mrs. Lincoln—The Canadians Come Home—The Military Committee Railroad Legislation—Nothing to be Done for Southern Roads.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.

Senator Fessenden's speech in the Senate to-day was not considered as elaborate a reply to Sumner's two days' effort as it ought to have been. Much of the force of what he said was not by repeated assertions that he was not giving his own views, but was speaking for the Reconstruction Committee, and he more than ever acknowledged that a proposition like Sumner's would be better than his own measure.

Mr. Lane, of Maryland, has the floor for to-morrow on the constitutional amendment. He will favor the Committee's proposition, it is said. Nothing of great importance was done in the Senate to-day. The bill to prevent the issue of American registers to vessels that procured foreign registers during the war was passed. Sherman and Sprague were the only Republicans who voted against it.

In the House to-day Mr. Julian, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill for the disposal of public land to actual settlers in Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Florida. The bill provides that after the passage all the public lands in the States named shall be disposed of according to the stipulations of the homestead law of May the twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and the supplemental act to the same of March the twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-four; but with the restriction that no entry shall be made for more than half a quarter-section, of eighty acres, and that public lands in said States shall be disposed of in no other manner after the passage of this act. Mr. Julian said the bill simply extended the provisions of the homestead bill to the States named, with the single exception that eighty instead of one hundred and sixty acres are to be given to actual settlers. The passage of the bill would prevent speculators, he said, and others from getting hold of these lands, and he added that under the bill no one was deprived of a homestead on account of race or color, for the negro had become a citizen of the United States.

Mr. Taber, of New York, offered an amendment, that no one who participated in the late rebellion and who had or shall be pardoned by the President, should be deprived of the benefits of the bill, which was rejected. A report of the Commissioner of the Land office was received, showing that there were thirty millions of acres of public lands in the States named. The bill will be again considered to-morrow.

Yesterday passed without any debate. The Senate bill to give Mrs. Lincoln the franking privilege was passed.

The Canadian embassy have come to early grief. The intelligence is confirmed that a powerful supply of "hobby" miners has been lacking up their cause, has injured it very much. The Ways and Means Committee, after a full and careful examination of the propositions submitted by the Canadians, have rejected each one of them. This sudden action was, of course, wholly unexpected to these officials. The committee have informed them that they are not only opposed to extending the reciprocity treaty, but that they are equally opposed, at present, to entering into any commercial arrangements whatever, and that from the tone and temper of Congress, no kind of reciprocal legislation could be carried through either branch. The committee, however, intimated several propositions which they might make to the Canadians, but the latter declined to consider them and have left for home.

The Senate Military Committee to-day considered the bill for increasing the regular army. In regard to the recommendation of the conference to omit the Veteran Reserve Corps as a distinct organization in the regular army, the committee are almost equally divided. The other proposition for an increase of five Major Generals and ten Brigadier Generals, the committee do not seem to see the necessity for such an increase. The committee came to no definite conclusion.

The special committee on the war debt of the loyal States had a protracted meeting to-day for the purpose of coming to some conclusion on a bill to reimburse the States for money expended by them during the war. It is proposed to issue twenty year five or six per cent. bonds, which are to be given to the States for the respective amounts agreed upon by the committee, upon the basis of so much for each man furnished by the States. The whole amount will, doubtless, reach one hundred and fifty million dollars, to be apportioned on the basis already named. Mr. Blaine, of Maine, Chairman of the committee, will draw up a bill on this plan agreed upon by the committee.

The House to-day passed the Senate joint resolutions for extending the time for the completion of the Burlington and Missouri Railroad. The necessity for this legislation was said to be founded on the fact that the company have met with a delay in the completion of their bridges over the Des Moines river.

The House Committee on the Pacific Railroad, to-day had under consideration the Senate bill extending the time for completing railroads in the States of Iowa, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Florida and Texas. The Pacific districts struck out all of the Southern roads, leaving Iowa alone to receive the benefit of this measure. All these roads had large grants of public lands which, unless the time is extended, revert back to the Government. Iowa, however, is the only State which is to be benefitted. The committee adopted an amendment to the bill providing that all roads having land grants which are not completed by the year eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, settlers may take possession of such lands and pay the company half-price for the same. Therefore, the object of this is to prevent the non-settlement of lands on account of the failure of railroads to comply with their grants.

Visitors to the President—The Virginia Vagrant Law.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.

The number of Visitors at the White House to-day was very large. Four delegations waited upon the President. A delegation of colored representatives, headed by Fred. Douglass, occupied a considerable portion of the time allotted to personal interviews; a delegation of twenty-five from Montana Territory, headed by Hon. Walter H. Burleigh; a delegation of the Superintendents of Schools in the different States of the Union, headed by B. G. Northrop, Esq., and a delegation from New Mexico. Among those who had interviews with the President were Senators McDougall, Nesmith and Gen. R. F. Butler.

Reports have been somewhat extensively circulated to the effect that the relations between the President and the Governor of Virginia were not altogether of a pleasant character, and that the latter required the vagrant law in opposition to the wishes of the President, thus necessitating Gen. Terry's order, suspending the operation of that law in his military department. It is learned that no communication of a nature to cause ill-feeling between the President and Gov. Pierpont in reference to this matter. The statement in regard to the vagrant law is controverted by the fact that the Governor of Virginia neither signs nor approves acts of the Legislature, and has not the veto power.

☞ Joseph Mazini is in a dying and destitute condition in one of the dreary rooms of one of the dreariest houses in Brompton Road, London. His physician declares he cannot live another month unless removed to a more congenial country.

☞ In May last the corner stone of a new Roman Catholic cathedral was laid in Pekin. It is to be of magnificent dimensions—three hundred feet long and one hundred and fifty feet in breadth, in the capacious of the transept. Its spire will overtop the loftiest of the palaces of the imperial city.

☞ At the President's last reception, a peculiar style of wearing the hair among the ladies was a subject of much comment, and the remarks were, for the most part, altogether in its favor, as a becoming substitute for the waterfall. The hair was allowed to fall its full length, without fetter or bond of any description, and was thought by many to be the most graceful style the everchanging empress, Fashion, has yet presented to public patronage.

☞ The vaults of the Bank of France, which contain more treasure than any other single spot on the face of the globe, are accessible through an iron door, which has three keys, and these keys are kept by three leading officers. The iron staircase which leads to the vault can be detached, and, by a chemical apparatus, a supply of deadly gas can be made to permeate every part, destroying human life in a few seconds, while the whole vault can be submerged in ten minutes.

☞ A Southern traveler writes, to the Boston *Post*: "I was gratified to meet with gentlemen from the North investing large amounts of money in cotton plantations in all directions, within a radius of fifty miles of Jackson, the capital of Mississippi. Many of the finest plantations have recently passed into Northern hands, and are now being stocked and prepared for a cotton crop the present year. It is the opinion of the best judges on the subject, that even if the present should prove a favorable season for the growth of cotton, the crop will not exceed a million and a half of bales."

WASHINGTON NEWS.

WASHINGTON February 6.

The Military Committees.

The House Military Committee at their session to-day, had a long discussion over the bill renewing the grade of General in the army. There is a good deal of opposition to it, and its success is doubtful, unless it is made a permanent rank in the regular army. The originators of it are opposed to this, as it was intended for Gen. Grant.

The Senate Military Committee are ready to consider the report of the recent Military Conference here on the army bills. The Committee appear to be opposed to most of their views, especially that which opposes the incorporation of the Veteran Reserve Corps on the proposed increase of the regular army. The Committee will probably retain this feature, as proposed in Senator Wilson's bill.

Contested Seats.

Last night's dispatch, stating that the House Committee on Elections had decided in favor of Mr. Voorhees, of Indiana, retaining his seat, which is contested, should have read that they gave it to the contestant, Mr. Washburn, instead of to the sitting member, Hon. Cooling M. Voorhees. The indications to-day, in the case of Mr. Brooks, of New York, were very decided against him. The Committee overruled all his objections to the way they proposed to investigate it.

Navy Pay Department Reorganization.

The House Committee of Naval Affairs this morning agreed to report to the House a bill reorganizing the Pay Department of the Navy. Under the present laws the number of paymasters in the navy was not definitely fixed, but appointments have been made from time to time during the war, as the exigencies of the service required. A large proportion of these appointments were made under the statute of eighteen hundred and sixty-two, which provided that they should continue only during the late rebellion. The bill now recommended by the Naval Committee provides for the appointment of eighty paymasters, forty post assistant paymasters and thirty assistant paymasters. This number is based on the probable retention of eighty war vessels in commission.

The Financial Bill.

The Secretary of the Treasury was at the capitol this morning urging the passage of the financial bill as reported by the Ways and Means Committee. It will be taken up Thursday. There will be considerable opposition to the foreign clause, and also to the authority allowing him to dispose of the bonds at less than par. The Committee were about equally divided upon these two propositions, but agreed to let the whole bill be reported to the House, when the matter will be open for full and thorough discussion, and where each number of the Committee will set forth his objections.

The Proposed Union of Telegraph and Post Offices.

The proposition of inquiring into the expediency of placing the telegraph in connection with the post office system is under consideration by the Senate Post Office Committee. Several prominent telegraph officials are here opposing it. The proposition does not strike the Committee as a practical measure. Still they will give it a full and careful consideration, and will get the views of the Postmaster-General upon the subject, before any definite action is taken in the matter.

Pacific Railroad Convention.

The Pacific Railroad Directors and Commissioners, who have recently been holding a convention in this city, left here for New York to-day, where they will again convene for practical business—the meeting here being only for the purpose of obtaining and comparing views with the officers of roads connecting with the Union Pacific.

The Senate Committee on Pacific Railroad had under consideration, to-day, the question of rescinding the order of the President, made last year, for the construction of a road in Iowa, from Sioux City west to connect with the main line of the Pacific railroad. The ground upon which the committee propose to rescind the order is, that the Sioux Company did not carry out the design of the framers of the bill; that, instead of laying out a road in a direct line west, in accordance with the law, they have undertaken to adopt another route, which is a number of miles further, for the sole purpose of getting possession of valuable coal beds, of lands that are more valuable than those on the direct route. The committee will report in favor of rescinding the order of the President.

The Rinderpest in Holland.

Our Consul at Rotterdam states, in his dispatch to the Department of State under date of January eighteen, hundred and sixty-six, that the cattle plague is still on the increase in Holland, and has now entered the province of North Brabant. An official report recently published, shows the following figures in relation to this epidemic. Number of cattle infected, four thousand and eighty-four; number that have died of the disease, one thousand four hundred and twenty-one; number recovered, nine hundred and forty-one. The Consul says that persistent efforts are being made to avert the spread of the plague by legislation—such as giving advice and instruction as to how further disasters may be prevented—yet the disease seems to increase, and defies all attempts to arrest its progress.

Military Transportation Order.

Gen. Grant to-day issued an order revoking all orders heretofore issued requiring that transportation shall be furnished to furloughed soldiers.

Personal.

Gens. Sherman and Thomas started for the West this evening.

Cabinet Session.

A full Cabinet meeting was held to-day, and was quite protracted. Rumors of changes are utterly unfounded.

TENNESSEE LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.

But little business was transacted in either house on Wednesday.

In the Senate, Mr. Case introduced a bill to repeal the stay laws of the State on Justices' judgments. That Art. 8, chap. 12 of the Code, denominated stay of execution on Justices' judgment, be repealed, to affect all debts created after the passage of this act. Passed first reading.

Mr. Frierson introduced a bill to incorporate the Stephenson Academy, and for other purposes. Passed first reading.

Mr. Carrigan offered the following Joint Resolution:

WHEREAS, Recently events have made it necessary for the Legislature of the State of Tennessee to give some evidence of the policy in regard to her political feeling upon the vital questions now before the Congress of the United States, therefore be it

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That we cordially endorse the policy of the President of the United States, and pledge him our hearty support in his noble and magnanimous efforts to restore the Union upon the Constitutional basis of taxation and representation.

Be it further resolved, That we most earnestly ask that our Senators and Representatives at Washington City be received into the Congress of the United States, as they are men of unimpeached loyalty.

Be it further resolved, That as our people are paying the taxes levied by the Government of the United States, and are living in obedience to the laws and contribute to its support and maintenance, we hereby declare that it is the sense of this General Assembly that the refusal of the admission of our delegates to Congress is a violation of the fundamental principles of our government.

Mr. Slatter, Chairman of the Committee on Federal Relations, asked to return Senate joint resolution, number thirty-five, to correct any misapprehension in the public mind here, or elsewhere, touching the position of Tennessee in the present posture of political affairs, without a report; which was allowed.

In the House a bill was introduced by Mr. Waters, of Wilson, to remunerate "loyal citizens" for injuries received at the hands of "rebels." Passed.

Mr. Mullins, from the Joint Select Committee, reported a bill in lieu of other bills, to lease the Penitentiary, which passed its first reading.

House Resolutions, affirming the settlement heretofore made with E. N. W. Burton, former Secretary of State, in regard to certain State bonds, with a report from the Committee on Ways and Means recommending that the resolution be changed into a bill. The report was concurred in, and the bill passed its first reading.

The bill to wind up the Bank of Tennessee was taken and discussed, but the House adjourned before any vote was taken. The main feature of the bill now pending, as contra distinguished from others is, that it provides that the assets of the Bank be appropriated to meeting the demands of its creditors.

VENOUS IRREGULARITIES.—Dr. Corvesart, celebrated for his knowledge and treatment of diseases of the heart, was, like so many others, a lover of champagne wine, which he drank iced at dinner. The effects on him were somewhat of a contrasted nature. At the beginning of dinner, while the other guests were busy eating, he was jovial, and indulged freely in stories and anecdotes. As the evening wore away, he was jovial, and indulged freely in stories and anecdotes. At dinner, on the other hand, when the conversation at the table had become animated, the doctor fell into a serious, taciturn and sometimes morose mood. From this occurrence, and many other of like nature, the author of the Physiology of Taste draws, with boomming gravity, this conclusion: Champagne wine, which is exciting in its first effects, is stupefying in its subsequent operation. He finds the cause and explanation in the sparkling gas, or carbonic acid of the wine, which produces analogous results.

☞ The following item is telegraphed, under date of February fifth, from Indianapolis to the Cincinnati *Commercial*:

"Henry E. Hezekiah, the proprietor of a fashionable rum shop, restaurant, ice creamery, and tiger den, on Kentucky Avenue, was yesterday arrested on a charge of arson. Hezekiah used to keep a hog game of faro, in gambler's row on Illinois street, but some time since fitted up 'The Geranium' in orientally magnificent style, the furniture and equipments being gorgeous in the extreme. For a while he flourished as a green hay tree, but for some time has been going down the hill. A short time since, 'The Geranium,' which was insured for nineteen thousand five hundred dollars, was discovered to be on fire in four places. The fire was extinguished, when it was discovered that the establishment had been robbed of plate and other valuables to the amount of five thousand dollars. The police found some of the goods at the house of a woman named Kelter on Noble street, who is said to be Hezekiah's female friend. Working upon her by fear, it is said, she was induced to make a confession, that Hezekiah had conspired with her to burn the premises and defraud the Insurance Companies, agreeing to give her two thousand dollars as her share of the plunder. At any rate they are both in jail.

THE GARRISON ARRIVED.—Two companies of the One Hundred and Third United States colored infantry arrived in this city by special train from Macon yesterday afternoon. They come to garrison Columbus, and number one hundred and fifty men. Two other companies are expected. They will be stationed at the old camp, near the cemetery. We understand Col. Bogart, the commander, has arrived. What the garrison comes here for, and whom to protect, we cannot imagine. The city for the past three weeks has been one of the most orderly in the Union. We have had no garrison. What quiet we are to have with one we shall see.—*Columbus (Ga.) Sun, seventh.*

☞ At one of the recent *soirees* of the Davenport Brothers, at Hanover Square Rooms, London, a gentleman present managed to seize the spirit hand at the window. The audience encouraged him to hold on till the cabinet could be opened; but he was unable to do so long, as he declared the hand wriggled so that it got out of his clutch, though it was as much flesh and blood as his own hand.

☞ A Paris paper states that a bevy of ladies, closely veiled, recently passed along the boulevards of that city, making purchases at the most modest stores and leaving the articles to be sent for. They paid in gold. It was subsequently ascertained that the party included the Empress and ladies of her court, who adopt this mode of giving an impetus to the retail trade.

☞ There has been quite an excitement caused in Canada by an attempt to transport from Quebec to Montereal two cases containing twelve human bodies, which had been resurrected for surgical purposes. An investigation, the purpose of which is to ferret out those engaged in the undertaking, is now in progress.

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 effected by hot or cold weather. It does not spoil. 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 item alone will about PAY THE PRICE charged for adding the softening ingredients.

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

THIS FLOUR EXCELS ALL OTHER for Tender Cakes, 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. Nearly a large proportion of the citizens of Memphis and surrounding country are now using it; but I wish to introduce it more extensively, that they may avail themselves of its advantages were they satisfied regarding its BEAUTIFULNESS, SUPERIORITY, and CHEAPNESS.

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. I merely call attention to the most incredulous that it is to their advantage to use this Flour, as an ECONOMY and SATISFACTION in every respect.

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 recommend it as a 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.

C. L. WILCOX, M. D.
L. W. BROWN, M. D.

I have examined the ingredients and pronounce them innocent, and the flour most 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 for invalids and consumptives, its materials supplying in those cases, healthful and much needed nutriment.

L. W. GARBERT, M. D.

I will prepare any barrel of flour sent to me, or all months any quarter or four colored, but for my own sales I use none but the very best.

C. F. HARTNEY.

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 size cities family groceries in the city, and at wholesale at the manufactory, 48 Main street, 2 doors South of Beale, Memphis, Tenn.

A liberal discount will be made to the Trade.

JAS. A. ALLEN F. MORGAN, Proprietors.

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.
N. S. BRUCE.

January 1st, 1866.

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]

HENRY F. JAMES, Formerly with Saffarrans & Stanton.
JAMES F. SCHAREE, Memphis.

James & Schabel,

Dealers in

Stoves, Tinware, Mantels,

Grates, Castings, and

House Furnishing Goods,

And Manufacturers of

Tin, Sheet Iron, and Copper Wares

NO 227 MAIN STREET,

Memphis, - - - Tennessee.

☞ Job Work promptly attended to.

a2-1m

TOBIN, LYNN & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Cotton Factors, Dry Goods, Groceries, BOOTS AND SHOES, *Hats, Hardware and Plantation Supplies,*

346 MAIN STREET, 346

Memphis, Tenn.

(jab-1m)

VIRGIL V. 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 & McGhee's Counting Room, 372 Front Row, and at Warehouse.

This Warehouse being situated on the Levee, offers superior facilities to shippers.

feb1 3m

NOTICE.

To the Stockholders of the Memphis Gas Light Company.

IN order to fully meet the increasing demand for Gas Light, the directors of the Memphis Gas Light Company have determined to greatly enlarge and extend their facilities for the manufacture and distribution of gas.

This is therefore to notify the Stockholders that a call has been made upon them, for that purpose, of twenty per cent. upon their stock, payable at the Office of the Company, 263 Second street, in this city, on or before the 5th day of February next, in Government money.

By order of the Board of Directors.

J. M. WILLIAMSON, President.

WM. H. FITCH, JR., Sec. Jal8 1m

COTTON FACTORS.

Denie, Joiner & Kirkley,

Cotton & Commission Merchants,

And Dealers in

Hay Corn, Oats, Bran,

FLOUR, BACON, POTATOES,

Lime, Cement, Plaster

—AND—

PRODUCE,

34 Monroe Street

jan8 1m-S One Door from Main.

F. M. White, 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. fe16 3m

O. C. BOONE. JOHN L. SAYFRANE.

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.

Fitzhugh, 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. Fitzhugh, late of Kentucky; W. L. Wilmer, late of Philadelphia; Thos. C. Gale, late of Norfolk; Graham L. Hughes, late of St. Louis. fe16 1m

T. A. Anderson & Co.,

No. 36 Commercial Street,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

T. A. & H. Anderson,

No. 132 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. MASTIN, Huntsville, Ala. S. W. DONEGAN, Memphis, Tenn.

MASTIN & DONEGAN,

COTTON FACTORS,

COMMISSION AND

Forwarding Merchants,

No. 37 Jefferson Street,

Up Stairs, MEMPHIS, TENN.

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, 99 Magazine street, New Orleans, will give special 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 consigned to them. They hope by strict attention to business and a careful watchfulness of all interests committed to their care, to merit a liberal share of public patronage, and especially of their old customers, to whom, both old and new, they promise their best efforts in their behalf. ja21 1m

RHODES. G. S. PARKER.

RHODES & PARKER,

333 Main street,

Cotton Buyers,

☞ Exclusively on Commission. ☜

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

This article has met with the most wonderful success. Nearly a large proportion of the citizens of Memphis and surrounding country are now using it; but I wish to introduce it more extensively, that they may avail themselves of its advantages were they satisfied regarding its BEAUTIFULNESS, SUPERIORITY, and CHEAPNESS.

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. I merely call attention to the most incredulous that it is to their advantage to use this Flour, as an ECONOMY and SATISFACTION in every respect.

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 recommend it as a 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.

C. L. WILCOX, M. D.
L. W. BROWN, M. D.

I have examined the ingredients and pronounce them innocent, and the flour most 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 for invalids and consumptives, its materials supplying in those cases, healthful and much needed nutriment.

L. W. GARBERT, M. D.

I will prepare any barrel of flour sent to me, or all months any quarter or four colored, but for my own sales I use none but the very best.

C. F. HARTNEY.

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 size cities family groceries in the city, and at wholesale at the manufactory, 48 Main street, 2 doors South of Beale, Memphis, Tenn.

A liberal discount will be made to the Trade.

ja8 1m ALLEN F. MORGAN, Proprietor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE RULES AND BY-LAWS

Governing Visitors to

ELMWOOD CEMETERY.

ESTABLISHED some eight months ago, are still in active force, and will be kept up, notwithstanding the withdrawal of the military guards from the gates.

Parties visiting these grounds must obtain a Permit, or otherwise they will not be admitted within the limitsures.

Tickets can be had at all times at J. G. Holst & Co.'s, Main street; W. R. Smith & Co.'s, Monroe street; Owen Smith, corner of Gayoso and Second streets, undertakers.

Family tickets can be had at all times at the office in the Cemetery. THOS. STEWART, Superintendent.

de1-3m

S—T—1860—X.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS.

They purify, Strengthen and Invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhea, Cholera & Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak strong, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are made of pure St. Croix Rum, the celebrated Calisaya Bark, roots and herbs, and are taken with the pleasure of a beverage, without regard to age or time of day. Particularly recommended to delicate persons requiring a gentle stimulant. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, Hotels and Saloons. Only genuine when the cork is covered by our private U. S. Stamp. Beware of counterfeits and refilled bottles.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,

23 Park Row, New York.

AGUA de MAGNOLIA.

A toilet delight! The ladies' treasure and gentlemen's boon! The "recherche thing" and largest quantity, manufactured from the rich Southern Magnolia. Used for bathing the face and person, to render the skin soft and fresh, to prevent chapping, to perfume clothing, etc.

It overcomes the unpleasant odor of perspiration.

It removes redness, tan, blotches, etc.

It cures nervous headache and allays inflammation.

It cools, softens and adds delicacy to the skin.

It yields a subdued and lasting perfume.

It cures musquito bites and stings of insects.

It contains no material injurious to the skin.

Patronized by Actresses and Opera Singers.

It is what every lady should have. Sold everywhere. Try the Magnolia Water once and you will use no other cologne, perfumery, or toilet water afterwards.

DEMAS BARNES & CO.,

Props. Exclusive Agents, N. Y.

HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM

This is the most delightful and extraordinary article ever discovered. It changes the sunburnt face and hands to a pure brilliant state of ravishing beauty, imparting the marble purity of youth, to the disfigu