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PUBLISHED DAILY & WEEKLY

—BY—

BENJAMIN F. DILL.

To whom all Letters should be Addressed.

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LETTER FROM BREVET MAJ.-GEN. C. R. FISK.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2, 1866.

Hon. J. M. Armstrong, Frankfort, Ky.:

Dear Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of this date, giving me notice of a meeting of your legislative committee at Lexington, Ky., on the third inst. I have responded, asking that the investigation be delayed until my return to Kentucky. My duties will detain me in Washington for several days. I hope to be at Frankfort by the twentieth or twenty-fifth inst., and will then be pleased to meet your committee and aid you in investigating not only the cases to which I referred in my Cincinnati speech, but many others of similar character of which complaints are made in different sections of the State.

I trust that great good will result from this investigation. Let us go down to the "hard pan," and ascertain the exact condition of the freedmen of Kentucky, and the disposition of your people toward them.

Reports of outrages upon returned colored soldiers especially are continually reaching me from the "blue-grass" and tobacco-producing sections of your State. It is charged that in some localities the civil authorities utterly neglect to protect the freedmen, that in other sections they refuse to do so, and in a few places that they are powerless in the presence of mobs who pursue, with wrath and vengeance our mustered-out soldiers, without distinction of color.

I know from my own observation that there is some truth in these reports. I was at Lexington on the fifteenth and sixteenth ult. I had been expected there for many days, and a number of freedmen from the surrounding counties had congregated at that point to meet me and make known their complaints. I saw thirteen (13) colored men who had been soldiers in the army, all of whom stated that they had been maltreated by their former owners when they had returned to their old homes to ask for their wives and children. Some of them, from Garrard county, I think, with their bruised heads and swollen eyes, gave evidence of severe treatment. Others stated that they had been crushed "honors and threatened with shooting." Bourbon, Woodford, Madison, Montgomery and Garrard counties were represented at Lexington. These men were intelligent. They appeared honest, and bore no marks of maltreatment upon their persons. I assure you *I thought*, from their statements and appearance, that they had been brutally treated. I referred them to the proper parties, that their complaints might be duly investigated and their wrongs redressed.

I was informed by gentlemen in whom I had great confidence that the civil authorities gave no attention to these outrages, and I left Lexington with the conviction that the freedmen of the Bluegrass section might be much more protection than the civil authorities could or would afford.

Communications from reliable citizens of Kentucky, through the War Department at Washington, had been referred to myself for action, in which similar complaints were made and the Government's protection invoked. I made strong statements at Cincinnati. I was speaking at the Anniversary of the Western Freedmen's Aid Commission, an organization which has expended many thousands of dollars contributed by benevolent people in both Europe and America for the personal relief and education of the freedmen. I desired to represent the true condition of the people over whom I had supervision. I had met persons in Cincinnati who charged that all Kentucky was in resistance to freedom and justice. I denied the charge, and stated that by far the greater portion of your people—while they protested that the abolition of slavery was a great wrong—accepted the fact that slavery was abolished, and were treating the freedmen with justice and generosity. I stated that cases of brutal treatment were exceptional. I also stated that the Kentucky Legislature would be expected to enact laws that would secure impartial justice to her freedmen, and I certainly reached that conclusion when I was at Frankfort. I hoped I was mistaken in that particular. I spoke in most complimentary terms of the action of your State Agricultural Convention which convened at Frankfort in the eleventh ult. I assure you that I did not intend anything to extenuate or assist set down in malice, and if upon investigation—strict and thorough—it shall appear that I have in the last misrepresented your people, I will make honorable amends by retraction before the world.

If, on the other hand, I present to your committee proof as strong as holy writ that I did not misrepresent you, I trust the gentlemen who have denounced me as a "liar and slanderer" will permit me to forgive them their trespasses against me. God forbid that any words of mine should misrepresent the people of any State, or that I should be instrumental in producing discord or strife. It is my desire to devote myself to the promotion of tranquility, to aid in restoring confidence and goodly fellowship all over the land, and to follow the things that make for a peace permanently established in justice and truth.

I am, sir, will great respect, your obd't servt.,
CLINTON B. FISK,
Brvt. Maj.-Gen. and Asst't Com'r.

From the Journal of Health.

POPULAR FALLACIES.

That warm air must be impure, and that consequently, it is hurtful to sleep in a comparatively warm room. A warm room is as easily ventilated as a cool one. The warm air of a close vehicle is less injurious, for it never is cold, from crowding, then to ride and sit still and feel uncomfortably cold for an hour. The worst that can happen from a crowded conveyance is a fainting spell; while, from sitting in the room, from an hour in a cold, chilly atmosphere, has induced attacks of pneumonia, that is, inflammation of the lungs, which often prove fatal in three or four days. It is always positively injurious to sleep in a close room where water freezes, because such a degree of cold causes the negatively poisonous carbonic acid gas of the sleeping room to settle near the floor, where it is breathed and re-breathed by the sleeper, and is capable of producing typhoid fevers in a few hours. Hence, there is no advantage, and always danger, especially to weak persons, in sleeping in an atmosphere colder than the freezing point.

That it is necessary to the proper and efficient ventilation of a room, even in warm weather, that a window or door should be left open; this is always hazardous to the sick and convalescent. Quite as safe a plan of ventilation, and as efficient, is to keep a lamp or a small fire burning in the fire place. This creates a draft, and carries bad airs and gases up the chimney.

That cold door exercise before breakfast is healthful. It is never so, and, from the very nature of things, is hurtful, especially to persons of delicate health; although the very vigorous may practise it with impunity. To walk after the lady is easily chilled through and through, unless the stomach has been fortified with a good warm breakfast; and in warm weather, miasmatic and malaria gases and emanations speedily act upon the empty and weak stomach in a way to vitiate the circulation and induce fever and ague, diarrhœa and dysentery; entire families, who have arranged to eat breakfast before leaving the house and to take supper before sundown, have had a complete exemption from fever and ague, while the whole community around them was suffering from it, from having neglected these precautions.

That whatever lessens cough is "good" for it, and, if persevered in, will cure it. On the contrary, all coughs are soonest cured by promoting and increasing them; because nature endeavors by the cough to help bring up the phlegm and yellow matter which is the thing, which she cannot heal while that matter is there. And as it cannot be got rid of without coughing, the more coughing there is the sooner it is got rid of, the sooner are the lungs cleared out for the fuller and freer reception of pure air, which is their natural food. The only remedies which can do any good in coughs are such as loosen the phlegm, and thus less cough is required to bring it up. These remedies are warmth, outdoor exercise, and anything which slightly nauseates.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Radical Speech of an Indiana Senator—Proceedings of Congress—What the Constitution Cobblers are Doing—The Tennessee Congressmen—Disturbances on Cotton—An Indiana Postmastership.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.

The speech of Lane, of Indiana, was more radical than was expected from him. He declared himself in favor of keeping the Southern States out of the Union until the negroes were educated so as to be fit to vote. This sentiment, and many others he uttered of similar import, was applauded.

Beverdy Johnson speaks on the proposed amendment to-morrow.

With the exception of the passage of the amended Freedmen's Bureau bill, no business of importance was transacted in the Senate to-day.

The House passed, to-day, the bill giving actual settlers on the public lands in the South eighty acres, mineral lands only being excepted. No distinction on account of race or color is allowed. No other business of importance was concluded.

The Sub-Committee on Reconstruction, who have been investigating affairs in Tennessee, have not decided to report to the full Committee in favor of the admission of any of the Tennessee delegation to a seat in the House. They have taken large amount of evidence, the greater portion of which is to the effect that the people of that State are disloyal. The Sub-Committee have examined only those who are employed in the Freedmen's Bureau, and others who are earnestly opposed to the admission of any Southern men. At the same time there is no doubt that a great many Republicans, in the House at least, stand ready to vote for the admission of the Tennessee delegation.

The Senate Committee on Territories are considering the question of extending the boundary of the State of Nevada, so as to include the greater portion of the Territory of Utah. The Committee favor the legislation in order to prevent the admission of Utah into the Union as a State. The people of Utah are urging the passage of an enabling act to allow them to take steps for their admission.

The question of levying a duty of ten per cent. on cotton to be exported with a drawback of three to five per cent. on cotton retained for home consumption, will be introduced into the House in a few days, in the shape of a bill to that effect. It is said that it meets the approval of several members of the Ways and Means Committee.

The Freedmen's Bureau has advices from lower Maryland, of several severe assaults which have been committed on returned colored soldiers.

First Lieut. Hendricks of the Eighth Veteran Volunteers, has been fined one thousand dollars and sent to Fort Delaware for one year for defrauding the Government.

Mr. Grinnell, of Iowa, was in the House to-day, and stated that in noticing Gen. Rousseau's speech as published he had found that instead of the latter having declared that it was negroes whom he would kill, if they attempted to arrest his family under Freedmen's Bureau authority, it was a white officer whom he threatened with death. In such event he added that he desired to give the Kentucky gentleman the benefit of the correction.

Gen. Rousseau then rose and said: The language he had used and just made was correctly reported, and he stood by it. He could not feel that there was anything degrading in an officer or gentleman to protect his family under similar circumstances. He did not believe there was a member on this floor who did not concur with him in this respect. Thus the matter ended.

Further Expressions of the President's Views—Freedmen's Bureau Stories—Rebuke of a Traitor—The Grinnell-Rousseau Controversy.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.

The President to-day received a large number of Senators and members, with whom he conversed freely on public matters, substantially repeating his views stated yesterday, but at the same time adding that he had no intimation whatever of the visit of the colored delegation, and was therefore not fully prepared to reply. He reiterated in conversation what he stated to the Montana delegation generally, that he was not a candidate for re-election.

Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, introduced into the House to-day a bill to improve all of the harbors in Ohio. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Eggleston asked, but failed to obtain, leave to-day in the House to introduce a joint resolution to reduce the internal revenue tax on spirits. He said the report of the Internal Revenue Commissioner proposing to reduce the tax from two dollars to one dollar per gallon, had been distributed throughout the country, and the effect of it had been that the trade in distilled spirits has almost ceased. The business was paralyzed, and must remain so until Congress acts upon the matter. Ask it would be some weeks before Congress would probably act in the matter, he thought it best that the House should take some definite action.

LOSS OF THE W. R. CARTER—INTERESTING INCIDENTS.

The first indications that the passengers met the fate that all feared disaster, were parts of the wreck and cargo floating past, about daylight on Friday morning, a few miles above Vicksburg. The Lena continued to pass parts of the wreck and cargo for about fifteen miles, when she was met by the Evening Star, which had overtaken the wreck in time to pick up and save some twenty-five or twenty-six persons, who found clinging to boards, cotton bales, swamped boats, and other drifting matter. Among the saved, and on the Evening Star, were but five females, though it was reported there were many lady passengers on board the W. R. Carter when the disaster occurred.

From concurring accounts, given by the passengers who escaped with their lives, the following facts are gathered. The W. R. Carter blew up at about four o'clock Friday morning, February second, about twenty-five miles above Vicksburg, and was in the middle of the river at the time, and running slowly. The noise attending the explosion was very slight, not sufficient even to awaken the passengers. The boat caught fire immediately. The first warning many had of danger was the fire in the starate rooms. The boat did not sink for upward of one hour after the explosion. The pilot, who escaped, stuck to her and his brother were at the wheel at the time, and his brother exclaimed, "What is this?" He replied, "Don't know, unless she is blowing up." At that time her speed comparatively slowly, and the next place he discovered himself was down among the boilers. He saved himself, but his brother was lost.

A young man from Missouri was awakened by the fire, when he sprang up and climbed out of his state room through the flames, burning his hands very badly, and fell almost exhausted into the water, where he climbed upon a floating cotton bale and held fast for nearly one hour, when he was picked up by the Evening Star.

A gentleman, said to be from Louisville and married, was on the fated boat with his wife, and was awakened by fire in his state room, when he rushed forward to see what was the matter, and became separated from his wife by the flames, when he shouted to her to jump overboard, and sprang into the water himself, but he could not induce her to follow. He swam about the boat, for some time, trying in vain to convince her of his ability to save her, when he swam ashore, and she perished in the flames. He threw away, it was said, $17,000 in gold.

A waiter colored forcibly dragged a lady from her state room and threw her overboard, to save her from burning to death, and the poor lady was drowned. It seems that the women in general crowded upon deck and perished in the flames, rather than risk the water, while the men perished in the water, vainly endeavoring to persuade the women to trust themselves to the river. One of the saved tells of seeing dozens of men in the water, clinging to each other, and drowning in the struggle. Another tells of seeing them become chilled and fall look helplessly in the river, meeting their fate.

To add to the terror of the scene were a number of horses and mules, which swam round and round the burning boat. As the Lena passed up, the poor animals could be seen struggling and shivering in the water, close to the bank, which they were unable to climb. Only one cow is be seen that had gained a foothold on the shore. Everything indicated a most frightful disaster. Most of the persons saved had nothing but their night clothes, and suffering extremely.

HORSES STOLEN.—A Mr. Shaw, living near Okolona, last week had a number of horses stolen from him. Getting on the track of the thieves, he pursued them to Kentucky, where he succeeded in overtaking one of them, who was dealt with so severely as to induce him to disclose his gang and their operations. Returning to Saltillo, he secured the assistance of Capts. Smith and Dillard, who arrested about ten of this nest of rogues. Some five or six were taken out and hung. These enterprising officers have succeeded in getting the names of about forty of the gang, and are in pursuit of them. We hope they may succeed in getting possession of the whole lot, and mete out to them just punishment for their crimes. We hope to get a full account of this matter, which we will give our readers.—*Verona (Miss.) Times, Feb. 1.*

☞ Five-twenties closed in London on the twenty-fifth ultimo, at sixty-six and a fourth to sixty-six and a half.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S REPLY TO THE MONTANA DELEGATION.

An Exposition of His Views and Policy.

A large number of citizens of Montana Territory, now in Washington, called upon the President on Wednesday. Mr. Penny, U. S. Marshal for the Territory, made a brief address, in which he assured the President that the people of Montana indorsed the principles enunciated in his message to Congress, and trusted that his policy would meet with a cordial and generous support on every hand. To this the President replied as follows:

Gentlemen: It is no ordinary pleasure to me to meet you here on this occasion, and to hear the sentiments you have advocated. To receive so large and respectable a body of intelligent gentlemen from that region of country from which you come, is highly gratifying to me. In response, sir, (addressing Mr. Penny,) to the eloquent manner in which you expressed the sentiments of those whom you represent, I might content myself with simply returning my thanks for your kind expressions. But you have made some allusions to which under the circumstances surrounding us, I cannot be indifferent. You have alluded to the great principles of our Government having been enunciated in a paper sent a short time since to the Congress of the United States. The declaration by me of those principles was not the result of impulse. It was the result of a great thorough and calm consideration of those great truths. It would be folly to take hold of a piece of machinery that had been constructed and trained to run harmoniously in one direction, and attempt by reverse action to run it in an opposite direction. I say no one can mistake the doctrine of that message.

It is very easy for persons to misrepresent it and to make assertions—this, that or the other has taken place—but I think I may be permitted to say to you on this occasion, taking all my antecedents, going back to my advent into public life, and down to the present time, the cardinal doctrines set forth in that paper have been my constant guide. After having gone so far it is too late to turn and take a different direction. They will be my guide from this time onward, and those who understand them may know where I shall always be found when principle is involved.

Here let me say to you, in order to disabuse the public mind as far as it is possible for an individual to do so, that my public career is well nigh done. The sand of my political glass has well nigh run out; if I were disposed to refer to myself, I might trace my career back to the log cabin, then an alderman and mayor in a village, then through both houses of the Legislature, then for ten consecutive years in the National House of Representatives, then through the gubernatorial chair to the Senate of the United States, then Provisional Governor, with a slight participation in military affairs, then Vice President, and now in the position I occupy before you.

If I can be instrumental in restoring the Government of the United States, in restoring to their true relative position in the Union those States whose relations to the National Government have been for a time interrupted by one of the most gigantic rebellions that ever occurred, so that we can proclaim once more that we are a united people, I shall feel that the measure of my ambition has been filled and filled to overflowing.

On this point, if there be any who are envious and jealous of honor and position, I shall be prepared to make them a polite bow and thank them to take the place occupied by me, as my services will have been fulfilled. In saying this, in the performance of my duty, and in response to the encouragement you have given me, I feel that I am in no condition to be arrogant nor to feel imperious.

I feel that I can afford to go forth, and so feeling, God being willing, I intend to do right and so far as in me lies, I intend to administer this Government on the principles that lie at the foundation of it. I can inform all aspirants, who are trying to form their combinations for the one purpose, and another for another, that they are not in my way; I am not a candidate for any position, hence I repeat I can afford to do right.

RULES FOR REDEMPTION OF MUTILATED CURRENCY.

The rules adopted for the redemption of fractional and other United States notes, that from whatever cause have become unfit for circulation, contemplates and requires the co-operation of all national banks—that are designated depositaries—in the work of redemption, except such notes as, by the rules of the Department, are designated and described as mutilated; and by the term "mutilated" is meant such notes as are not worth their full face value. Some of these banks do not seem to have understood, or are unwilling to accept this duty. Holders of money which ought to be retired from circulation should have more ample means for the redemption or exchange of defaced United States notes and fractional currency, and such notes as by said rules are defined as mutilated, and subject, therefore, to discount at the Treasury. Additional rules and regulations have been adopted by the Treasury Department, in which, among other things, it is provided, that whenever a holder of any United States currency shall present to an Assistant Treasurer of the United States, or United States Depositary, or a National Bank, which is a designated depository of the United States notes which in aggregate shall be of the nominal value of fifty dollars or over, which notes shall have been carefully assorted, stamped, labelled, and then put up in one parcel in conformity with rules approved by the Secretary of the Treasury April twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, for the redemption of such, it shall be the duty of such officer or banks to receive such parcel of notes, and give to the owner thereof either the value of the same in money, or a receipt conditioned for payment of the proceeds of such parcel when the returns therefor shall have been received from the Treasurer of the United States; such parcel must be securely done up, with the owner's name, the amount claimed, and the date plainly written thereon. No National Bank Note, whether mutilated or not, are redeemable by the Treasurer, unless they are notes of banks in liquidation; such notes are redeemable only by the banks which issued them.

☞ Stringent laws have been passed by the Georgia Legislature to arrest the small pox.

☞ A liberal Mexican paper published at Brownsville states that Christian prisoners were taken from Cortinez and executed privately at Matamoras. All the prisoners taken at Bagdad were liberated.

☞ James Gordon Bennett was recently invited to deliver a lecture before a literary association at Princeton, N. J. He declined, saying that "his time was too valuable, and lecturing was only the business of literary vagrants."

☞ A French poodle dog at New York has been trained to select any letter from a pack of lettered cards, spell his own name, his master's and several other persons. The intelligent animal is also a mathematician in a wonderful degree.

☞ The New Hampshire State Democratic Convention, which met at Concord, yesterday, and made its nominations, passed resolutions indorsing the President's desire to admit the Southern members of Congress, and disconnive at amending any amendments to the Constitution.

☞ Small pox is prevailing to an alarming extent in Buffalo, N.Y. The Health Commissioners are taking every pains to prevent its spread, but with limited success. All pupils in public schools are being vaccinated and those who have been attacked are removed without delay to the pest house. The *Advertiser* complains that the regulation which compels people whose businesses are infected to hang out the customary sign "Small Pox," is in a great measure neglected.

☞ Gen. Rousseau concluded his speech in the House, the other day, by denying that the Southern States were out of the Union, and saying that Thad. Stevens "reminded him of a doctor he had heard of—he meant no offense to the gentleman by saying the doctor was a quack, or to the doctor by comparing him with the gentleman. He visited a man who had the pleurisy, and left with him a prescription of tea and toast; but after the doctor left the sick man became so hungry that he importuned his wife for roast shoat. When the doctor made his next visit he inquired into the condition of his patient. 'He is about well,' was the answer, 'having recovered on the tea, toast and shoat.' So the doctor took out his book and wrote in it: 'Roast shoat good for pleurisy.' [Laughter.] The doctor having been called upon to prescribe for another man, sick with pleurisy, prescribed roast shoat. The doctor went away, and the man, unfortunately, died. When the doctor paid his next visit, he enquired how his patient was. The wife said: 'He would not cease troubling me for roast shoat, and it killed him.' [Laughter.] The doctor then wrote in his book: 'Roast shoat is good for pleurisy sometimes.' [Renewed laughter.] Secession was bad at the beginning of the war, but we are now told by gentlemen, that it was a good thing. The very ground that Jefferson Davis occupied, that the States could secede, was now occupied by gentlemen on this floor. But, said Mr. Rousseau, we will appeal to the people to come back to the old platform of the Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws. [Loud applause.]"

From the Louisville Journal.

GOV. BRAMLETTE ON THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

A few days ago, Judge S. S. Goodloe, of the City Court of Lexington, under the statute of Kentucky, fined a negro for having a pistol in his possession. Mr. Pinkerton, agent of the Freedmen's Bureau, took the case in hand and notified Judge Goodloe that all such statutes were no longer valid, and requested him to restore the negro his pistol and remit the fine. Judge Goodloe declined to do this, not recognizing any rule of procedure in his court but that of the statutes of Kentucky. The matter was at this stage referred to Gov. Bramlette, who, in answer to Judge Goodloe, says: "You take the correct view of your duty. You have no power to make, unmake, or amend laws, but must administer them as they exist. This you and all other officers should do, regardless of the menaces of the agents of a bureau which has no legal existence in Kentucky. The powers assumed by super-officials and agents, of overriding the laws and civil authorities of the State, should be firmly met and resisted in every legal form. The whole negro population being now free, are by our laws, as they now exist, secured and protected in their rights of life, liberty and property. The slave code has nothing to do with the free negro now, and never did have. I have every reason to believe that the present General Assembly will adopt suitable and wise provisions for the benefit of the freedmen. Whether they do or not, Mr. Pinkerton ought to know that it is not in your or his province to make, amend, or disregard existing laws. Mr. Pinkerton would better subserve the true interests of the negro, and of the society and State in which he lives by locking up his bureau and losing the key, than by the course he seems bent on pursuing." The Governor has turned the whole matter over to the Legislature.

A NEW USE FOR MUMMIES.—The editor of the Bunker Hill press says that a few Sundays ago, he heard a clergyman, in illustrating a point in his discourse, state that during the late war, a New York merchant at Alexandria, in Egypt, having occasion to furnish a ship with a freight homeward, was led, partly through a fear of pirates, to load her with mummies from the famous Egyptian Catacombs. On arriving here, the strange cargo was sold to a paper manufacturer in Connecticut, who threw the whole mass, the linen cerement, the bitumen and the poor remains of humanity, into the hopper and had them ground to powder. "And," added the speaker, "the words I am now reading to you are written on some of this paper."

A NOVEL EXCURSION.—A pleasure trip to Lima, Peru, is proposed by a select party of *journeymen* to start from New York about the first of February, and to occupy two months time. The route laid down in the programme is by steamer to Aspinwall and Panama and down the coast to Callao. It is announced that few berths may be secured by any agreeable persons who are not too old or too stupid to enjoy the japes and mishaps of such an experimental excursion in search of novelty, excitement and happification, and the "nub" of the affair is neatly suggested in the further information that the price of tickets for the entire trip will be one thousand dollars for each person. No doubt those who go will have a first rate time of it.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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RICHARD ORGILL, A. L. M'NEAL,

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FOR 1866.

THOMSON'S

FRENCH ELASTIC SPRING,

The Greatest Discovery

Of the age, and the latest invention of the largest manufacturers of Crinoline in the World.

CROWN SKIRTS

Have a *reputation which is peerless for style and all excellent merit.* During the past year these Skirts have been adopted throughout the country by all the leading Dry Goods Houses.

"Each Skirt is stamped with a CROWN upon the back, and are genuine without it."

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Ladies of America! It is a talisman! Its train is protected by a trade mark: is royal crown! No new style of Crinoline was ever welcomed like

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From the gay and beautiful Capitol of the world's fashions, from Paris it comes to the ladies of the Mellow world of America. Never before was a guest from over the sea thus received, for the decent, of this elegant corset is not only a success unlooked for, but the highest compliment to its inventor.

Ladies will find these new trails for 1866 at

JAS. G. MOFFATT,

No. 347 Main street, South of Union, Excelsior Trimming Emporium, and

P. MILLER,

Have made arrangements for the above Goods.

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SITE FOR SALE.

Bay Springs Cotton Factory

IS Situated in the Southern Border of Tishomingo County, Miss., 35 miles south of Iuka, Miss., on the road to Fulton.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY:

One section of Land, covered with pine timber. One Large Frame Factory House, 45 by 42 feet, three and a half stories.

One large roomy Store House, with good cellars.

One large roomy Frame, wood or carpenter Shop.

One large roomy Cotton Shed.

Two Double Houses for operatives, passage between.

Four single Houses, with shed attached.

Four Single Houses, without sheds.

One Large Mill House, with Corn & Wheat Mill.

One Large Gin House.

One Saw Mill, with New Circular Saw.

Besides Dwelling House, Stables, Cribs, etc., with the Finest Water Power in the State of Mississippi, a large, well and never failing stream of Water, passing through a natural rock canal—the rock is 36 feet, the right bank 20 feet high, of solid rock. The bed or bottom is also solid rock, so that it is a solid rock canal, with capacity to drive four to ten thousand spindles, in a healthy locality, with good roads to John.

A Splendid Orchard of about 500 choice Apple Trees. A Fine Peach Orchard.

Having been broken up by the war, I propose to sell this splendid property in lots, but would prefer to sell one-half interest for Cash, to be invested in Cotton Machinery, and if desired will remain in charge of the same; or will give it up to the party purchasing the interest.

Here is a splendid opening for capitalists to invest in the

Finest Water Power in the South,

With all Necessary Building on the premises ready built, large enough for Spinning and Weaving only, if desired.

For particulars, refer to J. C. Terry, Memphis, Tenn.; R. W. Price, Columbus, Miss.; the citizens of Tishomingo county, Miss.

I can be found on the premises at all times.

W. J. HART.

jal3 1m

VIRGIL V. MOORE. EDWIN WHITFIELD.
WILLIAM 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, 322 Front Row, and at Warehouse.

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

feb3 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, 329 Second street, in this city, on or before the 15th day of February next, in Government money.

By order of the Board of Directors.

J. M. WILLIAMSON,
President.

WM. H. FITCH, Jr., Sec. jal3 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

jan2 3m-8 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. 304 Main Street, Gayoso Block, Memphis, Tenn. Consignments of cotton, produce, provisions, etc., etc., solicited, and all orders promptly filled. feb6 3m

O. C. BOON. JOHN L. SAFFARS.

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.

feb 3m 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. feb5 1m

T. A. Anderson & Co.,

No. 36 Commercial Street,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

T. A. & H. Anderson,

No. 122 Gravier street,

NEW ORLEANS, LA

T. A. Anderson & Co.,

No. 20 Front street,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

COTTON FACTORS,

AND

Commission Merchants.

☞ Consignments solicited to all the above houses. Jan27 3m

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

MASTIN & DONEGAN,

COTTON FACTORS,

COMMISSION AND

Forwarding Merchants,

No. 37 Jefferson Street,

Up Stairs, MEMPHIS, TENN.

Jan27 1m

Henry C. Davis, John H. Allison,
North Mississippi. Tuscumbia, Ala.
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, La., will pay especial attention to receiving and forwarding Goods, also to Purchasing Supplies for the country.

j 27-1m

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. j25 1m

RHODES. O. D. PARKER.

RHODES & PARKER,

303 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.

jan26 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; 10, ¼ and half bbls. Molasses; 25 kegs Sirups; 100 boxes Candles; 50 kegs Lard; 25 bbls. Whisky; 10 bbls. Sugar, various grades; Bacon, Hams and a general assortment of Grocery Stores.

Special attention given to the sale of Cotton. nov12 3m

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

GRIGSBY, WORD & CO.,

Cotton and Tobacco Factors,

—AND—

General Commission Merchants,

No. 206 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.

JAMES A. HARWOOD, Traveling Agent. nov14-1m

S. MAURICE WEBB. J. F. SELLERS.

S. M. WEBB & CO.,

Cotton Factors

—AND—

Commission Merchants,

No. 230 Front Street,

Between Jefferson and Adams,

nov16 3m MEMPHIS, TENN.

TOBIN, LYNN & CO.,

Cotton Factors,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Groceries, Dry Goods,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Hats, Hardware and Plantation Supplies,

346 MAIN STREET. 346

Memphis, Tenn.

(jan1-1m)

MISCELLANEOUS.

TAYLOR M'EWEN DUKE & CO.

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

CLOTHING, GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

Plantation & Family Supplies,

GENERALLY,

LIQUORS EXCEPTED.

Commission Merchants,

FOR THE SALE OF

COTTON

—AND—

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

DRY GOODS HOUSE,

(Old Stand) 222 Main Street.

WAREHOUSE AND COTTON SHED,

Nos. 91, 93 and 95 Adams Street.

Axes, Plows, Etc.

20 DOZEN BEST AXES.
150 Pairs Trace Chains.
150 Avery and Hall Plows.
10 Two Horse Wagons.
200 Sacks Corn.
500 Bales Hay.
100 Sacks Bran.
500 Bushels seed Oats.
20 Hhds. New Orleans Sugars.
20 Hhds. White Sugars.
60 Bags Coffee.
15 Tierces Hams.
10 Casks Bulk Sides and Bacon.
100 Grind Stones.
10,000 Gallon Jugs, Jars, Pans, etc.
300 Bbls. Salt.
40 Bbls. Mess Pork.
125 Packages Cheese.
60 Bbls. Molasses.
50 Kegs Choice Syrups.
100 Bbls. Corn Meal.
Candles, Soap, Starch, Tobacco, Powder, Shot, White Lead, Oils, Fruits, Candies, etc.

☞ In Store and Arriving. ☜

January 20th.

TAYLOR, McEWEN, DUKE & CO.

jan21-1w

BEST

Bolting Cloths,

FOR SALE BY

Taylor, McEwen, Duke & Co.,

No. 222 Main Street, Memphis.

BOLTING CLOTHS.

Spinning Wheels.
Spinning Jennies.
Cotton and Wool Yarns.
Sole and Upper Leather.
Huron Grind Stones.
Window Sash and Glass.
Corn Shellers, Stock Kettles, Plows, Axes, Traces, Wood and Earthen Ware.

TAYLOR, McEWEN, DUKE & CO.

nov25-3m 91, 93 and 95 Adams street.

Dry Goods.

READY MADE CLOTHING—

Grey and White Blankets.
Bleached and Brown Domestics.
Fine Black and Drab Hats.
Misses' Shoes for Ladies.
Ladies' Dress Goods.
Ladies' Fine Goods and Notions.
Shaker and French Flannels.
English and American Calicoes.
French Merrimac and Cambric.
Hosiery, Gloves, La