THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY BENJAMIN F. DILL. MEMPHIS, TENN., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1866. VOLUME XVI.—NUMBER 84.

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

PUBLISHED DAILY & WEEKLY

—BY—

BENJAMIN F. DILL.

To whom all Letters should be Addressed.

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FROM WASHINGTON.

Resolution for Investigation of Frauds—Recordy Johnson's Speech—The Bill for the Protection of Civil Rights Unconstitutional—The Freedmen's Bureau Bill Passes the House—Details of the Bill—The Internal Revenue Commissioner's Report Taken Up by the Ways and Means Committee—Trouble Anticipated About the Canadian Fisheries—The Bankrupt Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.

A spirited debate took place in the Senate to-day on a resolution by Garrett Davis for an investigation of alledged frauds. Sherman demanded specific charges; Davis was not prepared to furnish these, but pledged himself to produce abundant evidence on the subject, should the committee be appointed. The subject was not disposed of. The proposition will probably be voted down on Tuesday.

Reverdy Johnson's speech attracted a large crowd. It was a very strong argument for the Conservatives—much the best yet in either House. He shows that the effect of the pending reconstruction would be to reduce the representation of the Southern States and leave New England untouched. He did not believe it would be ratified by the requisite number of States. In the course of his remarks he pronounced the bill lately passed for the protection of civil rights clearly unconstitutional. He said he would be willing to vote for an amendment basing representation upon the number of voters.

Mr. Henderson, of Missouri, will speak on Tuesday in favor of his proposition to prohibit disqualification in political rights on account of color.

The House concurred in the Senate amendments to the Freedmen's Bureau bill, so that it is a law with the exception of the signature of the President. The bill, as it finally passed, provides that its operation can be extended to all parts of the United States. Under it the President is authorized to reserve from sale or settlement under the homestead or pre-emption laws, and to set apart for the use of freedmen and loyal refugees, male or female, unoccupied public lands in Florida, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana and Arkansas, not exceeding in all three millions of acres, provided that not more than fifty acres is given to each freedman or refugee. The latter are to pay such annual rent for said land as may be agreed on. With regard to the South Carolina cotton lands the bill provides that Gen. Sherman's orders giving freedmen the lands shall be confirmed for three years from January sixteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five. The owners can make application for the restoration of their lands, provided the occupants consent to be removed to other lands, either public or private. In other respects the bill is nearly the same as the law now in force.

The Internal Revenue Commissioners' Report was taken up this morning by the Ways and Means Committee, who will continue its consideration from day to day. The result to-day appeared to be that the committee were so far pleased with the recommendations of the Commissioners that they will undoubtedly adopt many of the recommendations for improving the system of enforcing the internal revenue law. The committee do not seem impressed with any desire to change the rate of taxation, especially on distilled spirits, for in this latter respect they are of the opinion that a better enforcement will produce the amount of revenue from it that has been estimated. The proposed changes in the rates of taxation, however, will be left until some of the subjects are disposed of.

During their recent visit here, the Canadian officials intimated that there would doubtless be some trouble with the fisheries. They declared in so many words that they would not allow our people to fish in their waters. The American fisheries are within a very small margin, and if our men go beyond it the Canadians threaten to drive them back.

The Military Committee of the House came to no conclusion to-day on the Army bill. The committee have a large number of memorials before them from Maryland and Kentucky, praying for appropriations for damages sustained by the war. The committee have taken the same action as the Claims Committee, and have decided to report in favor of none of them.

The House made good progress to-day with the bill to establish a uniform national system of bankruptcy. A good many amendments were offered, and there seems to be an evident disposition among members to pass it. A great deal of time has been spent on it, and the bill has been prepared with great care.

Committee of the Virginia Legislature on a Visit to President Johnson—North Carolina Freedmen's Affairs—Ball Given by the French Minister.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.

The committee appointed by the Virginia Legislature to convey to the President the resolutions adopted by that body, approving his policy in reference to the reconstruction of the Union, visited the White House this afternoon. The committee consists of three on the part of the Senate, and five on the part of the House. They were unable to obtain an interview. The President designates, however, ten o'clock as the time when he will be able to receive them.

Reports received from South Carolina state that Gen. Scott, of Ohio, who has recently been appointed Assistant Commissioner of the Freedman's Bureau, to relieve Gen. Rufus Saxton, has taken a decided stand on the ground that contracts shall be made fair for both parties, and carried out by each in good faith. He has criticised many contracts already made, and caused them to be changed in favor of the freedmen. Numerous complaints have been made by the planters of that district of Gen. Saxton's partiality to the freedmen, or what they termed his "impracticability" as an agent between whites and blacks, and it was partly to satisfy these people that Gen. Scott was appointed.

A magnificent ball was given this evening by Count de Montholon, French Minister. It has created a great sensation in the fashionable world of Washington.

The Committee on Reconstruction have been taking evidence as to the way pardons have been obtained for leading Confederates.

☞ In the opinion of the Hon. John Bell, the negro will not long remain to trouble us. He advances it as a reasonable conjecture that at the end of the next twenty years the race will have diminished in the South from four millions to half a million, on account of their depravity and indolence.

BOTTLED BUTLER'S BLAST.—The following is the true reading of the card returned by Gen. Butler to Gen. Grant's *carte de invitation* to his reception:

"Gen. Butler has the honor to decline the invitation of Lieut.-Gen. Grant. Gen. Butler has now no desire for further acquaintance."

☞ They have a Republican government in Mississippi, and elect their own officers.—*N. O. Picayune.*

We elect our own officers, but unless military dictation is Republicanism, we have none of it. We are very much in the fix of the young lady who was told by her mother to do as she pleased, and if she didn't do it she would be made to do it.—*Vicksburg Herald.*

☞ The President has done an act entitling him to the hearty thanks of the people of New Orleans, in the matter of making the last vacancy in the Surveyorship of this port, and the manner of filling it. The appointment of E. T. Parker is one in all respects fit to be made. Mr. Parker is a citizen of known probity, experience in executive offices, and personally highly popular for his kindly disposition and genial manners. He knows everybody in New Orleans, and everybody knows him and likes him; and none more than many of those who, opposed to his nomination during the late troubles, found him, in the hour of their adversity, a magnanimous adversary to be esteemed above a lukewarm friend. We congratulate friend Parker on this proof that he is appreciated at Washington, and ourselves that the Government gives us such an acceptable officer.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

OUR HELENA CORRESPONDENCE.

HELENA, ARK., Feb. 4, 1866.

Editor Appeal: The patriotic attempt of President Johnson to stem the turbid and destroying stream of radicalism, and to replace the Government of the United States on its proper constitutional basis, should meet with the universal commendation of the American people. Mr. Johnson occupies a position involving the most momentous results; a position to which the eyes not only of the citizens of the United States, but of the civilized reading world, are turned in anxious solicitude. The lovers of constitutional liberty look anxiously to Washington City, where the great struggle between radical and Republican despotism on the one hand, and free representative government on the other, is going on—looking with deep anxiety, because all that they hold dear under the Government to which they owe allegiance is at stake, and is threatened with annihilation. The odds against the right in that struggle are so fearfully great that we may well tremble for the result. Nearly all the power and patronage of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, the influence of those in office and those who wish to get into office, the army of Government contractors, the crowds of hangers-on about the lobbies and about the lodgings of the members, the money of the Treasury, the almost unlimited and tremendous power of the Cabinet, the majority of newspaper correspondents, the misrepresenting penny liners, and the unblushing immodesty of a venal press, these, and a thousand other malign influences are hourly brought to bear against the little band who are battling for free representative Government in the Congress of the United States. Chief among this gallant and patriotic little band, composing almost its entire substance, stands the President of the United States. Almost single handed and alone the President stands boldly up to meet the issue and to assert his determination to sustain and uphold through the storm of party and the invectives of partisan, his official oath to "support the Constitution of the United States." That great instrument without which the United States would be infinitely worse than Europe, because there, at least law and order accompany the avarice of kingcraft, and the oppressions of despotism, has become an abomination to the weak but turbulent body who are cutting their fingers with the edged tools in the great national legislative armory at Washington in which they are experimenting. They despise the Constitution because its articles and sections rebuke their Robespierreanism, and are stumbling blocks in the way of their carrying out their mean and vindictive programme, for gratifying their hatred of the Southern States. The equality of all the states and of all the citizens of all the States in the Union, the right of representation following the payment of taxes, or taxation and representation being correlative terms, the undisputed exclusive jurisdiction of the individual States over certain questions—for instance, the undisputed right of any State in the Union to prescribe the terms of voting, or serving on juries, or following a certain calling within its limits. These well known prerogatives of the citizens of the States, finding expression through their various Legislatures, are obnoxious to the well named radicals in Congress. They would legislate, forsooth, for the sovereign State of Arkansas; more than that, they would, if they had power, have passed out the property of our citizens among our former slaves, and invoke the blessings of the Constitution on the act. The wise and good men who incorporated in the frame work of the Constitution so large an element of veto power in the President, had in their mind's eye just such a body of agitators as are now holding their sessions in Washington City.

It is a subject of gratulation to the people to see one who has sprung from their humble ranks, and who has lifted himself up by his own native intellectual and moral strength, to the most honorable and illustrious position that any man on this western continent, standing firm for the right, heedless of the threatening voice of a powerful but rabid party, calmly surveying the heaving and frantic elements of an insane Congress, and in the midst of the tempest, stretching forth the Ithuriel spear of the veto power, and neutralizing the squatted toad of Radicalism. Andrew Johnson holds within his official hands the magic wand which will bind up the wounds of the secession war of the States of the South, and secure for him a niche in the temple of Fame reserved for the great and uncorrupt statesman. If he listen not to the corrupting eloquence of the Radicals, whose supreme social law is this:

"To make the worse appear the better reason,"

if he dissolves from his presence the money making placemen who care not what King rules so that they can follow the counsel of Iago and "put money in their purses," as we believe he will, he stands firm to the last a true supporter of the Constitution, a true friend of American politics, a true friend of the States, he will win the applause of good men North and South, the esteem of the intelligent reading world, and secure his triumphant re-election to his present distinguished office. We bid him God speed! In the name of the whole South, we bid him God speed! In the name of his own gallant State, whose patient and long suffering citizens are groaning under the curse of a miniature Radical Congress at Nashville, we bid him God speed!

The heads and shoulders of our clear bracing weather are own again. It will not be very long until we have to chronicle the approach of Spring. The silvery clusters of the blooming dogwood, the resolute buds of the willows, and the hardy pink plumes of the maple, will soon cheer our busy husbandmen. *Apropos* of farmers, our levees is covered just now with plows, harrows, hoes, cultivators and other evidences of a North-bound tide of Southern enterprise. These are all fresh from the workshops of the North, and destined to aid in the cultivation of our rich bottom lands and magnificent uplands. They are nearly all the property of our new friends the Northern and Western men, who are lessees or owners of plantations in this county, and who intend taking a golden harvest from the cotton of King Cotton. Among them we see many faces we have seen within a few years past and have witnessed a new figure, to-wit: Stalwart Dutch, Swedes and other European laborers, who are being introduced to remedy the defect in our labor system, growing out of the inordinate laziness and want of principle of Cuffee. We hope most fervently the introduction of white laborers in the cotton fields, and in the towns and cities of the South will be attended with full success, for if there ever was a people beloved and amerced by worthless servants, it is that people who have to deal with your semi-civilized, semi-christianized, semi-Burgumized colored gentry, who are now wearing their first suit of freedom. We venture the assertion that if any of the most radical Radicals had tested with some of these descendants of Ham in *propria personæ*, they would not insist upon his being eligible to the hand of their daughter, fit to escort his wife to church, or sometimes, to intrust to his tailor box. But we don't know, after all; there is no accounting for tastes.

CICILIAN.

☞ The London *News* (which favored the North during the war) says:

It really does not seem worth while to make an exception of hardiness to the prejudice of Capt. Semmes. If Capt. Semmes is to be tried and punished for these now exceedingly stale charges, while a generous clemency has been shown to many who were so much more formidable than he, it will dispose the uncharitable to conclude that the Federals can forgive any thing, no matter how closely it touches their patriotism and the national honor and security, provided only that it does not touch their pockets and their material interests, and that this and this alone is in their eyes the unpardonable sin. Capt. Semmes really did nothing against the armies or fleets of the United States, and, so far as the local in the war was concerned, he and the Alabama might just as well never have been in existence at all.

He destroyed a good many merchantmen, but we can hardly suppose that these were dearer to the heart of Americans than the Union, against which the statesmen and the military chiefs, and the armies that have already been annessled, had done so much, while Capt. Semmes had actually done nothing. Not that the work he did was at all insignificant in itself, quite the reverse; but it was insignificant compared with what was done, so far as the safety of the Union and the destruction of the lives of the Federals are concerned, by the least of the Confederate Generals. Perhaps the chief fault of Capt. Semmes, but for which only the Confederacy, had it survived, could have called him to account, was his jeopardising and losing the one efficient cruiser of the South in a battle with a mass-of-war belonging to an enemy in possession of a large fleet of ironclads.

☞ A suit against the United States Telegraph Company, tried at Detroit, last week, resulted in a verdict of forty-seven dollars and forty cents for the plaintiff. It appears that in May last, Julius Rhness, employed as a segarmaker at Detroit, being anxious about his family, telegraphed them at Yonkers, N. Y., and receiving no reply after three days, started for Yonkers, where he discovered no dispatch had been received. Just on the point of return to Detroit the dispatch came to hand, having been mailed from Albany. Rhness sued for cost of dispatch (two dollars) and traveling expenses to Yonkers and return, and won his case. This is the first time in Michigan, we believe, of a telegraph company's being sued for delay, though some suits have been brought against companies for error.

☞ A New Haven firm discharged one of their clerks three years ago on suspicion that he had stolen three hundred dollars from them. Last New Year's day they found the money under a counter, all bitten to pieces by thievish mice.

☞ A Connecticut man, some time since, rec'ed a patent for a process of hardening iron. He disposed of his patent for fifty thousand dollars, and the purchaser recently sold out the same for two million dollars.

☞ A German girl died in Detroit, Mich., last week of trichinæ—pork-eating disease.

THE RICHMOND TIMES NARRATES A TENNESSEE INCIDENT.

One of Gov. Brownlow's speculations has come to grief, and we must say we cannot regret it, notwithstanding he belongs to a profession (the clergy), with whose trials and losses we always have the deepest sympathy. It seems he was in too great a hurry, and the good book advises us that they who make haste to be rich, cannot keep their hands free from evil and stain. It seems that a gentleman at Knoxville, named Sneed, in obedience to a call of his State, at the breaking out of the war, had cast his lot with Tennessee, and gone forth like an Indian to die with his tribe. Thereupon, that worthy and excellent man of God, Parson Brownlow, appeared as a creditor of Sneed's, and made a claim of twenty-five thousand dollars against him. Whether it was in the nature of damages for *the suffering* Brownlow went through for his country's cause we do not know, as the decree of the Court that we have read does not show the nature of the claim. However, Sneed's property was grabbed in his absence, attachments were issued and levied, and it was sold and Parson Brownlow bought it, and gathered the rents thereof into his own garner. But Sneed came home, and it being an unpleasant thing to see another man, and he a stranger, too, domiciled in one's own house, he invoked the aid of the beneficent laws of the United States, to restore to him his own. He had taken the oath prescribed in the proclamation of President Lincoln, and under and by virtue of that had become possessed of all the privileges, rights and immunities of a full blooded American citizen—he did not even need a pardon—and walked the streets of Knoxville, a happy man, under the broad ægis of the Constitution, that palladium of our rights and liberties. The cause of Sneed vs. Brownlow was heard before that able lawyer, Judge Trigg, one of Mr. Lincoln's appointees. Brownlow fought stoutly—as he always does—but came out of the contest a sadder, if not a wiser man, and with his hatred of "rebels" increased tenfold in an inverse Christian ratio. Sneed got his property back and the ex-parson lost what was not his own. It seems that in the hurry and excitement of so rich a prize, he was willing to make use of some "rebel legislation," and had his attachment, etc., made returnable at *o'ers* of the Knoxville Court, created by the Tennessee Legislature, "rebel" so called. Here was the defect, and Judge Trigg in the decree ordering the restitution of the property to Sneed, declares that besides informalities attending the whole proceeding of the plaintiff, that the term of Court to which the writs were returnable, was no term at all, as he could not recognize any of the acts of the Legislature that created it. So the Governor walked out of the Court *minus* some valuable town lots in Knoxville, speculating upon that maxim that "the wicked must suffer," and breathing fury and brimstone against Tennessee rebels. Whether he is going to resign the Gubernatorial chair and move North with his household goods is not stated. If he does, doubtless the weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth in Tennessee will be fearful to hear and behold, and the announcement will spread, as it were, a pall over the State. There are many just such titles as this that will doubtless be thoroughly ventilated and sifted by able, upright judges in the Federal Courts. Many patriots, instead of going to the wars and seeking "the bubble reputation at the cannon's mouth," from a wholesome dislike of saltpetre, remained behind and gathered up their neighbors' property *in too great hurry*, and consequently got titles perfectly worthless.

In this case Mr. Sneed ought to be grateful to Gov. Brownlow, as his attachment saved the property from a sale under the confiscation act. There are some curious points in this act, by the way, and the proceedings under it, and the sales, etc., that we propose to discuss hereafter at a convenient season. There is much in the matter of great interest to our people.

THE UNCHANGEABLE LAND.—Things do not change in the East. As Abraham pitched his tent in Bethel, so does an Arab sheikh now set up his camp; as David built his palace on Mount Zion, so would a Turkish pasha, now arrange his house; the very street may be seen the hairy children of Esau, squatting on the ground, devouring a mess of lentils like that for which the rough hunter sold his birthright; along every road plod the sons of Reubish, whose fathers, one thousand years ago, bound themselves and theirs to drink no wine, plant no tree, enter within no door, and their children have kept the oath; at every khan young men sit around the pan of parched corn, dipping their morsel into the dish; Job's plow is still used, and the seed is still trodden into the ground by asses and kine; olives are shaken from the bough as directed by Isaah; and the grafting of trees is unchanged since the days of Saul. The Syrian house is still, as formerly, only a stone tent, as a temple was but a marble tent. What is seen now in Bethany may be taken as the exact likeness of the house of Lazarus, where Mary listened and Martha toiled, or as the house of Simon, the leper, where the precious box of ointment was broken, and whence Judas set out to betray his Master.—*Dickens' All the Year Round.*

☞ At Liskeard, in Cornwall, they say:

"The south wind always brings wet weather,
The north wind wet and cold together,
The west wind always brings us rain;
The east wind blows it back again.
If the sun in red should set,
The next day surely will be wet;
If the sun should set in gray,
The next will be a rainy day."

☞ "If I'm not home from the party to-night at ten o'clock," said a husband to his better and bigger half, "don't wait for me." "That I won't," replied the lady, significantly; "I won't wait, but I'll come for you." The gentleman returned at ten o'clock precisely.

☞ Long words, like long dresses, frequently hide something about the understanding.

ALES, LIQUORS, ETC.

Ale! Ale!!
LAGER! LAGER!!

I WOULD respectfully call the attention of Merchants and Dealers, that I am weekly receiving a fresh supply, and adding to my already large stock of the finest Ale and Lager Beer, which I can supply to Dealers.

I am also agent for the celebrated

Kennett Ale and Porter,

Put up in half barrels. All of which I warrant to keep sweet in this climate for months.

I also have for sale Foreign and Domestic Wines and Liquors, Cordial, London Porter, Scotch Ale, etc., etc.

JACOB STEINKUHL,
No. 236 Third street.

dell 3m Library Building, near Post Office.
☞ *Argus* copy.

TO THE TRADE!

WHISKY!
WHISKY!
WHISKY!
500 BBLS.,
OUR OWN RECTIFICATION

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

C. H. Ebbert & Co.,

Wholesale Dealers in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS,

—AND—

Rectifyers of Whisky,

No. 342 Second street.

Wines, Ales, Porters & Cordials,

JUST RECEIVED.

50 baskets Wine, Piper Heidsick.
30 do. Charles Heidsick.
20 boxes Charles Farre.
20 casks English and Edinburg Ale and Porter, pts. and qts.
10 quarter casks Sherry.
10 quarter casks Madeira.
10 octavos Pinuet, Castillion and Otard Brandies.
2 pipes Pure Holland Gin.
2 pipes Pure Swan Gin.
50 cases Curacoa.
25 cases Anisette.
25 cases Maschino and Abysnth.
10 cases Sunshine Wine.
5 bbls. Apple Brandy, warranted six years old.
10 casks Irish and Scotch Whiskies.
100 pkgs. Bourbon, various grades and ages.

☞ Orders Solicited from the Trade. ☜

No. 342 Second street,

OPPOSITE THE GREENLAW OPERA HOUSE

MEMPHIS TENN.

jal8 3m

TRANSPORTATION.

MEMPHIS & OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.

OFFICE OF GEN'L SUPERINTENDENT, MEMPHIS, February 10th, 1866.

Notice to Shippers of Freight.

THE Memphis and Ohio Railroad is now repaired to Humboldt for the Transportation of Freight.

Freight received at Depot, head of Main street, Every Day until 4 o'clock p.m.

This Company Have Agt's at all Stations.

This Road Connects at Humboldt with Mobile and Ohio Railroad for Corinth, Jackson, Trenton, Union City, Columbus, Paducah, and all Stations on that Road; at Big Hatchie Railroad Bridge for Bolivar and all landings on the Big Hatchie River.

Freight Trains Run Every Day

This Company is prepared to

Transport All Freight Offered Them

☞ All Freight to go by Passenger Trains on this Road, or on Mobile and Ohio Railroad, must be delivered at Southern Express Office, on Front street.

fel 2w General Superintendent.

IMPORTANT TO

COTTON SHIPPERS!

THE RAILWAY COMPANIES are now making a discrimination on Cotton to Boston, New York and Providence of THREE DOLLARS PER BALE in favor of

COMPRESSED COTTON.

We beg to give notice that we are prepared to compress, with despatch, at the "CHICKASAW STEAM COTTON PRESS" on the following terms:

Compressing and delivering to Steamboats	$1 50 per bale.
Repairing, when ordered, new Hoops	25 "
Sampling Patches	25 "
New Bagging to cover Rough Hoods	75 "
New Bagging to cover whole Bale	2 50 "

GILL & SIMPSON.

Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 26, 1866. Jan27 1m

"SOUTH-WESTERN EXPRESS CO."

Notice to Merchants.

Quick Time and Low Tariff!

Order your Goods from New York by

South-Western Express Company.

We offer unsurpassed facilities for regular and prompt delivery of Express matter. Our goods are transported by Express Trains in charge of special messengers, and we guaranty as QUICK TIME in transit, as any other rival Express Company, and at comparatively LOW RATES. Special contracts executed for large shipments.

Merchants desiring goods shipped by our line, will please send orders to that effect to their assignees in New York.

For Tariff of Charges, etc., apply to

DUVAL & HEAZLITT, Agents,
OFFICE—No. 42 Madison St., Memphis, Tenn.,
No. 23 Broadway, New York.

feb2 1m

Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant the Editions on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad will run DAILY, as follows:

Eastward Trains.

Leave Memphis at	3:35 p.m.
Arrive at Grand Junction	7:20 p.m.
Arrive at Corinth	10:37 p.m.
Leave Decatur	7:56 a.m.
Arrive at Stevenson	3:05 p.m.

Westward Trains.

Leaves Stevenson	10:00 a.m.
Arrive at Decatur	5:20 p.m.
Arrive at Corinth	1:23 a.m.
Arrive at Grand Junction	4:34 a.m.
Arrive at Memphis	9:40 a.m.

The Connection by this Route is Complete.

ALL RAIL AND NO STAGING.

Fare Less
Than by Any Other Route.

Trains on the Mississippi Central Railroad leave Grand Junction on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 10 o'clock p.m.

Trains on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad leave Corinth going North and South Daily—South at 9 p.m. and North at 9 a.m.

At Grand Junction connections are made with the Nashville and Decatur Road for Nashville, Louisville, etc.

At Stevenson connections are made with trains on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad.

At Chattanooga connections are made with trains on the East Tennessee and Georgia, and Western and Atlantic Railroads, for all points of Georgia, South and North Carolina, Virginia and the North.

For through tickets and further information, apply at No. 12 Union Street, or at the Memphis and Charleston Depot.

W. J. ROSS, Gen'l Sup't.
C. L. ANDERSON,
General Freight and Ticket Agent.
WILLIS HAYDEN,
General Traveling Agent.

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NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

The Memphis and Charleston RAILROAD

is prepared to receive and pay steamboat charges and allow the usual freights contracted for parties at the following points on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, viz:

Germantown,	Madison,
Collierville,	Cherokee,
Lafayette,	Tuscumbia,
Moscow,	Boonsboro,
LaGrange,	Courtland,
Grand Junction,	Decatur,
Saulsbury,	Decatur Junction,
Middleton,	Huntsville,
Pocahontas,	Paint Rock,
Chewalla,	Larkinsville,
Corinth,	Gurdahan,
Burnsville,	Bellefonte,
Iuka,	Stevenson,
Dickson,	

AND POINTS

South & East of Chattanooga,

And to Stations on

Mississippi Central Rail Road,

As follows:

Bolivar,	Winona,
Lamar,	Walnut,
Holly Springs,	West's,
Waleeola,	Goodman,
Water Valley,	Durant,
Oxford,	Pickens,
Cottageville,	Vaughan's,
Grenada,	Canton,
Duck Hill,	

Stations omitted, are not provided with agents, which necessitates prepayment in Memphis of all bills on freight for such places.

Freight for points on Mississippi Central Railroad, goes through without change of cars at Grand Junction.

Parties shipping to points on Mobile and Ohio Road via Corinth, must arrange to receive and pay charges for their respective interests, as no arrangement has been made with that road to pay charges.

The prepayment of local freights to points named above, will no longer be required.

Bills of Lading should be sent to P. M. Patterson & Sons, Agents Memphis and Charleston Railroad, No. 12 Union street, Memphis.

W. J. ROSS, Gen. Supt.

feb6-5d6t Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

Mississippi & Tennessee Railroad.

NOTICE TO MERCHANTS AND SHIPPERS.

AGENCIES have been established at Memphis, Hernando, Coldwater, Como, Sardis, Batesville, Oakland and Grenada, to which point freights can be shipped without Prepayment until further notice. To all other points freights must be prepaid.

Much complaint is made in consequence of freights being sent back from Depot. Every effort is being made by the Company to get off Freights as fast as possible, and a Freight Train has been sent from HULL TO-DAY last week, but still it is not sufficient to meet the demands. With no depot in which to receive and store freight, and but a limited supply of rolling stock, we cannot do the business which is now offering, satisfactorily to the public. Every exertion has been and will continue to be made, to increase the amount of which is shipped, but we cannot do more than the facilities of the Road allow.

A. S. LIVERMORE,
General Superintendent.

☞ *Avalanche* copy.

Important to Travelers

BETWEEN

MEMPHIS & EASTERN CITIES.

The Great Broad Gauge

Atlantic and Great Western Railway

is now open and running two daily fast express trains from Cincinnati to New York and all Eastern cities. Passengers will find this a most desirable route. The equipments of the road are unequaled by any on this continent. Elegant Palace Sleeping Cars accompany all night trains, and smoking cars on all trains. Ample time is allowed at regular hours for meals and the unbroken Broad Gauge offers to the traveler a degree of security, comfort and speed not to be found on any other route. Connections are made at Cairo or Chicago for this route are certain, also connections for Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington. Tickets can be had and baggage checked through at all principal Southwestern offices. For further information and through tickets, apply to LARRY HARMSTAD,
Agent Ill. Cen. Railroad, 14 Jefferson street,
Or to E. B. BYINGTON,
Agent Chicago and St. Louis Railroad, No. 10 Madison street, Memphis, Tenn. Or
SIDNEY COOK,
Galvin House.

de16 3m

A. T. WINDSELT, Memphis, Tenn.
D. L. WYNN Yallobusha Co., Miss.
HAL. T. WALKER, Memphis, Tenn.

Wimberly, Wynn & Walker,

Storage & Commission Merchants,

And Dealers in

HAY, CORN, OATS, BRAN, ETC.,

No. 383 Cor. Second & Union Sts.,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

☞ Liberal Advances made on Consignments. [fe6 1m]

MISCELLANEOUS.

COTTON FACTORY BUILDINGS

—AND—

SITE FOR SALE.

Bay Springs Cotton Factory

IS Situated in the Southern Border of Tishomingo County, Miss., 25 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, 32 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 Blacksmith Shop.
One large roomy cotton shed.
Two Double Houses for operatives, passage between.
Four Single Houses, with sheds 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, bold and never failing stream of Water, passing through a natural rock canal—the left bank 30 feet, the right bank 25 feet high, of solid rock. The bed or bottom is also solid rock; in fact it is a solid rock canal, with capacity to drive four to ten thousand spindles, in a healthy locality, with good roads to Iuka.

☞ 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 toto, but would prefer to sell one-half interest for Cash, to be invested in Cotton Machinery, and if desired will remain and superintend the same; or will give it up to the party purchasing the interest.

Here is a splendid opening for capitalists to engage in the

Finest Water Power in the South,

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

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

Plans can be found on the premises at all times.

jal8 1f W. J. HAHT.

WM. ORGILL, EDMUND ORGILL, G. L. DENISON, A. S. N'NEAR.

Orgill Bro's & Co.,

Importers and Dealers in

Hardware, Cutlery, Nails, Castings,

IRON, STEEL,

Tackle Blocks, Horse Shoes, Boat Spikes,

FRENCH WINDOW GLASS,

GARDEN SEEDS,

Feed Cutters, Belting & Packing

Horse Powers

Reaping, Mowing and Threshing

MACHINES,

And everything pertaining to the

Hardware and Agricultural Trade.

At Their Old Stand,

No. 312 FRONT STREET,

Corner Monroe,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

nov2 3m

HENRY P. JAMES, Formerly of Hoffman, Trans & Stratton. JAMES F. SCHABEL, 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.

a28-1m

ATTENTION, LADIES!

GET THE BEST.

TRADE MARK

OUR NEW SKIRT

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. The

CROWN SKIRTS

Have a *reputation which it merits for style as well as durable worth.* Ladies who have worn these Skirts have been adopted throughout this country by all the leading Dry Goods Houses.

☞ Each Skirt is stamped with a CROWN upon the band. None are genuine without it.

Like the pipings of Pan, the sweetness of the sweet notes of an Alpine horn resounds the musical name

BOULEVARD

throughout our land. Though its age is counted as yet by weeks only, yet already the islands have caught the sound, and from the Queen of the Antilles it is hailed with delight, and farther and farther on towards the Southern Hemisphere the echo continues to roll.

BOULEVARD.

Ladies of America! It is a talisman! Its train is pronounced peerless! Its trade mark is royal purple. No new style of Crinoline was ever welcomed like

BOULEVARD.

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

Ladies will find these new traits 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.

THOMSON, LANGDON & CO.,

Manufacturers and Patentees.

261 Broadway, New York.

ASK FOR THOMSON'S

FRENCH ELASTIC SKIRT.

del-3m

SADDLERY HARDWARE

—AND—

Coach Trimmings.

WILSON & HAYDEN,

Importers and Manufacturers,

Would call the attention of the public to their large and well assorted stock of

Saddlery Hardware & Coach Trimmings.

—ALSO—

Plain and Quilted American and Spanish Saddles.
Plain and Quilted Ladies', Men's and Boys Saddles.
Horse and Mule Harness, Horse and Mule Collars, Blind Bridles.
Back and Belly Bands, Halters, Riding Bridles, etc., etc. Carriage and Wagon Whips.
Patent Leather, Harness Leather, Bridle Leather, Skirting, Pad Skins, etc.

They are the sole agents, for the West, of Nobles & Hoars' celebrated

ENGLISH COACH VARNISH,

A large stock of which may always be found at their store,

No. 22 and 24 Main Street,

feb8-1m CINCINNATI, OHIO.

J. C. HOLST & CO.,

UNDERTAKERS

At the Old Stand,

NO. 320 MAIN STREET.

jal1 1m MEMPHIS, TENN.

SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!

Madame Lavinge

IS Going to Paris for new Goods. She has 1 Hats and many Fancy Articles at greatly reduced prices, to close out her present stock and make room for her new stock. Ladies in need of any goods in her line will do well to call on her. You will be sure to get very good bargains. Call at Madame D. Lavigne's Ladies' Mirror of Fashion, No. 356 Main street.

nov28-3m

Virginia Tobacco

WE have in Store, on Consignment, for Sale—

1,000 packages sound Virginia Manufactured Tobacco, from medium to best grades.

6,000 pounds genuine Hillsboro Smoking Tobacco.

10,000 pound "Bob Lee" Smoking, very superior article.

Which we will sell salow to the trade as can be bought in Virginia, freights added.

CLARK, ELY & HARVEY,
No. 2 Bradley Block.

Notice to Tax Payers.

OFFICE OF CITY TAX COLLECTOR, (REAL ESTATE.) MEMPHIS, TENN., January 31, 1866.

IN Accordance with a resolution, passed by the Board of Mayor and Aldermen December 9th, 1865, a discount of two per cent. per month will be allowed upon all taxes due the city for the 36th corporate year, and ending June 30th, 1866, which shall be paid in Cash between this date and the end of said corporate year.

F. L. WARNER,
Tax Collector.

jal8 3m

MISCELLANEOUS.

COTTON FACTORS.

J. V. RICHARDS,

AGENT FOR

William J. Robson,

55 Carondelet, NEW ORLEANS.

Wm. J. Robson & Co.,

241 Second street, MEMPHIS.

Cotton Factors.

December 1st, 1865.

MAJOR ROBERT PROPHET, of Lafayette county, Miss., became a partner in our house on 1st February instant.

W. J. ROBSON & CO.

Memphis, February 8th, 1866. 2d d&wtes

H. W. HAYS, Crittenden Co., Ark. D. N. ALLEN, Memphis. JOHN LAW, Memphis.

Mays, Allen & Law,

Wholesale and Retail

Grocers, Cotton Factors,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

And Dealers in

Family and Plantation Supplies

*No. 396