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BY BENJAMIN F. DILL. MEMPHIS, TENN., SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1866. VOLUME XVI.—NUMBER 135.

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

PUBLISHED DAILY & WEEKLY

—BY—

BENJAMIN F. DILL.

To whom all Letters should be Addressed.

PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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WHITE LABOR MOVEMENT IN MISSISSIPPI.

Address to the People of Hinds County.

At a public meeting held at the courthouse in Raymond, on the 24 inst., for the purpose of devising the best means of securing white laborers for the ensuing year, the undersigned committee was appointed to prepare an address to the people of the county, calling their attention to this important movement, and to extend an invitation to them to attend an adjourned meeting to be held at the courthouse in Raymond on the first Monday in May next, to take other and further steps in this direction.

In attempting to discharge this duty we are at a great loss to know what arguments to make, or what inducements to offer, in order to arouse you from the lethargy which seems to have paralyzed your energies since the close of the war, and to direct your attention to the importance of this movement.

And now that the tumults of war have subsided, leaving the people of the South broken in wealth, almost destitute of active means, with their former system of slave labor stricken down and destroyed, we should no longer stand idly gazing upon the ruins and desolation by which we are surrounded, but bestir ourselves in the right direction to build up and repair our broken fortunes and desolated plantations, by establishing some other system of labor, which will most rapidly develop the great resources of our soil and climate, and enable us to raise ourselves again from our ruined condition to wealth and political influence and power in the State. We owe this much at least to posterity and those who come after us, and to our beloved and much injured State, if not to ourselves.

But, the most important inquiry is, as to the best course now to pursue to bring about these important results. Shall we endeavor to do this by using the negro population now in our midst, as laborers, in their present condition as freedmen, demoralized, corrupted and degraded by the influences by which they were surrounded during the war and since by the Federal army and Freedmen's Bureaus, and expect to make of them the profitable laborers necessary to enrich our country and at the same time to give the rapid increase to our white population, which is necessary to advance our political ascendency, power and influence in the councils of the nation, and to hold in the hands of the white race of the State the reins of government? Or, should we not rather begin in time to mark out for ourselves and State a better destiny, by adopting at an early day some policy for the encouragement of immigration of free white laborers to supply the great demand for laborers, now so much needed to cultivate our plantations lying idle, and gradually to take the place of the black population now among us, who for many reasons cannot and ought not to be relied upon as the laboring class of the State and of the South, and by these means cause the black race gradually to retire from the State (from the want of employment, the white laborers being preferred) to seek employment in other countries, where their labor may be more needed and their society more coveted and appreciated than here, where they must ever be regarded and esteemed only as a degraded race?

This policy once safely and surely put on foot, cannot fail to produce the best results; it will make this emphatically a white man's country, and will bring in its train of events untold aggregated wealth to the people, and will certainly advance our political power and influence to an extent but little dreamed of at the present time. The system of bringing into the county and State respectable white emigrant laborers from the old world, which is now overflowing with such, who are ready and anxious to come amongst us, if sufficient inducements are held out to them, would soon supply our county, and the whole State, with the best and most profitable laborers in the world, who, by their industry and frugality here to this generous soil and climate, would soon raise themselves to independence and wealth; and being of the same color, and of no degraded race, would soon become by the laws of nature and affinity, a part and parcel of our people, and we would then have but one race and but one color, firmly standing to great wealth and political importance, such as we could never expect to obtain as long as we endeavor to hold on and keep the negro race in our midst as the favored laborers of the country—and this policy must necessarily have the effect to cause the black race gradually to seek employment in other, and to them, more favored countries; and in due course of time, their exodus would be complete. And we would then be relieved of the fears of black suffrage and negro equality in the State; and then, and not until that time, can we ever expect to be a great and prosperous people again.

The negro race, even if they could be relied on as laborers, and possessed sufficient industry and frugality to accumulate and lay up property, is certainly could not, even then, be wise policy for the white race to extend aid and encouragement to them—thus to rival us in wealth and prosperity. For to do this, would be placing in their hands perhaps the very means to accomplish our own destruction, by an antagonism or war of races—and it is clear to the minds of all reflecting men, that in the course of time one or the other of the races must be expelled from the country, and if we would act wisely we should take the initiatory steps that will enable us, without collision or shock, to maintain our position in the State as the predominating and governing race, and cause the black race to retire from the country as indicated above.

We therefore most earnestly invite your attention, fellow-citizens of Hinds county, to this very important movement, involving, as we humbly believe, the salvation of our much loved people and State; and request you to meet and co-operate with us on the first Monday in May next, in these incipient steps to promote and carry out the great undertaking. Believing as we do that the people of the whole State will soon become alive to the importance of this movement, and in due time, if deemed necessary to carry out this undertaking, of which this is only a feeble beginning; let the people of the county and State invoke legislative aid and assistance to carry it forward to completion.

J. M. HAWKINS,
S. S. HEARD,
GEO. C. POTTER,
} Committee.

RETURNING STOLEN PROPERTY.

A letter from Gen. Hugh Ewing, son of Hon. Thomas Ewing, has made its appearance in the Mississippi newspapers. It is as follows:

LANCASTER, O., March 31, 1866.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the State of Mississippi, Jackson, Miss.

Sir—In 1863 I brought to this State, from the South, several dozen books belonging to the Mississippi State Library. For the manner in which they came into my possession, I have the honor to refer you to my 'military history,' on file in the War Department in Washington.

"The period having, in my opinion, arrived when property that fell into the hands of officers and soldiers during the war, can be safely restored, I have the honor to inform you that I have placed the book-referred to in charge of Adams & Co.'s Express, in this city, subject to your order.

"With the hope that your people may speedily recover from the effects of the war, I have the honor to be your Excellency's obedient servant.

HUGH EWING,
"Late Brevet Major-General U. S. V."

The comments of the Mississippi papers upon this document are a little mixed. The Jackson *Clarion* is of opinion that it is only fair as Gen. Ewing returns the property "wrongfully taken," "to give him the benefit of the most charitable construction possible, and to presume that he came by this property through third parties who had robbed the State Library."

The *Clarion* has something to say in this connection about Ben Butler, which in concluded with the observation:

"We assure Gen. Ewing that we believe he was animated by good intentions and feelings in his conduct, which we all appreciate. So far as we know he is a pioneer in this work, in which we hope to see others who held higher offices soon follow."

MATTERS IN GEORGIA.

Cor. Augusta Constitutionalist.]

AUGUSTA, GA., March 28, 1866.

This quiet university town emerges from the war comparatively untouched. The opposing armies in their movements in this State passed it with only an occasional reminder in the shape of some straggling troops of Confederate cavalry, who were generally looking for that ubiquitous spot, "the front." It was not until the armies of Lee and Johnson had surrendered that any of the Federal forces passed this way. After everybody here had laid down arms a brigade of cavalry, under one General Palmer, charged the town in gallant style, with the usual accompaniment of yelling and random firing, followed by a general confiscation of watches, hats, good looking horses and the like. Since the departure of this force, Athens has been permitted to pursue "the even tenor of its way," with very little interruption or annoyance from the military, with the exception of about two months, while the garrison was commanded by a New York tailor, whose brief authority was characterized by some of those "fantastic tricks" which, although not sufficient, perhaps, to "make angels weep," made some of the people of Athens blaspheme after a style that would have done credit to the celebrated army in Flanders.

The educational advantages of this place are, perhaps, unsurpassed in the South. The University of Georgia, located here, which commenced its first session, since the close of the war, in January last, now numbers between eighty and ninety students in the University proper, besides something like twenty in the preparatory department. The chancellor of this institution, Rev. Andrew A. Lipscomb, D. D., is a man of learning, long experience in institutions of this kind, exemplary piety, and withal, is one of the most eloquent pulpit orators of the State. His influence upon the students is said to be of the most salutary character. In his labors as head of the University he is assisted by an able corps of professors, every chair being filled.

The Lumpkin Law School went into operation here the year before the commencement of the war, under those able and distinguished lawyers, Chief Justice Lumpkin, of the Supreme Court, Thomas R. R. Cobb, Esq.—heaven bless his name—and Wm. Hope Hull, Esq. The exercises have lately been resumed, under the surviving professors.

Besides the prominent and advanced schools, there are quite a number of others, for the young of both sexes—not forgetting two or three in which the young African idea is taught to shoot.

The facilities for the education of young ladies in the varied accomplishments which "the modern fashionable boarding-schools" are comprised in the Lucy Cobb Institute, now under the management of Madame Sosnowski, who has a high reputation as a teacher, which is, no doubt, well merited.

Athens, at present, is a good place to get learning, but a bad place to get money. Trade is all in the hands of Hill. There is plenty of enterprise and intelligence among the merchants and business men generally, but a scarcity of money and the absence of that wherewith it is to be obtained makes against active business. Among the business men of established reputation who have survived the war in person and estate, Sanson & Pittard, J. C. Turner & Co., Nicholson, Reaves & Co., stand prominent among the wholesale and retail grocers and commission merchants; Lucas & Dearing stand, perhaps, at the head of the list in the line of fancy dry goods.

It is contended, and with strong show of reason, that this section of the State will, when the present years' crop is made, be comparatively free from the embarrassments and difficulties entailed by the disasters consequent upon the war. The plantations were found by the return of the proprietors, generally undisturbed, the laborers were there, and in most cases a sufficiency of provisions. These were great advantages, and the planters have not failed, as a general rule, to avail themselves of them.

There was when the war closed an excess of colored population in seven counties in this portion of the State. It has not been difficult, therefore, to obtain a sufficiency of laborers at reasonable rates. The present condition of most of the plantations hereabouts proves that no time has been lost in preparation for a crop, and it is the opinion of intelligent planters that the amount of the present crop will equal if not exceed the average crop heretofore. The general report is that the negroes are quiet, contented and working well. Most of the contracts in this county were for part of the crop, being preferred generally by both parties, employer and employee.

Since the commencement of the present year more than seven hundred freedmen, of all sizes and both sexes, have been sent from this point, most of them destined for plantations in the Mississippi bottom. Out of this number there were five hundred and eighty-one field hands.

Considerable alarm was excited when the exodus of negroes commenced, lest a sufficiency would not be left to supply the demand here, and no greater calamity could have befallen us than a failure of labor this year. It is now believed by some, however, that the departure of these freedmen has been a benefit instead of an injury. The truth is, that as a general thing, those who made fair contracts here would not be induced to leave, and it is stated that none were sent from this county without the consent of their previous employers, if they had any. The planters generally are making up their minds to the conclusion that they must seek look elsewhere for labor. It is believed that the African race will in a few years disappear from "the red old hills of Georgia" to cultivate the fertile bottom lands of the West. The serious question arises whether Irish and Germans can be brought soon enough to take their place, and whether they will be practically a successful and profitable substitute. If they cannot be obtained and used the prospect is indeed gloomy. The plantation system, it is generally conceded, is gone, and many intelligent planters are already looking forward to the division of their places into comparatively small farms with the view to the adoption of some system of tenancy. The experiment of Irish labor upon a plantation is being tried this year in a neighboring county, and is said, so far, to be satisfactory. If it continues so, there is no doubt of the fact that the experiment will be made on a large scale to introduce white labor into this section of Georgia in time for next year's crop.

The President Abroad.

Of the factious opposition by the radical majority in Congress to President Johnson's restoration policy, the London *Pall Mall Gazette* thus speaks:

"The present American Congress, by the mere circumstance of their being in possession of their seats while the Southern representatives are still outside the walls of the chambers, are in reality a body of men who should strongly feel a very great defiance of the Constitution which placed them where they are. Their aim is to substitute their own will for the letter of the law of the land. They may maintain, as they do, that the policy they pursue is for the good of the country, as the present French Emperor maintains that he overthrew the Republic and made himself absolute sovereign for the good of France. But their proceedings are absolutely identical in spirit with the coup d'etat by which Louis Napoleon seized the French constitutionalists in their beds, and mowed down the Parisian people with volleys of artillery. Whether he was justified or not in his daring undertaking, the fact that he overthrew the existing constitutional liberties of his country is not to be denied. And just so, the aim of the majority in the American Congress, which would make use of its accidental possession of legislative power to banish the South without mercy, is so complete a substitution of personal will for legal action as that by which the Emperor seized the sovereignty of France.

"Happily for the United States, the traditions of English parliamentary action are still vigorous among their people, notwithstanding the changes of form in which their Constitution differs from that of England. Yet when their President, like an English Prime Minister, appeals from the tyranny of the existing Parliament to the "country," as we said it have, and claims to be the legal representative of the law and the Constitution in the teeth of the adverse majority of popular representatives, he has a nation to appeal to that understands political action not only in theory, but by long and incessant practice. Granting to the full the excess of popular extravagance into which the Democracy of America are at times betrayed, it is impossible not to recognize in their conduct at the present moment a legitimate continuation of the spirit which, for six hundred years, has been the animating life of the nation from which they sprang, and to which it is still our happiness to belong.

THE TROY IRON MOULDERS.—The *Troy Times* of April 4 says: "The moulders have organized a co-operative Association and have purchased thirty-six lots, upon which they intend to erect a furnace and undertake business for themselves. The lots were purchased yesterday of J. F. March, for the sum of $24,500, and are well located and adapted to the purpose indicate. A charter for the Association is now on its passage through the Legislature, with S. F. Mann, F. Clarkson, Jaw Horn Horan, James O'Brien, John Sanford, F. McGuire and James Robinson as directors and managers. The capital stock is fixed at $100,000—subscriptions limited to $5,000. We understand that about $40,000 have already been taken, and that the projectors feel confident of raising the balance without difficulty. It is designed to begin work upon the building immediately, and to have the whole ready for operation by the middle of May or first of June."

LABOR-SAVING MACHINES NEEDED AT THE SOUTH.

The use of machinery in the performance of labor at the South has been very much underrated, for two reasons. First, from the nature of agricultural pursuits in which most of our people have been engaged, which necessarily require more immediate exercise of manual labor than other pursuits; and, second, from the character of the labor employed, which being that of slaves, was unskilled and abundant enough for the purposes to which it was applied. A man whose wealth consisted in land and negroes was satisfied with that profit which arose from the increase of his slaves, and the rising value accruing to his lands by this very increase of slaves, whose time was entirely devoted to agriculture.

But how stands the case now? When laborers must be persuaded and hired, when the land is lying idle for want of sufficient hands to cultivate it, every machine that promises to diminish the amount of labor required must certainly be advantageous. If, with a cultivator, one hand can do the work of two—if, with a loom, one woman can clothe the entire family—how much better is this than to feed and pay wages for the greater number required under the old system? Every machine used instead of human hands is a double saving—it saves wages and provisions both. Take for instance the new invention of Mendenhall. Whereas by the old loom all the women in the country would be required (as we learned in Confederate times,) to clothe the people, with this loom one man may clothe a hundred or five hundred. But perhaps the planter replies that he does not now have to clothe his negroes, and consequently does not care how much they must pay for their clothing. Let us suppose this planter to become, to a limited extent, the manufacturer of his own raw material. He buys a spinning jinny, which by one process separates the staple from the seed (which is now done by ginning), and also converts it into yarn; he thus saves his five cents per pound on his cotton, to be paid if exported, or else taken out of his cotton if sold to the Northern manufacturer; he saves the profit of the manufacturer plus the tariff of twenty or thirty per cent. added as a bonus to enable him to compete with foreign fabrics; he saves the cost of transportation to the North and back again; he saves the profit of the factor who sells his cotton, of the broker who buys it, of the dry goods merchant who brings it back, and thinks he sells his manufactured article for three or four times the worth of the raw material at his own plantation. And all this is effected by a small investment of a few hundred dollars for a spinner and a loom that can be managed by a negro girl or boy.

Take a bale of cotton weighing five hundred pounds, and now worth in New York two hundred dollars. Five hundred pounds of cotton will make one thousand yards of cloth, worth forty cents per yard, or four hundred dollars. But one of these machines will probably work up ten bales of cotton per annum, equal to ten thousand yards of cloth, or four thousand dollars. All this is accomplished with less labor than was formerly bestowed on an ordinary handloom.

We know how slow planters are to adopt improvements, but the consideration of simplicity and cheapness of this investment, together with its extreme profitableness, it seems to us, would commend it to every man. As a people, we are governed by political and commercial enemies. To enrich themselves they have destroyed our labor system and taxed our products. Shall we not render ourselves, at least, pecuniarily independent of them? The way to effect this is to become the manufacturers of our own goods.—*Selma (Ala.) Messenger.*

NEGRO SUFFRAGE IN WISCONSIN.

Subtle Scheme of the Radicals.

At the election last fall, the people voted upon and defeated a proposition to confer the right of suffrage on the negroes of Wisconsin, but a recent decision of the Supreme Court of that State defeats this recently expressed decision of the people, and forces negro suffrage upon them.

Speaking of this decision, an exchange gives the history of the negro suffrage question in Wisconsin, as follows:

The original Constitution of the State provided for a submission of the question of negro suffrage to the people at some general election, and if the opression was "approved by a majority of all the votes cast at such election," the right was to be considered as granted, and the Constitution of the State to that extent amended. At the general fall election of 1849, the question was submitted to the people by an act of the Legislature, passed at a previous session. But few votes, either for or against, were polled—in many election districts not a vote was cast upon the subject, as nothing was known about it. The whole vote was barely one-third of the votes cast at such election. It was clearly the intention of the framers of the Constitution, in providing that any question of amendment to that instrument should only be submitted at a "general election," to provide, in so far as possible, for obtaining a full expression of the people of the State upon such an amendment. This precautionary requirement that a "majority of all votes cast at such (general) election," should be necessary to its adoption. The board of state canvassers, some of whom had been members of the Constitutional Convention and the authors of that instrument must be supposed to know its true intent and meaning, declared that the negro suffrage amendment was lost.

In the justice and legality of that decision, the people of both political parties in the State have acquiesced for sixteen years. It is only since the people have so decidedly expressed their repugnance to conferring the elective franchise upon the negro, that the radicals, by whom that State is ruled most recklessly, have devised this process to invade the popular will. The framers of the Constitution and their cotemporaries sustained the decision of the board of canvassers in 1849. The people of the State in 1865 have decided against any change, but the radical party, both in the Legislature and upon the bench, ignore all such expressions and leisurely settle the question of constitutional law to suit the exigencies of their party.

As the Supreme Court of that State enjoys the infamous honor of having, in the celebrated Booth fugitive case, asserted the right of State courts to set at defiance the laws of Congress and the action of the Supreme Court of the United States, and, of having furnished to South Carolina a text and argument in favor of secession and rebellion, so in this more recent adjudication, that body aspires to notoriety by bidding defiance to the white electors of that State, and reversing a decision which has been acquiesced in for half a generation.

The decision is in direct violation of the clause of the Constitution which requires a majority of all the votes cast at a "general election" to effect an amendment or alteration in that instrument. So, Wisconsin is to enjoy the blessings of negro suffrage until the people have another opportunity to express their sovereign will upon the subject, if that opportunity they will never have so long as the present party is in power.

The Steamship Meteor.

Her dimensions are about 264 feet over all by 34½ beam, and 24 feet depth of hold. She has no bulwarks on her spar decks, so that any guns except small Parrotts or howitzers would have to be carried on her between decks. She is a full rigged ship, with her topmasts so arranged as to house without difficulty. She would thus present less resistance to a head wind, as, for instance, in crossing the Atlantic to the westward, or in struggling against the head monsoons in the China seas. Her machinery is the most powerful ever put into an American merchant ship of her size, being two engines with six inch cylinder, by 36 inch stroke, supplied by four tubular boilers, having between 7 and 8000 feet of fire surface. Her tonnage was 1455 tons, old measurement, and with ten days' coal she was estimated to carry about 15000 tons measurement goods.

The propeller is 13 feet diameter and 23 feet pitch. Her submerged section contains, when in good trim, something under 500 feet. Let us compare this with the Neptune line of propellers for instance, which make their trips between this city and Providence in 12 to 13 hours (over 200 statute miles). Their dimensions are 200 by 40 feet, and with their flat bottoms are loaded down to 14 feet, giving a submerged section much larger than that of the Meteor, with lines much finer. Their cylinders are 42 by 36, supplied by boilers having a 3000 feet less fire surface than the Meteor's. Their propellers are 13 feet diameter, 23 feet pitch.

The Emperor of Austria.

Mons. Alex. Dumas gives this portrait of the Emperor of Austria:

He is a man some thirty-six or thirty-seven years old. He is tall, thin, but evidently possesses great bodily vigor. His fixed eye, well arched eyebrow, straight nose and well marked chin give him the appearance of a man of determined will, to which his fair whiskers and long moustache contribute additional evidence. His complexion is brown, but this dark coating must have been spread on his face by the sun and wind. He is fond of field sports, and to pursue them he disregards the worst weather. He is with all this handsome, but with that masculine beauty in which strength is more prominent than grace. Women may discuss his beauty—men cannot. He rises at five o'clock a.m., reads all the letters, demands and petitions addressed to him, and makes notes on them. His wonted residence is Schoenbrunn, where he occupies the apartment occupied by the Emperor Napoleon in 1805 and 1809. The double legend of Napoleon's visits and the death of the Duke de Reichstadt fills the whole of this palace, which has nothing remarkable about it. The young Emperor of Austria lives amid this double souvenir, having, it is said, real admiration for Napoleon, and a pious pity for the Duke of Reichstadt.

MAXIMILIAN'S EUROPEAN HOME.—A writer in *Blackwood* thus describes Miramar, Maximilian's place in the Adriatic: On a grand bold bluff over the Adriatic stands one of the most picturesque *chateaux* I ever beheld, almost covering the plateau, save where a little space is stolen from between projecting arms of the building for a flower pot or a fountain. It displays all that can be accomplished by irregular outline and varied color. Tower and minaret and buttresses, projecting window and deep shadowing cornice, with ornamented architrave and stained glass have done their very best, and made one of the handsomest to look at in Europe. Splendid gardens lie to the rear, backed by a noble forest, stretching away to the foot of a mountain.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Great Reduction in Prices!

HEAVY STOCK OF

FANCY GOODS.

NORTH, MURPHY & MASON,

233 Second Street.

Offer to the City and Country Merchants, River Traders and other Dealers, their

Spring Stock of Fancy Goods,

NOTIONS, Etc., at Reduced Rates.

It embraces 100 doz. White Shirts, 100 doz. Fancy Shirts, 50 doz. Hoop Skirts, 200 dozen Handkerchiefs, 500 doz. Pocket Knives, 500 doz. Hair Oil, 300 doz. Ladies' Hose, 1000 doz. assorted Combs, 1000 doz. spool Cotton, 1000 gross assorted Buttons, 600 doz. assorted Soaps 500 doz. asst'd Colognes and Oils, 100 doz. Suspenders, 10,000 sheets Paper Collars, 300 doz. Bosom Tooth Brushes, 300 doz. Gloves, 300 doz. Wallets, 300 doz. Neck and Ribbon Ties, 500 reams Paper, 200 doz. Pipes, 100 doz. Looking Glasses, 300 doz. Ladies' Belts.

A great variety of

DRESS TRIMMINGS,

And other articles too numerous to mention.

Depot for Ward's Paper Collars & Cuffs,

Sold at Manufacturer's prices.

City Trade and Buyers from the country will find a large assortment and good inducements in prices. Give us a call, at

233 Second St.,

NORTH, MURPHY & MASON.

(mar31 1m)

REINHARDT & WETTER,

Stoves and Hardware,

Marbleized Mantles, Enameled and Plain

GRATES,

Ranges and Wrought Iron Stoves for Hotel Use.

Also the celebrated Charter Oak and Champion Stoves.

TINNERS STOCK.

18 and 15 Monroe Street.

Division in

PLAIN TIN AND JAPANNED

apl

A CARD

From the Adams Express Co.

CINCINNATI, March 28, 1866.

Editors Cincinnati Commercial:

Gentlemen—We wish to make a public acknowledgment to Messrs. JOS. L. HALL & CO., of this city, manufacturers of HALL'S PATENT CONCRETE FIREPROOF SAFES, for the splendid manner in which the safes of their make preserved their contents in the late Opera house fire, which destroyed our office. We had seven of their safes, two of them of the largest size, all of which stood the most severe tests to which any fireproof safes have ever been subjected. All of these safes fell into the burning mass of ruins, and were then exposed to an intense heat from the burning debris which surrounded them, for from forty-six to one hundred and twenty hours; yet all of their contents, which comprised an immense amount of money, bonds, silverplate, and other valuables, were restored to us uninjured. We are, for this, of course, greatly pleased, and think that after this experience we can recommend them to be safe.

L. C. WEIR,
Agent Adams Express Company.

A CARD.

MESSRS. JOS. L. HALL & CO., manufacturers of of Hall's Burglar and Fireproof Safes:

Dear Sir—Our large Hall's Fireproof Safe was taken from the ruins of Pike's Opera house this afternoon, after being subjected to the most intense heat for four days and four nights, or about ninety hours, and our books and valuable papers, and United States Bonds deposited with us, were preserved in good condition. The fire was still burning with such intensity that, when taken out, the safe was so hot we had to cool it by a stream of water. We think we can say nothing more in favor of your invaluable safe than to state the fact, that this test, surely as severe as can ever come to be subjected to, has resulted in such entire satisfaction both to you and ourselves. Yours truly,

WM. SUMNER & CO.,
Of Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing machine Co.
CINCINNATI, March 31, 1866.

A full assortment of the above safes on hand, and orders taken for Bankers, Jewelers and Merchants safes at manufacturer's prices, by their agents

McCOMBS & CO.,

225½ and 224 Main street.

apl-1m Memphis, Tenn.

CHICKASAW FOUNDRY

—AND—

MACHINE SHOP.

J. E. RANDLE & J. WILSON HEATH,

PROPRIETORS,

Southeast cor. Winchester & Second Sts.,

(Opposite Market Square,)

Are prepared to do all kinds of Casting and Machine work.

Special attention paid to Railroad, Steamboat and Hoop work.

Orders solicited. Lock Box 528 P. O.

apl-1m

To Planters.

$3,000,000 FOREIGN CAPITAL !!

200,000 FOREIGN LABORERS!

WE can deliver you promptly any number of European laborers. We are prepared and ready to make the necessary advances on cotton crop. Satisfactory mortgages required upon unencumbered plantations and the growing cotton crop.

F. L. WARNER,
Commission Merchants, 42 Madison st.,
Memphis, March 27, 1866. mar28-1m

Desirable Cotton Farm

FOR SALE!

I OFFER for sale my entire plantation, situated in the most southern part of Lowndes county, Miss., two miles west of Crawford station, Mobile & Ohio railroad. I have eleven hundred acres good prairie and timber, with six hundred acres in cultivation and under good fence. The timber is of the best quality, abundant and excellent. Water plenty in cisterns and pools. The dwelling house is a substantial two story frame with six large rooms. Besides cabins and outhouses there is a good gin house and press. I will sell the place with or without the crop, if disposed. To any one wishing to embark in the raising of Cotton, I offer superior inducements. For further information apply to me in Memphis, or by mail at Crawford station.

HON. MISS. THRIFT, BROOKS.

March 28, 1866. apl-1m

FORTUNE TELLING.—MADAME ANTOINETTE, the celebrated Parisian lady and gentleman of Memphis and vicinity, that she has lately arrived and has taken rooms in the Webster House, No. 19 Main street, second on the third floor, where she can be consulted on the future weal or woe of her visitors. Will point out stolen or lost property, etc., etc. Hours from 9 until 12 m., and from 2 until 9 p.m. apl-1m*

IUKA SPRINGS.

THE Iuka Springs are again open to the public and are unsurpassed in removing dyspepsia, no healthier place in America. Only seven hours ride from Memphis. Pleasant drives. Now falling. Good society. Good schools. And unsurpassable life-giving springs. Save yourselves and families from the death grip chosen by contracting Iukas pills and bills. For particulars address

MILLER,
Iuka Springs, Miss.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GREAT REDUCTION

—IN—

PRICES!

—OFFICE—

Washington

MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

TROY, NEW YORK.

Empire Paper Collars, 10 in a box, per 1000	$13 00
Meter " "	16 00
Excelsior Moulded " "	21 00
Washington Cloth Lined " "	19 50
Satin Enameled Moulded Byron Garrotte, " "	20 00
	23 00
Embroidered Byron, " "	25 00
Embroidered Garrotte, " "	27 00

NOTICE.

WM. JEHLE & CO., 278½ Main Street, are appointed

Sole Agents in the Southwest,

For above goods, and are prepared to furnish their customers at the Companies' Prices.

WM. JEHLE & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in

FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, ETC.,

Are just in receipt of

660 Gross Ebrecrooks Pens, at prices from 40 cents to $1 per gross.
150 Gross Lead Pencils, at prices from $1 to $12 per gross.
500 Bundle Violin Strings, pure importation, from 30 cents to $5 per bundle.
600 Doz. Pocket Knives, various patters.
1200 Doz. Hair Oil, Colognes, Pomades, Soap, and Extracts at Manufacturers prices.
500 Doz. Silk, Cotton and Linen Handkfs.
25 Doz. French Corsets, at reduced prices.
50,000 Fine Needles, assorted sizes.
500 Doz. Fine Combs, assorted sizes.
200,000 Envelopes, white and buff.
20 Reams Note Letter and Cap Paper.
600 Gross Dress, Coat, Pant, Shirt and Vest Buttons.
300 Pounds Linen Threads.
300 Pounds Skein Cotton.
100 Doz. Linen Shirts and Collars.
500 Doz. Looking Glasses, assorted sizes.

And an endless variety of everything appertaining to the

NOTION TRADE,

Are now offered at

Panic Prices.

CITY AND COUNTRY MERCHANTS are requested to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, as we will guarantee our prices as low, if not lower, than those of any first class jobbing house west of New York.

WM. JEHLE & CO.,

278½ Main Street, Bet. Madison & Court.

mar29 1m

PANIC PRICES!!

RICE, STIX & CO.,

Nos. 305 1-2 & 307 Main Street,

Are now opening daily a large line of

Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Purchased lately at panic prices, and are offered to the trade and consumers at very low prices.

The attention of ladies is respectfully invited to our stock of latest styles of Silk Basques and White Goods.

ap1 feb28 3m

B. M. LIVERMORE & CO.,

Wholesale Clothing.

No. 221 SECOND STREET.

Adams Block.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

NURSERY.

S. M. WHEATON has on hand every variety of Fruits, including Peaches, Plums, Pears, Apricots, Apples, Cherries, Strawberries, Gooseberries, etc., and every kind of Evergreens Magnolias by the thousand.

S. M. WHEATON,
mar14 1m 12 miles Hernando Lake Road.

BROKERS.

HENRY G. DENT. W. T. HINES

H. G. DENT & CO.,

Real Estate and General Collecting

AGENTS,

Corner Beal and Hernando Sts.,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

Will devote their entire attention to the buying and selling of Real Estate, Leasing of Lands and City Lots, Collection of Rents and Civil Claims, and to Paying Taxes on Property in the city of Memphis and vicinity.

The senior member of the firm having resided in this city for the past twenty-five years, during the most of which time he has been partially engaged in the real estate business, hopes that the patronage heretofore extended to him will be continued to the new firm, who pledge themselves to give full satisfaction. 5-25-3m

General Land Agents.

W. F. SALE, Of Arkansas. J. C. MACCABE Late of Mississippi.

Sale & Maccabe,

REAL ESTATE AGENTS

HELENA, ARKANSAS.

Have for Sale or Rent fine improved Upland and Bottom Plantations in Arkansas and Mississippi. 100,000 Acres of choice lands for sale or rent in tracts from 20 acres to 2,000 acres. Taxes on lands paid. Debts promptly collected.

feb7 2m

Notice to Tax Payers.

OFFICE OF CITY TAX COLLECTOR,
(REAL ESTATE.)
MEMPHIS, TENN., January 11, 1866.

IN Accordance with an act of Legislature, passed by the Board of Mayor and Aldermen December 26th, 1865, a discount of two per cent. per month will be allowed upon all taxes due the city for the 5th corporate year, and ending June 30th, 1866, which shall be accumulated from the time date and the end of said corporate year.

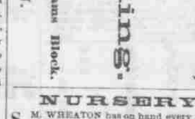
F. L. WARNER,
jan13 3m Tax Collector.

MUSICAL.

LEOPOLD GOEPEL,

SOLE AGENT FOR

WM. KNABE & CO.'S



—CELEBRATED—

GOLD MEDAL PIANOS.

These instruments have been for thirty years before the public, in competition with other instruments of first-class makers. They have throughout this long period maintained their reputation among the profession and the public as being unsurpassed in every quality found in a first-class Piano.

Also, Agent for

Kindt & Manz' Pianos,

And other first-class

New York Manufacturers.

Warerooms, Jackson Block,

No. 375 Main Street,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

mar24 1m

TRANSPORTATION.

GREAT SOUTHERN MAIL ROUTE

—VIA—

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON

RAILROAD.

ALL RAIL TO NEW YORK.

THREE PASSENGER TRAINS LEAVE MEMPHIS DAILY.

Mail and Passenger, 6¾ a.m.
Corinth Accommodation, 1000 a.m.
Junction Accommodation, 5:00 p.m.

AND RETURNING, ARRIVE AT MEMPHIS:

Mail and Passenger, 7:25 p.m.
Corinth Accommodation, 7:35 p.m.
Junction Accommodation, 2:15 p.m.

The connection at Grand Junction with Mississippi Central Railroad, and at Corinth with Mobile and Ohio, is close, and will be continued, this road changing schedule as often as they do.

Passengers from Mobile and New Orleans

Going East and North, connect with the morning Mail and Passenger, which connects in turn at Decatur with trains for Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, etc., and at Stevenson with trains to all important points in East Tennessee, Virginia, Georgia, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.

No Detention by this Route.

Time as Quick as any Other Line.

Fare as Low as the Lowest.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

☞ Through tickets and information can be procured at the company's office, No. 12 Court street, Memphis, or at the Depot.

W. J. ROSS, Gen'l Sup't.

W. L. DANLEY, Gen'l Ticket Ag't.

apl3

MEMPHIS & CHARLESTON

RAILROAD.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

THE Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company is prepared to receive freight, pay wharfboat charges and drayage on freight consigned to parties at all points where agencies are established, both on its own road as well as on the Mississippi Central Railroad and all other connecting lines. Where there is no agent at points of destination to collect charges and freight, prepayment must be made in Memphis.

W. J. ROSS,
apl5 General Superintendent.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

FREIGHT OFFICE MISS. & TENN. RAILROAD,
MEMPHIS, April 4, 1866.

No Freight will be received at this depot from any one, to be delivered at the following stations, unless the freight is prepaid:

WHITES STATION,
HORN LAKE do
NESBITS' do
LOVE'S do
GARNER'S do

J. M. PAMPLIN,
Freight Agent.

MOBILE & OHIO RAILROAD

COMPANY.

ENGINEER & GEN'L SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
MOBILE, March 24, 1866.

On and after Sunday, 25th Inst.,

Passenger trains will run as follows:

8:30 A. M.,

MAIL TRAIN—Leaves Columbus, Ky., daily, (including Sundays), for Mobile.

9:00 P. M.,

MEMPHIS EXPRESS—Leaves Columbus, Ky., daily, (except Sundays), and runs through to Memphis without change of cars.

3:15 P. M.,

MAIL TRAIN—Leaves Humboldt daily, (including Sundays), for Columbus, Ky.

2:30 A. M.,

MEMPHIS EXPRESS—Leaves Humboldt daily, (except Sundays), for Columbus, Ky.

☞ Cars on the Memphis Express train run through from Memphis to Columbus, Ky.

All Trains Make Close Connections,

☞ BOTH WAYS. ☜

At Humboldt, with the Memphis and Ohio Railroad, and with the Illinois Central Railroad at Cairo.

☞ Baggage checked from Memphis to Cairo.

Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

L. J. FLEMING,
Chief Engineer and Gen'l Sup't.

mar29 1m

Mississippi & Tennessee Railroad.

NOTICE TO MERCHANTS AND SHIPPERS.

AGENCIES have been established at Memphis, Hernando, Coldwater, Como, Sardis, Batesville, Oakland and Grenada, to which points 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 received, but a Freight Train has been sent out DAILY for the 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