THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY BENJAMIN F. DILL. MEMPHIS, TENN., SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1866. VOLUME XVI.—NUMBER 141.

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

PUBLISHED DAILY & WEEKLY

—BY—

BENJAMIN F. DILL.

To whom all Letters should be Addressed.

PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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☞ No subscription entered on our mail books for a less time than one month.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square one insertion	$1 00
" " each additional insertion	50
" " two weeks	4 00
" " one month	6 00

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☞ Eight lines of solid nonpareil constitute a square.

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☞ Advertisements to be inserted in the Weekly paper only, or at irregular intervals in either of the papers, will be charged $1 per square for each and every insertion.

☞ All advertisements not marked for a specified time will be discontinued at the end of four weeks.

☞ All advertisements for the Appeal must be handed in at the Clerk's desk.

☞ Personal advertisements must be paid for in advance.

☞ No advertisement will appear in the Weekly paper, unless by special contract.

MEMPHIS CITY DIRECTORY.

City Officers.

MAYOR—John Park. Office, Exchange Building.

RECORDER—L. B. Richards. Office, Exchange Building.

RECORDER—John C. Creighton. Office, Adams street, between Second and Third streets.

WHARFMASTER—J. J. Butler, St. Louis and Memphis Packet Company's wharfboat.

TAX COLLECTOR—Fred. Warner, Exchange Building.

COMPTROLLER—P. M. Buckingham, Exchange Building.

INSPECTOR—S. Decker, Bluff, between Adams and Washington streets.

TREASURER—Wm. Bridges, Exchange Building.

HEALTH OFFICER—Dr Wm. C. Kavanaugh, Jefferson, between Second and Third streets.

CITY ENGINEER—J. H. McClure, Exchange Building.

ATTORNEY—E. Dell. Morgan, Blythe's Building.

SECRETARY BOARD MAYOR AND ALDERMEN—L. H. Richards.

STREET COMMISSIONER—James Ford, Exchange Building.

MARSHAL MAYORS—Thomas Gavney, James Hogan.

CHIEF ENGINEER FIRE DEPARTMENT—Edward O'Neil, Exchange Building.

CHIEF OF POLICE—Ben. G. Garrett, Station House, Adams street, between Second and Third.

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FIRST WARD—John Glassey, T. V. Mahoney.
SECOND WARD—S. T. Mooney, J. D. Johnson.
THIRD WARD—T. Leonard, Louis Wunderman.
FOURTH WARD—A. P. Hamilton, I. M. Bigger.
FIFTH WARD—M. Burke, A. M. Hinsfield.
SIXTH WARD—E. Rockford, W. Harvey.
SEVENTH WARD—M. Kelly, J. S. Toof.
EIGHTH WARD—D. H. Grace, J. F. Greene.

U. S. Officers at Memphis.

COLLECTOR INTERNAL REVENUE—R. Hough, 43 Madison street.

POSTMASTER—R. C. Gist, corner Third and Jefferson streets.

U. S. MARSHAL—M. T. Ryder, 77 Jackson Block.

U. S. DISTRICT ATTORNEY—John L. Williamson, 73 Jackson Block.

U. S. CLERK—A. S. Mitchell, 73 Jackson Block.

SUPERVISOR OF THE POST OFFICE—John Mercer's Front street, between Court and Madison streets.

Freedmen's Bureau.

SUPERINTENDENT—Brig. Gen. B. P. Runkle.
PROVOST MARSHAL—Lieut. Col. A. Sarrell, Madison street, between Second and Third.

Courts.

CRIMINAL COURT—Wm. Hunter, Judge; Wm. Walker, Attorney General; John Mercer, Clerk. Meets second Monday in October, Greenlaw's building.

CIRCUIT COURT OF LAW AND CHANCERY COURT—Wm. M. Smith, Judge; officers same as Criminal Court. Meets second Monday in November, Greenlaw's Building.

COUNTY COURT—Thomas Leonard, Judge; John Langan, Clerk. Office, Court House, Adams street. Meets at Raleigh first Monday in each month.

CIRCUIT COURT—George W. Heaver, Judge; M. D. L. Stewart, clerk; 17 Madison street. Meets at Raleigh third Monday in January, May and September.

COUNTY REGISTER—Charles W. Johnson, corner Court and Second streets, up the stairs.

SHERIFF—P. M. Winters, Greenlaw's Building.

Banks.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK—F. S. Davis, President; C. P. Norris, Cashier. 14 Madison street.

TENNESSEE NATIONAL BANK—George B. Rutter, President; F. M. Bayless, Cashier. Southwest corner Main and Jefferson streets.

GAYOSO SAVINGS INSTITUTION—John C. Lanier, President; E. M. Avery, Cashier. 19 Madison street.

DE SOTO SAVINGS INSTITUTE—James Fisher, President; J. R. Farnsworth, Cashier. No. 12 Madison street.

COMMERCIAL BANK—J. W. Page, Jr., President; H. E. Garth, Cashier. Southwest corner Main and Madison streets.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK—W. H. Cherry, President; R. C. Daniel, Cashier.

MEMPHIS INSURANCE COMPANY—J. J. Murphy, President; F. M. Cash, Secretary. 224 Madison street.

JACKSON INSURANCE COMPANY—J. R. Kirtland, President; J. M. Myers, Treasurer. 10 Madison street.

HOME INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY—R. P. Boling, President. 11 Madison street.

FRANKLIN INSURANCE TRUST COMPANY—S. D. McClure, President; N. S. White, Treasurer. Northeast corner Front and Jefferson streets.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK—John Ainslie, President; Nathan Gerrons, Vice-President; Bartholomew Ellis, Cashier. 262 Main street.

MEMPHIS LIFE AND GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY—R. H. Molloy, President; H. D. McKee, Secretary. Northeast corner Madison and Front streets.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY—John F. Campbell, President; Hunden Cary, Secretary. 12 Jefferson street.

The Mails Close.

For New Orleans, Vicksburg, Jackson and Grenada, daily, via Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, 3 p.m.

Nashville, Louisville and Cincinnati, daily, via Memphis and Charleston Railroad, 3:25 a.m.

New York, Richmond, Baltimore, Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, daily, via Eastern cities, daily, at 3:25 a.m., via Memphis and Charleston and East Tennessee and Virginia Railroads.

Cairo, Chicago, St. Louis and Northern and Western, daily, at 7:30 a.m., via Memphis and Ohio Railroad.

Vicksburg, river and way landings, three times a week.

Montgomery and Mobile, and Mobile and Ohio Railroad, daily, at 3:25 a.m., via Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, daily, at 3:30 p.m.

Memphis and Ohio Railroad, daily, at 7:30 a.m.

Little Rock and White river, three times a week, at 4 p.m.

Railroads.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD—Sam. Tate, President. Depot, Pigeon Roost Road, east of Jefferson street. Ticket office, 11 Court street. Arrive, 3:25 p.m.; depart, 6:35 a.m.

MEMPHIS AND OHIO RAILROAD—Amos Woodruff, President; corner Main and Auction streets. Arrive, 11:30 p.m.; depart, 8:30 a.m.

MISSISSIPPI AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD—F. M. White, President. South street, between Main and Front streets. Ticket office, 3 Jefferson street. Arrive, 10 a.m.; depart, 3:30 p.m.

Hack Ordinance.

One day's use of coach and driver, $10.

Passengers, with ordinary baggage, from or to any railroad depot, hotel or landing in the city, from or to any place within the corporate limits of the city, for each passenger, 50 cents.

For use of carriage, containing complement or less of passengers, with privilege of going from place to place within the city or vicinity, for the first hour, $2; for each succeeding hour until the charge shall reach ten dollars, $6.

Beyond the above rates may be charged after 8 o'clock p.m.

THE FENIAN SWINDLE.

An Honest Article from the New York Times.

MEXICO.

A Brief Historical Sketch.

We find the following article in the New York *Times* of the 14th, and commend its honesty of expression and manliness of sentiment:

Every succeeding day serves to justify the opinion we expressed several months ago regarding Fenianism.

It is not only a swindle, deliberately perpetrated upon credulous Irishmen and women, but it is a swindle of so contemptible a character—on this side of the Atlantic, at least—that if it concerned the American people or the American Government at all, we should wipe the whole thing out in one afternoon with a squad of police from one of the city precincts.

No American of ordinary intelligence has been for an instant deceived in regard to the movement. While we have a large Irish population among us of honest, hard-working, impudent, peaceable and loyal men, we have another population of the same origin of the very opposite character. We Americans know both classes far better than the English people know them. From among the first named class have come some of the brightest ornaments of the learned profession, and some of the most distinguished servants of the Republic, in civil and military life; while thousands upon thousands, less ambitious but equally worthy, have made for themselves honored names and attained to opulence by skilled industry and honest enterprise. From the second class we have had more than a due proportion of those who seem to be the predestined enemies of society, disturbers of the peace, idle, vicious and corrupt.

We need not say to which of these classes the majority of these Fenian spouters, who are preying upon the honest class of hard-working Irish people, belong. If it were possible to make the good and honest name of poor old Ireland the scorn and byword of mankind—and we pray fervently it may never come to this!—these mountebank patriots would surely do it. They have their organized faction fights within the Fenian organization. They have their newspaper telegraphic agents, each out-bidding the other in preposterous burlesque. They have their army of a score or two threatening to seize a fisherman's dumping ground of a few miles square—three thousand miles distant from Ireland—on which to found an Irish Republic. And they have all this structure fully presented to the world, as an apology for sober and earnest effort in a cause, which, advocated by men of purpose, character and discretion, would enlist the sympathies and co-operation of liberal minded men throughout the world.

In ignoring all the professions of sincerity put forward by these Fenian agitators, the *Times* has stood almost alone. The desire to create sensation out of whatever telegraphic rubbish, or local demonstrations the Fenian funds procured, has been too strong to be resisted by certain journals which regard the suitable precisely as we do. And to this vicious pandering to the popular craving for *bold reports*, we owe it, no doubt, in great part that a set of irresponsible adventurers, with neither heart, purpose nor conscience, have been able to make themselves notorious, if not famous, and to get hold of the key of so many ignorant (but honest) people's lockers. This New Brunswick invasion is simply too absurd to warrant even the *little* notice we have been careful to give it in our news columns.

MISSISSIPPI.

The High Water and the Cotton Crop.

Correspondence Louisville Courier.]

The present high water is the theme of general concern and conversation down here now, and upon its early subsidence depends in a great measure the security of cotton in a large portion of the Mississippi Valley. Owing to the large number of breaks in the levees admitting the spreading of the water into the swamps, the river has not attained as great a hight as in 1862, by two or three feet, but there is enough water to endanger many levees still standing, and to submerge nearly all the lower plantations not protected. Washington county, Mississippi, is generally free from water, there being but one crevasse, which is in Miller's Bend, and which incommodes but few planters. Bolivar and Coahoma are less fortunate, and a great deal of inconvenience is felt in the suspension of plantation work, from the partial overflow of many large places. In Arkansas, the upper part of Chicot, containing some of the largest places along the river, is dry; but the lower portion, including plantations on Grand Lake, are overflowed from an extensive break in Mathews' Bend. Desha and Phillips counties are in some localities partially affected, but, in the main, are not experiencing much inconvenience. The news from above indicates prospect of an early decline, and the reported scarcity of snows in the mountains gives every hope and confidence that there will be no June rise. At this season planters can stand an overflow for a fortnight longer without seriously endangering a crop, but should high water come in June the damage would be estimated by millions.

My observation in all the counties named indicates very satisfactory progress in planting operations. The season has been favorable for plowing, and planters are rather ahead of the time behind their work, as compared with former years. Planting has begun in Washington county, and everywhere the fields cleared of fallen timber or of the growth of weeds and briers during the war give a happy earnest in their plowed acres of returning prosperity and wealth. Everywhere is seen evidence of the energy which is reclaiming the country from the decay and desolation which has so long had sway. New buildings to old chimneys, new fences and abandoned saw mills hard at work, lend a more cheerful tone to the scenery, compared with that which greeted the eye of the traveler six months since. Where I write corn is up very finely, and within ten days cotton will be all planted, except where the less fortunate will have to await the receding of the waters.

There is much speculation as to the probable yield of cotton the current year, the estimates, as I observe, ranging from 750,000 to 2,000,000 bales, which latter are the figures of the New York speculators in keeping down figures. DeBow, I observe, gives 1,500,000 as the number. A little reflection will satisfy almost every one that this is rather above than below the probable figures. Without dealing in odd numbers we will say that 4,000,000 bales was before the war more than an average crop. Then all the cotton land was in cultivation under an old established system of labor, which produced to the maximum capacity of the land. Now, on the contrary, the South is working with an experimental system of labor upon but a fraction of the land which was formerly devoted to cotton. From the best information I can arrive at, by observation and inquiry, I am satisfied that not one-fourth of the cotton area is in cultivation; while many with whom I have conversed claim that not more than one-sixth is taken up. If the estimate of the number of negroes who have fallen victims to the war is correct, amounting to one-fourth of the whole number, and if consideration is had for the diversion of a large number of the surviving who were formerly field hands, to other occupations or idleness, it will be seen that the estimated land in cultivation and the labor remaining for it correspond so nearly as to entitle my figures to more than ordinary weight.

Taking it, therefore, for granted that one-fourth of the cotton land is being worked; that there will be a most favorable season for the growth and gathering of the crop; and that the negro will steadily and faithfully work from the time till the end of the year, the number of bales, estimated upon the basis of 4,000,000, as above, a full crop before the war, would be 1,000,000 as the crop for 1866. The conjunctures which are requisite, the amount of land in cultivation being assumed as correct, to produce this yield, are very full of question and uncertainty. The danger of overflow in the Mississippi and tributaries has not yet passed, and, although the proportion of cotton produced in the bottom was before the war only about one-seventh, yet it would be rendered that it is the region in which more capital has been invested than elsewhere, and that its product must this year be much more, proportionally, than then.

The question as to whether the negro will work in hot weather as formerly, is considered with much doubt and uncertainty, and the possibility of not being able to gather the crop from the same cause, produces much anxiety. So much do these doubts prevail that, as a general thing, planters do not calculate on more than half a crop, or five bales to the hand, instead of ten, as before the war. Reductions from these causes would, therefore, place the crop far below the lowest estimate. As an offset, however, to these adverse considerations, should be taken into consideration the increased cultivation of cotton by white labor in sections not devoted to its culture before the war, and by a class of persons who never before gave their attention to it. The amount of cotton to be thus produced will be larger than would be at first sight apprehended.

Basing, however, my estimates upon the most favorable view, they would thus appear in tabular form:

One-fourth crop of 1,000,000 bales	1,000,000
Add product of extra labor	400,000
Total crop of 1866	1,400,000 bales.

Upon this estimate, with the rapidly reducing stock now on hand, there is no reason why cotton should further decline—on the contrary, it should increase in price, and the new crop should command at least forty or fifty cents.

THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

Wednesday, April 21, 1866.

The following article in the New York Herald's Correspondence, dated Fortress Monroe, April 12, 1866, is worthy of a place in the history of the times:

"I want to see Jeff Davis," said a man this morning to the sentry in front of the main entrance to the fort. This man was about fifty, wore a salt-and-pepper suit of not very modern make, a black slouched hat, browned by age, worn on the back of his head, and shoes more holy than righteous. He was tall and well-built, had a quiet, nervous way of walking, a restless black eye, a face and beard that very much required the improving presence of soap and a razor, and hair that evidently for a long time had not experienced the benign influence of comb or brush.

"Have you a pass?" asked the sentry.

"No, sir," replied the strange visitor.

"Can't come in, then, sir," continued the sentry.

"Can I see the Commanding General?" asked the man, evincing a determination to override the pass difficulty.

"I'll see the officer of the day," replied the sentry. He was taken to the officer indicated, told the latter he wanted to see the commanding General, and was at once, under escort of an orderly, sent to General Miles' headquarters. It was very early and the General was not up yet. For two hours he remained inside the fort, walked pretty much where he pleased and talked with those who would talk with him. It soon became evident that he had Jeff. Davis on the brain, and at length the growing conviction strengthened into very positive certainty, that his cerebral functions had partially given way under the burden. He said that he had long known Jeff. Davis; that he had come a long journey to see him; that he wished to give him medicines to cure him of bodily ailments, and, last and most important, that he was to act as his counsel in his coming trial. Hestood prepared to prove that in the Constitution of the United States the right was reserved to the States of Virginia and New York to secede from the Union; and that as in the same instrument all States are declared on an equal footing so this right of secession was conceded to all the States. Secession being no crime, the act of secession was not treason, and therefore, pursued this logician, Jeff. Davis is not guilty of treason. Antony's utterances over dead Cæsar were not half the high wrought eulogies he pronounced over the living Jeff. Davis. He revelled in parables, and compared the proud subject of his encomiums to nearly all the heroes of olden and modern times, and the more particularly to extol the merits of his idol, quoted profusely from the Bible and the drama. At length there came an abrupt end to his visit inside the fort. Instead of being conducted to the prison apartments of Jeff. Davis he was conducted to the outer walls and told to leave.

"Can't I, then, see Jeff. Davis?" he asked, with a look of sorrowing disappointment.

"Not without an order from President Johnson or the Secretary of War."

"Well, then, I will be back in three days with an order from President Johnson," rejoined the departing visitor. "I have known Andrew Johnson I don't look for years, and my brother made him." After coming outside the fort he did not give up his theme of Jeff. Davis, and assurance that he would be admitted to a private interview with him before the end of three days.

"Are you a Southerner?" a gentleman asked him, interrupting one of his harangues.

"I was born in Tennessee, sir," he answered.

"Were you in the rebel army during the war?" this gentleman further inquired.

"No, sir, I was in the Nashville Lunatic Asylum."

There was a pause at this announcement. What were wild looks before were wilder now. The strange gentleman soon left to himself. No one relished being very near to one who might prove to be an escaped lunatic. Subsequently to this he showed a slight eccentricity of conduct, in saying he was going to New York on the steamer Gen. McClellan, afterwards saying he would go to Baltimore, and finally taking the Richmond boat. I forbear giving the name he gave. He said that he, at one time, was a large Government mail contractor, and that his father had been frequently elected to Congress.

JEFFERSON'S BIRTHDAY.

President Johnson's Policy Approved.

The birthday of THOMAS JEFFERSON, the expounder of the Constitution, was celebrated at the Maison Doree, in New York, on Friday evening. Speeches were made by GEO. W. VARIAN, Esq., Hon. BEN. WOOD, ex-Gov. SEYMOUR, of Connecticut, Hon. C. C. BURR, and Gen. G. W. JONES, of Iowa. We have only space for the remarks of Mr. VARIAN, who presided. He said:

Gentlemen: Hafferds me sincere pleasure to welcome you here this evening. Since the last anniversary of Mr. Jefferson's birthday, celebrated in this place, great and important changes have taken place in our country. An event, the like of which only occurs once in an age, suddenly changed the whole aspect of political affairs. The representative and embodiment of Abolition principles was stricken down in the very zenith of his success, and it is a cause of congratulation to every Democrat that his successor, instead of carrying us further from the grand and glorious principles upon which this Government was founded, seems determined to lead a wronged and stricken country back to the haven of peace and prosperity in which the Abolitionists found it. Every Democrat, every patriot will joyfully wish him God speed in such a noble mission. And if Andrew Johnson shall succeed in rescuing our country, as it were, from the jaws of death, his name will deservedly stand high upon the roll of fame. But it would be insincere in us, and unworthy of men who, like ourselves, have for five long years, breasted abolition hate and folly—many of whom, indeed, have sacrificed wealth and position, yes, some I see before me who have suffered cruel imprisonment for the faith once delivered to the Democratic saints; it would, I say, be unworthy of us if we did not assure President Johnson that our conviction is irredistible, that there is no surrounding ground for him short of the Jeffersonian Democracy, the resolutions of 1798, and the Dred Scott decision, State rights, and white citizenship. The great danger of the present is the tendency to acquiesce in the wrongs which the Abolition revolutionists have inflicted upon our country, but it is the work of every true patriot to secure, by political agitation, every right the people may have lost by the unjust and arbitrary power of war. Some over sensitive people have suggested that our society ought to drop the name of "anti-Abolition" because the natural relation of the races in the South has been trampled down by military power. Now, believing the negro to be an inferior and distinct race, made so by the Great Creator of all, and believing furthermore, that the white man is superior, and that society is more harmonious where these great distinctions are recognized, we do not understand why we should swallow our convictions, and call black white which we know must unmistakably is black. We are not in favor of abolishing the distinctions of race, and why should we be afraid to say so? We never have been Abolitionists, and we feel some pride in having it distinctly understood that we are opposed to them now and ever more, and not afraid to say so. There is another class of people who tell us that we have no right to celebrate Mr. Jefferson's birthday. In other words, that Mr. Jefferson, though a strong State rights man, was an Abolitionist! To this I reply, Mr. Jefferson never had the first conception of what is now known as Abolitionism. I defy anyone to show a sentence from his writings where he ever favored the equality of the races, politically or socially. The man who asserts that "all men" in the Declaration of Independence includes negroes, must regard Mr. Jefferson as a scoundrel, for there is no excuse possible to be conceived of, why he and the men of his day, should not have acted upon the principle laid down. The number of negroes was scarcely 500,000, all told. It was before the opening of the cotton culture when they were really a burden, and economically an evil. No, Mr. Jefferson never regarded negroes as entitled to the rights of white men, never, never. He proposed emancipation, but always connected it with their removal. After France tried the experiment in Hayti in 1799, he declared he would wait to witness the workings of emancipation there before he ventured more opinions on the subject. We thus see how utterly groundless are all the statements that Mr. Jefferson was an ancient Thaddeus Stevens or Charles Sumner.

Indeed, so far from Mr. Jefferson's believing in giving negroes white men's rights, he was, perhaps, the first statesman of our country who intimated that they were a distinct race, and that the laws and usages of society should be modified to correspond to these natural distinctions. In view, then, of these facts, we claim that the Anti-Abolition State Rights Society has a right to celebrate the anniversary of Mr. Jefferson's birthday, and to regard him as peculiarly the exponent of its principles. Standing as he does at the head of American philosophical statesmen, as the great apostle of democracy and self-government, his name and his principles ought now to be the watchword of every true American. When we think that the rights of his own beloved State and ten of her sisters are stricken down by an abolition disunion faction, that they are denied representation in Congress, denied all voice in the laws under which they are compelled to live, it is a wonder that his majestic spirit does not break the cerements of Monticello and rise to rebuke the traitors and revolutionists in Washington. But, gentlemen, the work before us, all true men seems to be plain and simple. It is to give those men fair notice that we intend to have our government back as it was. We shall submit to no "new nation," no "new America," that nothing but the government as given us from the hands of our fathers will satisfy us. There is at least one set of men in this country who need no "reconstruction." I mean the States Rights Democrats of the North. Through all the reign of blood they have stood upon the Constitution and the Union under it. If Mr. Lincoln had pledged himself to administer the Government as it always had been, there would have been no war. If he had accepted the Crittenden Compromise there would have been no war. He refused, therefore, to accept the Union as the basis of his administration, and we have had long years of States Rights Democracy could not and would not sustain him. But, gentlemen, I will detain you no longer, only remarking in conclusion that I do not impugn the motives of thousands of our fellow citizens who went into the war sincerely believing it was for the Union, men whose devotion, therefor, cannot be questioned, and who never intended to be a tool of the Abolitionists to carry out their negro revolution. At the head of these men unquestionably stands Andrew Johnson; and now that the war is ended, the great issue is the restoration of our Government to its original position. With all who now labor sincerely to that end, we can strike hands. It is as unwise as impolitic to demand perfection, according to our standard here below. We labor for the future, trusting that the right will correct its errors, its blood and its sufferings we will gladly bury, if by that means we can see the sunlight of a happy future gilding the refined brow and blackened wastes of our beloved country. Let us then use all our efforts to roll on the glorious work of restoring our country to its original position, and hold ourselves in readiness to be called upon to defend it from any man, but the cheerful followers of any leader who will take us to that glorious consummation.

The War Department has directed the commanders of the below military divisions and departments to reduce the force of colored troops in their respective commands, sons to leave in the service as follows: Military Division of the Tennessee, Gen. Thomas commanding, Kentucky two regiments, Tennessee four, Georgia and Alabama two, and Mississippi four; Military Division of the Gulf, Gen. Sheridan commanding, Florida one regiment; Military Division of the Mississippi, Gen. Sherman commanding, four regiments; Department of South Carolina, Gen. Sickles commanding, one regiment; Department of Washington, Gen. Auger commanding, one regiment.

The latest New York fashionable sensation is the simulated slipper, which has been the Parisian sensation for at least a month. It is a gaiter, made after the old prunella fashion; but instead of prunella it is woven silk—stocking pattern—and is beautifully worked in white and colored floss. The foxes of the gaiter are white kid, with real rosettes, with silver aigrettes in the center, and high Louis XIV heels. It is laced up at the side; otherwise, it looks like a beautifully fitting kid slipper and silk stocking.

A harnessmaker died a few days ago at Bridgewater, England, at the great age of 162 years and 6 months. By his will he has left to Mr. Parker, mayor of Bridgewater, £1000; to two maid servants, £1000 each; to the Infirmary, £200; to various schools, £1000. He gave to distant relatives, £500 each; and £100 to the poor of Bridgewater, to be given away next Christmas.

It is reported that a hundred and fifty freedmen and their families are preparing to leave Washington, D. C., for Mississippi plantations. An effort is making to persuade four hundred more to go to Louisiana. The wages offered are fifteen dollars per month for men and nine dollars for women, and house, garden and rations furnished.

GROCERIES

JUST RECEIVED!

AND FOR SALE LOW FOR CASH!

25 FIRKINS FRESH BUTTER.

50 Cases Garrett's Snuff.
50 Barrels and half barrels Orange Valley Whisky.
5 Half barrels N. C. Tar.
5 Bbls. Pure old Bourbon Whisky.
100 Boxes Messina Lemons and Oranges.
20 Cases Bacon, clear sides and shoulders.
10 Tierces Rose N. C. Hams.
20 Boxes Davis' do Breakfast Bacon.
5 Bbls. Texas Pecans, extra large.
200 Bbls Mess Pork and beef.
50 Bbls and half bbls White Fish.
Also, sole agent for the following celebrated:
50 Baskets, quarts and pints, "Bonche, Pitet Co.'s" "Bonny" and "Cabinet" Champagne.
100 Baskets, Qts. and Pts., "Piper Heidsieck" Champagne.
50 Boxes, Qts. and Pts., "Chas. Farre Billery" Champagne.
50 Boxes, Qts. and Pts., "De St. Marceaux" Champagne.
50 Cases, Qts. and Pts., Olive Oil.
10 Cases, 1 and 2 gallons.
100 Cases Claret, various brands.
27 Casks, Qts. and Pts., "Robt. Younger & Son's" Sparkling Ale.
5 Pipes "Gomez Sanchez" Table Sherry.
3 Pipes Old Port Wine.
2 Pipes "J. Denis Henry Mounie & Co.'s Cognac, 1854."
1 Pipe "Pinet Chatillon & Co.," do 1862.
10 Pipes "La Rochelle United Proprietors," Cognac, 1865.
50,000 Havana Segars, various brands.
Besides a full assortment of goods usually found in our line, warranted fresh.

J. F. FRANK & CO.

262 Front Street, between Madison & Court Sts.

apr 5-1w

NO EXCUSE FOR BAD BREAD.

MORGAN'S

SELF-RISING

FLOUR!

HAS proved a decided success. It is the best, cheapest and most economical Flour in use, requiring

NO YEAST, CREAM TARTAR, SALERATUS, SODA OR SALT, and only HALF THE USUAL AMOUNT OF LARD, IS ALWAYS QUICK, RELIABLE,

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

Put up in 6, 12, 24, and 48 pound packages, Half Barrels and Whole Barrels.

This flour will be found on sale in packages at all first class groceries, and by the barrel or half barrel at the manufactory, 408 Main street, 2 doors South of Adams.

ALLEN F. MORGAN,
Proprietor.

apl8 2m

PROFESSIONAL.

WM. G. THOMPSON, C. W. FRAZER

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