THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BENJAMIN F. DILL. MEMPHIS, TENN., SUNDAY, APRIL 29, 1866. VOLUME XVI.—NUMBER 148.

THIS APPEAL.

DAILY & WEEKLY

—BY—

BENJAMIN F. DILL.

All Letters should be Addressed.

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As an inducement to get up clubs, we have adopted the following scale of prices, which are as low as our current office expenses will admit of:

For the Daily Appeal:

THOUGHTS CULLED FROM THE NOTE-BOOK OF A BACHELOR.

BY A. T. O.

The Present Condition of Women.

The Indian squaw, forced to do all the drudgery, has at least the satisfaction of knowing that she is useful, and of feeling that she earns all the protection which she may receive at the hands of her brutal husband. However deplorable her condition may be, it is more than probable that she is better satisfied with it than are the proud spirited of our white women, who are, by our ridiculous customs and national prejudices, taught to regard themselves as useless ornaments, helplessly pinned to man's coat sleeve, to be by him caressed or neglected at his pleasure. Even though it be to become the object of jealousy to a fool, the caprice of a tyrant or the companion of a drunkard.

We should drive stalwart men from light indoor occupations and give these to women, so they might feel a consciousness of the fact that they are companions, and be self-respected, self-reliant and self-supporting. A woman quite capable of supporting herself, requests matrimony as an association for the pursuit of happiness, a matter of choice, not one of pecuniary necessity. A knowledge of business is a strong counteracting link, binding the wife more closely to the husband. On the other hand, ignorance is a barrier to the sympathy which should exist between their aspirations. A wife should be something nobler than a mere confidential housekeeper or parlor ornament.

France owes its supremacy in the manufacture of ornamental articles to the fact that in that country such things are made almost exclusively by women. In that country women take ten times more active a part in the pursuit of business than do those of any other. Frenchmen may be seen erecting buildings, but it is the women who pass over the counter to the purchaser such articles as hoop skirts and lace.

The Federal Government has made some provision for the widows and orphans of its deceased soldiers. Honor and gratitude calls us to extend a fostering care over the bruised hearts of the helpless relics bequeathed to us by our own heroic dead. Their children should be clothed, fed and schooled at public expense; their women, not insulted with a paltry pension, but provided with suitable employments, whereby they may earn a decent support.

In attempting to treat woman with deference, great numbers of Americans appear to be unaware of the important fact that she is a member of the human race. They seem to regard her as a frail exotic flowers, to be confined to a shelf in the greenhouse and gazed at through glass. The mother of the human race has as much right to labor for the subsistence of her children as she has to bear them. In France, if the gardener tills the ground, it is his wife or daughter who feeds the market; the weary traveler entering the office of a hotel is met with a sympathizing smile from the maternly wife of the landlord, who places the register before him and hands him the key to his room. It does not require a race of giants to lift an apple or to raise a key from off a hook. There is no necessity to herd women in factories, like a drove of cattle in a barn yard, in order to make their labor profitable. Ninety per cent. of all the straw goods manufactured in the New England States are made by the wives and daughters of farmers and mechanics who still reside with their own homes, the materials being distributed and the articles collected by a carrier. Underclothing, ladies shoes, and many other things are constructed in the same manner. So greatly superior are are women to men in the minor details of business, one half of the restaurants and two thirds of the small stores in the great city of Paris are conducted by women. If a lady there enters a store she is gracefully saluted by one of her owners, who sweetly exclaims—"what articles will Madame be pleased to examine?" The same lady, under similar circumstances, would in Boston be confronted by a bearded fellow, designed by nature for a lumberman, who after certain astonishing grimmaces and wonderful contortions of the body, which he mistakes for politeness, finally bobs his head almost in her face, and drawl out, "*hemm?*" What wonder is it that there should exist such a lamentation among the farmers on account of the scarcity of labor? Their difficulties will, in some measure, cease, when the wilderness their gawky sons from the cities, towns and villages, and teach them that it is more manly to labor with the plow than to cringe as understrappers, half-starved on paltry salaries, grudgingly doled out by merchants who must despise them for their ignorance of trade, and hold them in contempt for their lack of true manhood. The women of America are just as capable of being useful, have just as good a right to assume an active part in the great drama of life as have those of France. Some may cry out that such a course would tend to immorality. Race has more to do with this question than has circumstance. The females of Constantinople are none the less immoral from being secluded in a prison house. Whatever things that it would deteriorate the Anglo-Saxon woman, has but a limited conception of the purity of her heart, the solidity of her judgment, or the nobility of her aspirations. During the late death struggle their leaden eyes have listlessly gazed upon the sublime spectacle exhibited by the women of the South.

One of the best points at which to commence the real amelioration of the condition of the American women is the teaching of many among our thoughtless young men that the purchase of an article in a store, from a saleswoman, does not constitute a special introduction, that it is imperinent from it to attempt to force a street acquaintance; that they have no right to compel her to either treat them with contempt, or to waste half an hour an unwilling listener to their stupid conversation. It is high time that these libertines who mistake pecuniary indigence for crime, and who may be daily seen dogging the footsteps of any pretty but plainly dressed girl, carrying a bundle in her hand, should be promptly pointed out and handed over to the tender mercies of the police. In the capital city of Chili women of all ranks and ages freely pass alone and unmolested throughout the limits of the town after nightfall. Are we to tolerate forever in our midst the unerring license of certain beasts of prey, whose dream by night and occupation by day, is the plotting for the downfall and utter ruin of women? That lambs might live, wolves have been exterminated. Are our wives, sisters, daughters, less worthy of protection? Is a modest girl never to be allowed to ascend to or descend from her carriage without a hundred eyes gloating at the sight of a portion of her linen? Cannot the strong arms of the chief of police disperse from the front of our churches the blackguard brigade of inspectors of ladies feet?

Amongst the brutalities too common in our country is the usual manner of dividing out the family estate. The vigorous son, skilled in business, and really needing no assistance, receives a fortune. The daughter, with merely a whitewashed education, unfamiliar with any channel in which she can earn a support, helpless without a husband, inherits but a pittance, and is left a dependant upon the hospitality of a brother. Subject to the jealousies of a brother's wife she is a bleeding heart, who feels like an intruder in the house in which she was born. Pride compels her to seek a place which she can call home, although it be obtained only at the frightful cost of marrying a man whom she can never love. When the attorney, amidst the assembled relatives, solemnly opens the will of the deceased husband, how seldom a childless widow has cause to feel joy in the remembrance of her life labor in administering to his comfort, or to refrain from cursing the last kiss which she fervently imprinted upon the pallid lips of his corpse!

The comparatively obscure position held by American women, proves let one fact, and that fact is the *comparatively low grade of civilization possessed by American men!*

THE YOSEMITE VALLEY, CALIFORNIA

BY HON. SALMI MORTON, OF TENNESSEE.

Extract from a Letter:

And speaking of traveling, I must not omit to give you some account of our delightful trip to the far-famed Yosemite valley. Our company consisted of Judge Oxler, of the Southern United States District Court; Judge Hagar, of the Fourth District Court; Lieut. Maynard, Mr. Duer (my old Andes companions), and myself. We left on the 26th of June, and reached San Francisco, on our return, at half past 11 o'clock p.m. on the 4th of July. The day we left Stockton for Coulterville, seventy-five miles, in the stage, was the hottest day ever noted in California. At Don Pedro's Bar, at 5 o'clock p.m., the thermometer stood in the shade at 112, and had been 120.

At Coulterville we took horses, a guide, a cook, provisions, etc., camped out the first night, and reached the valley the next day in time to witness the gorgeous and sublime beauties of the setting sun. This sure thing, before we had seen the falls, was ample compensation for the journey. In fact, the scale of magnificence in which all the rude features of the valley are cast—the grouping together, in so small a compass, so much of the wild and sublime with the beautiful and poetical in nature, causes the falls to be almost forgotten in the wonder inspired by their surroundings. The first object that strikes the attention is (at a distance of ten miles) the fall called most appropriately the Bridal Veil; a clear leap of 900 feet, of a stream more than double the size of an ordinary dream in a wintry stage. This is the most beautiful of all the falls, when approached as a mere waterfall. The stream in its descent is in the hands of the wind, and is made to assume a manner of graceful and coquettish motions—the eight hundred feet of veil floating capriciously from side to side of the cliff, as if endeavoring to conceal from view the fairy sprite who, doubtless, inhabits the spot. On entering the valley, your attention is drawn from the Bridal Veil to El Capitan, a smooth, solid block of granite on the left and nearly opposite the Veil; five thousand four hundred and fifty feet in height, and from two to three miles in length. This is the most remarkable stone for its size and uniform surface, perpendicularly and haughtinally, projecting into the sky. It has a large human face plainly correctly marked on its front, and is worshipped by the Indians, who say the spirit of a great chief dwells within it. Hence its name.

These two, and the Big Capitan, we saw to great advantage on the evening of our arrival. We fertled the river (the main fork of the Merced) and encamped about three miles above the Veil and El Capitan, and nearly opposite the Yosemite Falls, beneath some giant pines, which are dwarfed by the immense peaks towering above. There are two close by, here, between perfected the clean pine forest, the pure air and clear sky (that of Italy cannot surpass it in beauty), surrounded as we were by starlighted mountain peaks, with the Yosemite Falls of 1500 feet at a single plunge in full, fair view, across the valley!

The following morning we were up early, cooked and ate breakfast, and were off to the Yosemite Falls, and to the lake at the upper end of the valley. This fall is made by the Yosemite river, and although the highest by far of any, is yet, to me, the least interesting of all. This is owing to the fact that it is impracticable to approach the first great fall of 1500 feet, so as to be able to see it all the way down. Indeed, there are three falls before the stream reaches the valley; first, the great fall of 1500 feet, the second of 400 feet, and the third of 600 feet. We viewed the scene from the foot of the last fall, and, being much under the cliff, could scarcely see the second, and had an imperfect view of the first fall. In fact, the imposing view of the great fall was at night, from our camp, when its silvery flood seemed to pour out of the blue heavens, and its tremendous roar shook the earth under us. As for the lake, it was scarcely worth seeing, and does not deserve a word of notice. But the grand, the glorious, the Indescribable Vernal and Nevada Falls awaited us the next day. These falls, about seven miles above the Veil, and nearly five above the Yosemite, are made by a different and a much larger stream than either of the others.

I said the stream of the Veil was double the size of an ordinary creek; the Yosemite when we saw it was much larger, but being fed by the melting snow of the mountains, it sometimes dry. The main fork of the Merced supplies the Vernal and Nevada falls with an abundant and never-failing stream, more than double the size of either of the others.

If all the peaks and all the painters, and all the sculptors who have ever lived were congregated at the Vernal and Nevada falls, they, and each of them, would receive a new and ever lasting impression of the sublime and beautiful in nature. Every inch of terrific rapids for miles is thrillingly interesting; and this interest grows upon you as you approach the fall, which is only 350 feet, but which shows to peculiar advantage amidst gigantic crags, immeasurable domes and mountain peaks! Of all spots upon the earth this is the home of the fairies! Oberon and Puck must delight to revel here after a day's pranks on the scorching plains of the San Joaquin valley! You approach the fall on the slant of an almost perpendicular rock, and when you climb up on it you are drenched to the skin by the spray for some fifteen or twenty minutes, which is a great relief and very refreshing after the melting heat.

The basing sun above and the thick mist below combined, create the greatest variety of rich and peculiar rainbows ever beheld. I was so taken with the poetry that I forgot the real wildness and grandeur of the scene.

The rainbows were of innumerable shapes and sizes, from a span of the entire valley to the size of a man's hat, and were beautifully varied, and of the deepest and most brilliant hues.

Clambering up this fearful slope, we found at the rock, over which the torrent poured, ladders of 850 feet with a "Yankee" at the foot keeping an extempore grocery, containing liquors and sardines. We all ascended and looked down upon the fearful falls and rapids, and most of us went up to Nevada, the last fall, about half a mile above the Vernal Falls. This fall is estimated at 925 feet, its source being the Merced river—the same of the Vernal Falls. At the very base of this fall I plucked a few flowers for you, of no worth save for the spot of their nativity.

Upon the whole, except the trip across the Andes, this was the most interesting of my travels. Having seen the Big Trees of Calaveras, I did not visit the grove in Mariposa. Mr. Maynard and Judge Oxler, however, did so, while Judge Hagar and myself came to the city of Mariposa, a town greatly inferior to Gallatin, Tenn.—*Louisville Journal.*

Scientific Dealt.

Sheet iron can be protected from rusting, by coating it with a thin layer of melted magnetic oxide of iron. For this purpose it is embedded in powdered oxide of iron, and kept at a red heat for some hours.

The best fusible metal—heretofore used has been composed of two parts of bismuth, one of tin and one of lead, and its melting point was 149 degrees Fahrenheit. It has been discovered, however, that a metal composed of four parts of cadmium and five each of bismuth, tin and lead, will melt at 118 degrees.

An interesting experiment has been tried at the Dijon (France) railway terminus, with a system of electric bells applied to a railway train of passenger carriages. It completely succeeded. A communication between each of the carriages and the compartment occupied by the head conductor of the train was instantly effected, by merely pressing a button attached to one of the partitions of the carriage.

M. Von Gumpach, a European savant asserts and attempts to prove that the earth is not a compressed, but a prolate ellipsoid, or, in other words, that it has not the figure of an orange, but of a lemon. Now, why, according to Newton, and the dominant school, has it that of an orange? First, because in measuring various arcs of an earth's meridian it has been found that the degrees are longer toward the pole than near the equator. Secondly, because the seconds pendulum is longer at the poles than at the equator, its length being a function of the forces of gravity, and increasing with it; and thirdly, because, in consequence of the earth's diurnal rotation, its particles at the equator are actuated by a centrifugal force which is zero at the poles. Now none of these are theoretically conclusive; as to the first, because a prolate figure is infinitely more favorable to an increase of length in a polar degree than a compressed one, as any one may see by merely taking the trouble of using his compasses and describing on the same equator, first, a compressed ellipsoidal quadrant, then a circular one, and then a prolate ellipsoidal one. As to the second argument, because if on the one hand it may be argued that gravity increases at the poles because in a compressed ellipsoid the distance from the earth's centre is shorter; on the other hand it may be argued with equal force that gravity increases at the poles of a prolate ellipsoid, because of the greater quantity of attractive particles accumulated there. And, justly, as to the third argument, it may be replied that in a rigid body like the earth the effect of the centrifugal force must be zero, and that if it were not, the earth would by this time have become as flat as a pancake by constant rotation. The origin of the idea of this action of the centrifugal force lies in the purely gratuitous supposition that the earth was once a fluid mass, an opinion in favor of which there is not a shadow of evidence, nay, we have evidence to the contrary, for all the strata that have fallen on our earth, and which may, within the compass of our present knowledge at least, be considered as abortive planets are solid.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—*Senate.*—Mr. Sumner presented a petition for the expulsion of Garrett Davis, senator from Kentucky, for having said, should the Civil Rights bill become a law, he would feel himself compelled to regard himself as an enemy of the Government.

Mr. Davis said the language attributed to him was correct, but it ought to have been taken with the context, otherwise it was a garbled statement.

The petition was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The bill to regulate the commercial, military and postal communication between the States was taken up at one o'clock.

Mr. Morrill spoke at length against the bill.

Messrs. McDougall and Johnson also opposed the bill and Mr. Doolittle favored it.

Mr. Clark introduced a bill to provide for the payment to loyal citizens for quartermaster and subsistence stores furnished the army.

Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Sherman introduced a joint resolution, which passed, appropriating $210,000 to pay the expenses of collecting revenue from customs.

A message from the House announced the passage of the bill to encourage telegraphic communication with Cuba, with amendments. The bill was laid aside.

Executive session adjourned.

House.—The Senate bill to refund certain duties paid on returns started for a port of the United States prior to the expiration of the Reciprocity treaty, but detained by ice, was passed; also, the Senate bill to facilitate the settlement of the Treasury accounts.

Mr. Eliott, from the Committee on Commerce, reported back, with amendments, the Senate bill to encourage telegraphic communication between the United States and the Island of Cuba, the other West India islands and the Bahamas. The first amendment was to strike out of the section the words "Consular Agents," and the words "and the said company shall keep all the lines open to the public for the transmission of daily publications of markets and commercial intelligence; and all messages, dispatches and communications shall be forwarded in the order in which they shall be received; and the said company shall not be permitted to charge or collect for messages transmitted through any of its cables more than at the rate of $5 50 for a message of ten words." The amendments were agreed to and the bill as amended was then passed.

Mr. Schenck, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a substitute for bill for the relief of paymasters of the army. The substitute directs the accounting officers to put to the credit of paymasters or assistant paymasters all sums of money paid by them to officers, soldiers or employees connected with the military service of the United States, provided such payments shall be shown to have been actually made in good faith, without fraudulent practice or intent, and when the erroneous payment was not the result of gross negligence or carelessness. The substitute was agreed to, and the bill as amended was passed.

On motion of Mr. Schenck, the Committee on Military Affairs was discharged from further consideration of the Senate bill authorizing the Secretary of War to settle claims of the State of Kansas, for service of militia called out on the requisition of Gen. Curtis, and it was referred to Committee on War Debt.

Mr. Ingersoll, from the Committee for the District of Columbia, reported a bill placing $25,000 at the service of the Committee on Public Buildings, for the purpose of cleaning and purifying the city in view of danger from cholera and other epidemics, and asked to have it put upon its passage. Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, objected, but suggested its reference to the Committee of the Whole. He would examine it, and if he found it all right he would make no objections to have it taken up and disposed of.

Mr. Harding suggested an amendment looking to making the halls of the House healthy and comfortable; he had been nearly perishing since he came here for want of fresh air. It reminded him of the black hole of Calcutta.

Mr. Ingersoll replied by saying there was a committee on ventilation of the Capitol.

Bill was read twice and referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Ancona, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back a bill to extend the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims, with a substitute for the first section. The substitute provides that the Court of Claims shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine claims on any paymaster, quartermaster, commissary of subsistence, and other disbursing officers of the United States, or of his administrators or executors, for relief from responsibility on account of loss by capture or otherwise, while in line of duty of the Government, of funds, vouchers, records and papers, and for which such officer was and is held responsible.

On the suggestion of Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, a proviso was added that an appeal may be taken to the Supreme Court as in other cases.

The amendment was agreed to and the bill passed.

Mr. Delano introduced a bill declaring certain obligations of the United States and the National Bank Company subject to taxation under State authority. Read twice and referred to the Committee on Banks.

Mr. Darling offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the report upon the expediency of establishing a fog trumpet at Sandy Hook Point, of New York.

The House resumed the unfinished business of yesterday, being the Northern Pacific railroad bill.

Mr. Kelly spoke in favor of the bill and Mr. Farnsworth opposed it.

Mr. Stephens offered a substitute for the bill.

A debate followed, after which a movement toward adjournment was made.

A message from the President was received, enclosing a report from the Secretary of the Interior in reference to the eastern division of the Pacific railroad.

Mr. Washburn gave notice that the Committee on Commerce had prepared a very important bill with regard to overloading passenger ships, and as it was connected with the question of cholera he would ask the House to consider it tomorrow after disposing of the Northern Pacific railroad bill.

On motion, Mr. Stevens' joint resolution making an appropriation for the expenses of collecting the revenue from customs was taken from the table, read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Ward presented a remonstrance of prominent members of the bar of Chenango county, New York, against the Federal Judiciary bill.

Mr. Laflan presented a petition for the transfer of the schooner Mary from a Canadian to an American harbor.

House at 5 p.m. adjourned.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

SOMETHING NEW!

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Tennessee Cotton Seed.

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ROBT. McGREGOR & CO.,

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Memphis, April 17, 1866. ap18-7w

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We have saved a portion of our choice old Wines, Brandies and Whiskies imported many years before the war, to which we invite particular attention. We guarantee a portion of our stock, and shall be receiving additions from time to time.

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Assmannshauser, a very delicate and fruity red wine, for invalids and the aged.

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12 bbls Wm. Garland, Va., Old Rye, 1848, stock of the late Raphael Semmes.

10 bbls Old Monongahela, Monongahela Old Rye, distilled in 1852 and 1862.

10 bbls Robertson's Rye and Barley Malt, distilled in 1858.

6 bbls Stanburn, Old Rye and Rye and Corn, distilled in 1858 and 1862.

5 bbls McKee's Pure Old Bourbon, eleven years old.

10 bbls McKee's Pure Old Bourbon, three and five years old.

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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,

nov9 MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

11 O'Clock.

VAN BUSKIRK & HENRY'S

IMPORTED

ELEVEN O'CLOCK

BEVERAGE

OR TONIC SCHNAPPS.

THE increasing popularity of this purely Medical Beverage is sufficient evidence of its wonderful and deserving efficacy in the cure of any of the following complaints:

Sick and Nervous Headache,
Dyspepsia,
Liver Complaint,
Indigestion,
Kidney Affections,
Diseases of the Bladder,
Loss of Vital Energy,
or General Debility.

To ladies it is particularly recommended. It is a whitening, invigorating, tonic, and is fast superseding the many worthless and unwholesome bitters that are now being passed off upon the public.

As an appetizer, it has no equal. Try it! and you will be convinced of its inestimable value. It is indispensible in every household.

VAN BUSKIRK & HENRY,

Sole Proprietors for the U. S. and Canadas.

79 State street, Chicago.

Sold by MATTHIAS & SIDEBOTTOM, Wholesale Agents, No. 7 Monroe street, Memphis, Tenn.

Direct Steam Connection Between Memphis & Liverpool.

THE British and American Steam Navigation Company, dispatches one of their powerful steamships from New Orleans for Liverpool, direct, every alternate Saturday.

Through bills of lading signed from Memphis to Liverpool. For freight and passage apply to HUNTER, ARKEW & CO., 61 Carondelet street, New Orleans, or EDWARD WARBURG, 228 Front street, Memphis, Tenn.

A. S. LEVY & CO.,

AUCTION AND

Commission Merchants,

No. 350 Second Street,

Opposite the Greenhouse Block.

We have removed to the above house, where we are prepared to attend to sales in and out doors. A. S. LEVY & CO.

apl4 1m

MISCELLANEOUS.

GREAT REDUCTION

—IN—

PRICES!

—OFFICE—

Washington

MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

TROY, NEW YORK.

Empire Paper Collars, 10 in a box, per 1000	$12 00
Metal "	18 00
Excelsior Moulded, "	22 00
Washington Cloth Linen, "	19 00
Silk Remnants Mottled Byron, "	26 00
" Garrotte, "	23 00
Embroidered Byron, "	25 00
Embroidered Garrotte, "	28 00

NOTICE.

WM. JEHLE & CO., 279½ 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

600 Gross Eterbrooks Pens, at prices from 40 cents to $1 per gross.
150 Gross Lead Pencils, at prices from $7 to $12 per gross.
500 Bundle Violin Strings, pure importation, from 90 cents to $3 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 Handk'fs.
25 Doz. French Corsets, at reduced prices.
50,000 Pins Hooks, assorted sizes.
60 Doz. Fish Lines, assorted sizes.
20,000 Envelopes, white and buff.
500 Reams Note, Letter and Cap Paper.
600 Gross Dress, Coat, Pant, Shirt and Vest Buttons.
500 Pounds Linen Threads.
100 Pounds Spun Cotton.
200 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 invited 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 in the trade.

WM. JEHLE & CO.,

279½ Main Street, Bet. Madison & Court.

mar29 1m

WHEELER, PICKENS & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

WOOD

—AND—

WILLOW WARE.

We will keep on hand and sell at the very lowest prices,

Baskets, Pails,
Brooms, Tubs,
Brushes, Rope,
Wrapping Paper, Twine,
Ice Cream Freezers, Mats,
Feather Dusters,
Children's Carriages,

And a large list of other goods.

We invite the attention of the ladies to our Fancy Work Baskets, Flower Baskets and useful household articles, and the public generally to our large stock, embracing everything in our line. We have established a permanent house and intend to do a legitimate business.

SALE AND SAMPLE ROOM,

46 North Court St., Memphis, Tenn.

WAREHOUSE—Corner Washington.

apa 1m

Toof, Phillips & Cirode,

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

266 Front Street.

IRVING BLOCK

WM. RODGERS, Agent,

Merchant Tailor,

FIRST FLOOR in R. J. Semmes & Co.'s, has just received his spring stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins and Vestings. He would respectfully request a call from his friends and customers to see all of his old friends and customers as many new ones that will give him a call. All work guaranteed. [apl2-1m

TRANSPORTATION.

GREAT SOUTHERN MAIL ROUTE

—VIA—

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON

RAILROAD.

ALL RAIL TO NEW YORK.

THREE PASSENGER TRAINS LEAVE MEMPHIS DAILY.

Mail and Passenger, 6:25 a.m.
Corinth Accommodation, 10:00 a.m.
Junction Accommodation, 5:00 p.m.

AND RETURNING, ARRIVE AT MEMPHIS:

Mail and Passenger, 7:35 p.m.
Corinth Accommodation, 7:00 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 not continue 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 Train, which connects to 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.

apl8

MEMPHIS & CHARLESTON

RAILROAD.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

THE Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company are prepared to receive and pay steamboat 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 the people of destination to collect charges and freight, prepayment must be made in Memphis.

W. J. ROSS,

apa General Superintendent.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

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

No Freight will be received at this depot from any point on the road, or at the following stations, unless the freight is prepaid:

WHITE'S STATION,
HORN LAKE do
NEWSUTTS' do
LOUDEN do
GARNER'S do

J. M. PAMPLIN, Freight Agent.

apa 1m

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, Pinkeville, Oakland and Grenada, to which points freights can be shipped without. Prepayment until further notice. To all other points freight 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 will be 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 the limited supply of rolling stock we cannot do the business which is now offered, satisfactorily to the public. Every exertion has been and will continue to be made, to increase the amount which is shipped, but we cannot