THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO. MEMPHIS, TENN., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1867. VOLUME XVIII.-NUMBER 121

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

PUBLISHED DAILY & WEEKLY

—BY—

JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO.

PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily (in advance) per annum	$12 00
" " per week	25
To news-dealers, per copy	5
Weekly per annum (in advance)	5 00

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

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One square one insertion	$1 50
" each additional insertion	75
" one week	4 00
" two weeks	6 00
" three weeks	7 00
" one month	8 00

☞ All advertisements considered due after the first insertion.

☞ Eight lines of solid nonpareil constitute a square.

☞ All advertisements in the Special Notice column will be charged 25 cents per line.

☞ Marriages and death notices published as other advertisements.

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

☞ Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

☞ Advertisements for the Weekly paper will be charged at same rates per week or month, as in the Daily, unless by special contract.

☞ Our friends are requested to use their best efforts to send in subscribers, and fill up our lists, and also to forward any items of news that may be of sufficient local importance to warrant their publication.

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

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Holmes & Wharton, Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, 26 Madison.
H. A. Littleton & Co, Insurance Agency, 21 Madison street.
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Robson, Saxed & Co., Fashionable Clothiers, 305 Main street.
R. A. Soon, Cotton Factor, No. 278 Front street.
S. Steinberg, Tobacco and Cigars, 310 Front street.
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Worsham House, C. B. Galloway, proprietor, Main and Adams.

MASONIC DIRECTORY.

HEBREW CALENDAR.

A. M. 5628.

1st Tisri, 29th September,	1867.
1st Cheswan, 8th October,	"
1st Kislev, 28th November,	"
1st Tebet, 28th December,	"
1st Shebat, 28th January,	1868.
1st Adar, 29th February,	"
1st Nisan, 30th March,	"
1st Iyar, 29th April,	"
1st Sivan, 29th May,	"
1st Tammuz, 28th June,	"
1st Ab, 28th July,	"
1st Elul, 28th August,	"

Ash Wednesday, 26th February, 1868.
Monday Thursday, 9th April, " "
Good Friday, 10th April, " "
Easter Sunday, 12th April, " "
Ascension, 21st May, " "
Pentecost, 31st May, " "
Saint Andrew's Day, 30th November in each year. jal2 mhl tf

MASONIC DIRECTORY.
1867.

LODGES.

ANONOSNA, No. 168.—Meets 1st Monday in every month, at Odd-Fellows' Hall, cor. Court and Main. D. B. Fowler, 294 Front street, W. M.; John Deninger, Sec'y.

ERE MEMPHIS, No 115.—Meets 3d Friday of each month—Hall, cor. Madison and Second. J. J. Sellers, W. M.; Henl. K. Pullen, Sec.

LISA SCOTT, No. 202.—Meets 1st Friday of each month—Hall, cor. Madison and Second. John Atnstle, W. M.; H. F. Woodward, Sec.

RAMESES, No. 30.—Meets 3d Friday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. P. M. Stanley, W. M.; W. H. Relth, Sec'y.

KNOXVILLE, No. 55 (U. D.) Meets 4th Friday of each month—204 Front street. John J. Wheelan, W. M.; H. K. Pullen, Sec.

ROYAL ARCH.

PERE Chapter, No. 4. Meets 2d Monday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. John Zent, M. E. H. P.; E. M. Levy, Sec'y.

M. AND E.

EUREKA Council, No. 8. Meets 3d Monday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall, John Zent, Tn. 182 N. J. Wiggin, Rec.

TEMPLARS.

CYRENE Commandery, No. 4. Meets 4th Monday of each month, John Zent, Com.; N. J. Wiggin, Rec.

A.'. AND A.'. SCOTTISH RITE.

HEBREW Lodge of Perfection, 14th: No. 1. Stated Communications 2d Wednesday night of each month. Henry P. Woodard, 32d, G.'. W.'.; Charles M. Carroll, 14th, Sec.'.

MYSTIC Lodge of Perfection, 14th; No. 2. Meets 4th Wednesday of each month. George Mihrah, 32d, G.'. M.'.; A. S. Frankland, 32d, Sec.'.

CAPITOL Council of Princes of Jerusalem, 16th: No. 1. Benj. K. Pullen, 32d, Tarsh.'.; —— Sec.'.

CALVARY Chapter of Rose Croix, 18th, No. 1. Charles W. Adams, 32d, M.'. W.'.; H. T. Tompkins, 32d, Sec.'.

DIVITAN Consistory Council of K.'.h, 30th, No. 1. Henry P. Woodard, 32d, Commd.'.; William Y. Crosby, 32d, Rec.'.

GOVERNOR of West Tennessee, 32d. John Atnstle, 32d, Commd.'. in Chief; Dodge C. Trader, 32d, Rec.'.

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Cedar Posts, Picketing Ceiling,

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dec1 1m

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OLD CLOTHES MADE NEW. DYEING, SCOURING, —AND— REPAIRING, NEW REPAIRED.

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Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of Wm. Jas. Fitz Hugh, deceased, will present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred. F. M. MOLLYBRISH, Administrator. dec21 lawtw

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

DR. LUKE P. BLACKBURN,

Office: No. 351 Main street,

(OVER FALL'S DRUG STORE.)

Residence—Gayoso House. Nov12 tf

A. WRIGHT, L. D. McKISICK, LUKE E. WRIGHT.

WRIGHT, McKISICK & WRIGHT,

Attorneys at Law,

IN the Kit Williams Block, Nos. 3 and 4, up-stairs, Madison street. dec

J. W. CLAPP, C. P. VANCE, J. A. ANDERSON
Late of Holly Springs, Miss.

CLAPP, VANCE & ANDERSON,

Attorneys at Law,

No. 15 MADISON ST., MEMPHIS.

nov21 1m

MARLAND L. PERKINS,

ASSISTANT U. S. ATTORNEY,

SOLICITOR IN BANKRUPTCY,

—AND—

PROCTOR IN ADMIRALTY.

Office, No. 450 Main St., Waldran Block, Memphis, Tenn.

nov17 tf

J. B. WASSON & WM. WASSON,

DENTISTS.

HAVE removed their office to the old stand, over Irwin's Drug Store, No. 351, Main street. dec5 tf

HINSON & SMITH

DENTISTS,

No. 288 Main Street.

CLAY BUILDING.

S. A. SMITH, late with Dr. A. Wasson. apl8 nov22 ly

Harris & Blair,

DENTISTS

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ADAMS' BLOCK.

J. C. HARRIS C. L. BLAIR.

J. E. TEMPLE,

Attorney at Law,

Solicitor in Bankruptcy and Commissioner of Deeds.

OFFICE—No. 12 Jefferson street, Room No. 17 Talbot's Row, Times Block. nov5

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ONLY LEGAL LOTTERIES IN U. S.

THEY are drawn under State Charters; have been drawn for over FORTY YEARS. Bonds must be and are deposited with U. S. Collector at Scontig.

The prizes are drawn in public by two sworn Commissioners appointed by the State.

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PRIZES ALL CASH.

There are two State Drawings each day, and Two Havana Drawings each month.

Drawings can be seen two hours after purchase of tickets.

One-half of the Ticket are Prizes.

Prizes paid on day of purchase.

Tickets $1 to $20, according to Scheme.

Prizes $ to $100,000, according to Scheme.

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SHANE, BELL & CO.,

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Jobbers in and Manufacturers of

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—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

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MEMPHIS, TENN.

LIBERAL ADVANCES—Supplies at Wholesale Prices. Cooper's Iron Ties furnished Gratis. One Dollar per Bale. no6

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

We make the following extracts from a bold, frank speech of Mr. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, of Massachusetts, lately delivered in New Hampshire; and those who read it will, we do not doubt, share our regret that our limited space does not permit us to republish the whole speech:

Let us look at the latest phase of reconstruction. It is based on the idea which is false in fact, that the foremost men at the South, who took part in the civil war, are incapable of self-government (for it would, I trust, be unjust to Congress to suppose disfranchisement is intended solely as a punishment), and it can look for success only to a permanent civil subjection of the white race there as a mass to the black race as a mass. Now, if the two races were of the same color, of equal numbers, of similar intelligence, and possessed of approximately equal property, there would still be grave objections to the plan, even if the North unanimously desired it. The relation of master and slave is not obliterated in a day by a statute, and anything more unstatesmanlike than expecting permanent contentment and quiet from a people whose natural leaders are debarred from all honorable ambition, it is hard to find. But here we expect a race degraded by slavery and inferior by descent, comparatively small in numbers, wanting in intelligence and without education or training, to successfully rule the more numerous, able, trained and wealthy class, and that, too, before the relot brand has worn off from its manhood. Such a system will need, as we all can see, more than the ballot to sustain it; an inverted pyramid, it will topple down in widespread ruin if not propped by bayonets. But bayonets ill accord with republican liberty. The plan will need at once the supplement which the logical mind of Mr. Stevens has already suggested. The negro must have property; and what is more, a preponderance of property, to balance his other deficiencies, and to secure subordination it must be taken from the whites. Is this republican freedom? Granted all this, and suppose the plan, by some miracle, be successfully tried for five years. I am ready to test the entire soundness of my objections to the Congressional line of policy by the answer of an unprejudiced friend of the black man, whether, if the whites were neither driven out nor killed, he would dare, at the end of that period, to take the federal hand off the throats of the whites and let the two races settle their affairs for themselves. My friends, men must have changed more than they have in eighteen hundred years if either a white or a black population, not greatly mixed, did not, in six months after the last national soldier departed, stand victor of an intecnine war on Southern soil. Is this, then, a speedy way to a satisfaction of our longing for peace, good fellowship, unmixed kindness and the brotherhood of one common nationality? Can we ever hope for that time so longed for, if we take this way, when we shall all stand together once more within the protecting embrace of the Constitution? What we want is peace, good feeling, friendship, under the new Constitution and a new Union. And this is what Conservatism to-day demands. Believing that time is now too short for temporizing, and that the Radical lead has hurried us almost to an impossibility of constitutional reconciliation, we Conservatives believe that as to this plan of reconstruction it must be stripped. We have tried the "pray don't!" plan long enough; now it must be, "thus far shalt thou go and no further," on peril of your life.

* * * * * * *

But it is said the Southern whites are "red handed rebels" and deserve all they get and ten times more too—" they are lucky to escape with their lives." Passing over any question as to the indulgence consisting in sparing life and at the same time taking away all that makes life endurable, as the whites of the South maintain and many of us at the North fear, would be the result of this negro suffrage system. I say at once that I will put them out of the question—and argue the question simply as affecting the North and the negro. Look at the South to-day, and who does not feel that in her desolation and despair is to be found the source of the most potent causes of the stagnation and distress which already press so heavily upon Northern industry. Do you think she will soon help us to pay our debt or buy our manufactures when a hordeof voters, degraded by descent, and brutalized by centuries of slavery, bear narestrained sway? Will they be wise? How can they be unless, like Sir John Falstaff, they get their constitutional principles as he did, by instinct. Look at the Alabama Convention for your answer. No, gentlemen, the only possible end will be, that after spending immense sums to maintain armies to uphold the blacks, you will find you have changed the kindly feeling which exists to-day at the North, and as I believe did exist among the mass of men at the South but a few months since, into a blind, unreasoning prejudice and hatred. Then you have placed the negro where he cannot, unless nature has thus far deceived us, possibly maintain himself—when you have wedged him up so by embedding him in the organic law of ten States that he cannot get out without revolution; and yet you have exasperated the natural repulsion of race into fanaticism and fury, and you must at last cast him down to be trampled under the feet of a party which will be too strong and too hot for argument. In the name of the negro, gentlemen, and I wish my words might be remembered, I protest against this fatal policy. But it is said we must have guarantees that no such thing as rebellion ever happens again. And here again I say, for God's sake yes, let us have them, and good ones too, for after our experience of paper ones I want something more. Now, my friends, I think the best guarantee we can ever find we have got already in the terrible teachings of the war. But I think the next best guarantee lie in the hearts of a happy and contented people, who feel that they are well and justly governed, and entertain a sincere affection for their frame of polity because they see in it one great source of happiness. They are secure, free and prosperous; and it is not in such soil that rebellion breeds. But treat a people as you would the Southern whites, exasperate their prejudices, trample on their pride, spurn their protests, destroy their property, and remove from their minds all sense of security, and safety for life or land, and you breed a deathless hate which, the longer it is stifled, the fiercer it will burn at last, and when it does find vent, it will shake down the tottering remnant of our constitutional citadel in utter ruin on our heads. Say, gentlemen, this plan arrays against the Constitution, at the earliest unhappy opportunity, at least ten powerful States. When we think of these things we can realize too well the unencouraged joy with which Mr. Davis exclaimed, "Our attempt has failed, but our idea will live." Surely it will, if our want of wisdom can foster and restore its once falling vitality.

AGRICULTURAL POLICY OF THE SOUTH.

MEMPHIS, TENN., Nov. 25, 1867.

Editors Memphis Appeal:

The necessity of abandoning the culture of cotton, the impossibility of starting a profitable stock farm without the expenditure of a large sum of money, the impropriety of such an investment when hordes of hungry negroes are prowling, gun in hand, through every pasture, is causing an anxious inquiry among our farmers in regard to a paying substitute for the agricultural product which has hitherto engaged their almost undivided attention. Wishing to add my mite of encouragement to so important an enterprise, I pen the following items, which, if you think of value, you are at liberty to place them before your readers.

I herewith inclose a specimen pod of each of three different kinds of castor bean which I reared this year. The smallest one of the trio is the *ricinus communis*, which is extensively cultivated in Missouri and Illinois. The specimen with the light brown hull is the *ricinus sanguineus*, from the Guinea coast of Africa. The pod having the darkest colored capsule is the *ricinus giganteus*, from the Phillipine Islands. The two latter are the product of imported seed. The first was planted in the open sunshine, grew about seven feet high, and bore about half a dozen clusters of seed. The others were planted in a most unsuitable position, being shaded fully one-half of the day. The gigantic grew about eight feet high, and bore four or five bunches of seed, each about *two feet* in length and six inches in diameter across the middle of the cluster. The leaves of this noble plant are eight pointed, and reach in some instances the enormous breadth of two feet six inches. One stalk of the red variety towered aloft to the hight of nearly *seventeen feet*, producing an abundance of fruit, one bunch of which is about two and a half feet long.

With the exception of loosening the ground for a few inches only in depth and breadth at the time of planting, not one of the stalks received any attention whatever. When we consider the weak, soft nature of the roots of this bean, we may form some idea of the disadvantages under which the plants labored.

Notwithstanding its tropical origin, even the common castor bean is said to have been as far North as Central Missouri a more profitable crop than cotton ever was. Such being the case, how much more lucrative would its culture be in our warmer climate. It is peculiarly adapted to our present misfortunes from the fact that it requires no more labor and no closer attention than does the common Indian corn. I am not, myself, a farmer, but from my limited experiment I am satisfied that in the rich, loamy lands along the Mississippi river, when free from stumps, that the red castor plant will produce a yield of not less than fifty bushels of beans to the acre—possibly twice as much. If half the advantages reside in the labor-saving machinery used in the level Western prairies, which is claimed for it, one man could, I presume, plant and cultivate in favorable soil fifty or more acres of this product. This would give a yield of two thousand and five hundred bushels of beans to the labor of one man and four mules. It is reported that with the newly improved presses used at the great castor oil mills in St. Louis, the beans of the common kind yield about sixty per cent. of good oil. This oil sells in the market at the present time for *two dollars and fifty cents a gallon*. American oil retailed in Memphis before the war at one half the above price, owing to the low tariff on the East India article, yet evidently afforded a handsome remuneration to farmer, manufacturer and druggist. It is fair to presume that the manufacturer can allow the producer fifty cents net profit for the beans. If such be the case, and if the foregoing estimates be correct, the farmer would get a clear profit per annum of *twelve hundred and fifty dollars* for his labor, and be in the meantime comparatively independent of the brutal savages whom our Radical masters are vainly endeavoring to convert into decently civilized people.

I purchased my seed of Theodore Charles Wendel, No. 518 Washington street, Boston. As he is agent for the great German Seed and Flower establishment, I presume he can furnish the material in any quantity, and at reasonable prices.

Until a few years ago the streets in Rio de Janeiro were lighted with castor oil, and it is extensively used in the tropics for this purpose and for lubricating machinery. Enormous quantities are used in this and other countries combined with alcohol and perfumed, as a hair dressing. Doubtless the manufacturers in St. Louis would be pleased to give any information desired upon the subject.

I would also like to call attention to the fact that between one and two millions of dollars in American gold are annually shipped to foreign countries for the purchase of red sumac berries, of a variety superior to our indigenous shrub, but which can be cultivated just as well here as elsewhere.

Madder, a native of Asia Minor, has been reared in Ohio on rented land at a net profit of two hundred dollars per acre in gold. It requires four years to perfect a crop, but engages no more labor than peanuts in its culture. The fall of water from a dam thrown across a creek, washes the roots, and any country mill can grind them.

For the culture of Madder, Woad, Weld, Sumac, Fuller's Thistle, Mustard Seed, and many other articles retaining a handsome remuneration, I beg to recommend an admirable little book, a copy of which I have, called "Allen's American Farm Book," published by Orange Judd, 41 Park Row, New York, price, $1 50. I obtained my copy by remitting the price, and sixteen cents additional for postage, to David Landreth & Son, the seedsmen of Philadelphia.

In conclusion, I would further suggest that the culture of aromatic plants, such as Peppermint, Lavender, etc., and the distillation of their respective oils, is said to be immensely profitable, even as far north as Central New York.

I remain, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant, etc., S. T. G.

THE following order we publish for general information:

HEADQUARTERS 4TH MILITARY DISTRICT, MISSISSIPPI AND ARKANSAS, OFFICE OF CIVIL AFFAIRS, HOLLY SPRINGS, MISS., Dec. 16, 1867.

General Orders No. 42:

I. At the election recently held in the State of Mississippi, to determine whether a Convention should be called "for the purpose of establishing a Constitution and civil government for the State, loyal to the Union," and for delegates thereto, *seventy-six thousand and sixteen* (76,016) votes were cast upon the question of holding such Convention, of which number *sixty nine thousand seven hundred and thirty-nine* (69,739) votes were cast "For a Convention," and *six thousand two hundred and seventy seven* (6277) votes were cast "Against a Convention." The total number of registered votes in the State is *one hundred and thirty nine thousand three hundred and twenty-seven* (139,327.) The number of votes cast on the question of Convention being in excess of the number required by the Act of Congress approved March 23, 1867, and a majority of those votes having been cast "For a Convention," the Convention will be held and will assemble as heretofore directed in General Orders No. 37, current series, from these headquarters, dated December 5, 1867.

II. The following delegates were duly elected to the Convention, according to the returns of the officers who conducted said election, and are hereby notified to meet in Convention at the time and place mentioned General Orders No. 37, current series, from these headquarters:

From Adams county, three delegates—Edward J. Castello, Henry P. Jacobs, Frederick Parsons.
From Amite county, one delegate—Chas. P. Nelson.
From Attala county, two delegates—James Niles, S. C. Conly.
From Bolivar county, one delegate—Jehiel Railsback.
From Calhoun county, one delegate—J. H. McKerr.
From Carroll county, three delegates—George Stovall, Stephen Johnson, Wm. L. Hemingway.
From Chickasaw county, two delegates—A. J. Jamison, E. R. Smith.
From Coahoma county, one delegate—A. S. Dowd.
From Choctaw and Oktibbeha counties, three delegates—Nicholas Bridges, Jas. Weir, George H. Holland.
From Claiborne county, two delegates—Mathew T. Newsom, Edward H. Silles.
From Clark county, one delegate—H. Musgrove.
From Covington and Simpson counties, one delegate—Carlos Chapman.
From Copiah county, two delegates—E. G. Peyton, Emmuel Handy.
From Davis and Smith counties, one delegate—V. A. Collins.
From DeSoto county, three delegates—Horatio N. Ballard, Wm. B. Gray, Wm. D. Nesbit.
From Franklin county, one delegate—C. W. Beam.
From Greene, Perry and Jackson counties, one delegate—John Moody.
From Hancock and Marion counties, one delegate—Alanson Goss.
From Harrison county, (election invalid, new election ordered.)
From Hinds county, four delegates—Henry Mayson, E. A. Payton, Charles Caldwell, John R. Parsons.
From Holmes county, two delegates—H. W. Barry, D. McWilliams.
From Humes and Madison counties, delegate at large—R. H. Montgomery.
From Issaquena county, one delegate—Henry P. Fox.
From Itawamba county, one delegate—John Elliott.
From Jasper county, one delegate—Wm. McKnight.
From Jefferson county, two delegates—A. Jackson, O. S. Miles.
From Kemper county, one delegate—Jere. Hauser.
From Lafayette county, two delegates—W. G. Vaughn, P. H. McCutchin.
From Lee county, two delegates—W. W. Gaither, D. T. Walker.
From Lauderdale county, two delegates—R. C. Merriman, J. Aaron Moore.
From Lowndes county, one delegate—Wesley Lawson.
From Leake county, one delegate—Henry W. Warren.
From Lowndes county, four delegates—B. B. Eggleston, Jos. W. Field, Isham G. Rainey, Geo. Van Hook.
From Madison county, two delegates—W. Ben Cunningham, Amos Draine.
From Marshall county, three delegates—John W. C. Watson, Wm. M. Compton, Charles H. Townsend.
From Monroe county, three delegates—J. R. Woodmansee, James L. Herbert, James Elliott.
From Neshoba county, one delegate—William A. Hutton.
From Newton county, one delegate—S. E. Longmore.
From Noxubee county, three delegates—S. H. Powell, Isham Stewart, N. J. Chappel.
From Panola county, two delegates—A. R. Horne, M. Orzanne.
From Pike county, one delegate—Peres Bonney.
From Pontotoc county, one delegate—Thomas W. Jones.
From Rankin county, two delegates—Cyrus Myers, John C. Brinston.
From Scott county, one delegate—Moses H. Luck.
From Sunflower county, one delegate—David A. Quinn.
From Tallahatchie county, one delegate—S. C. Barnes.
From Tunica county, one delegate—John M. Phillips.
From Tippah county, two delegates—William Nelms, W. T. Stricklin.
From Tishomingo county, two delegates—H. Mask, Terry Dalton.
From Warren county, five delegates—A. Mygatt, G. C. McKee, B. Leas, T. W. Stringer, A. Johnson.
From Washington county, three delegates—John Fawn, Doctor Stites, Wm. T. Combash.
From Wayne county, one delegate—Wm. Yeoman.
From Wilkinson county, two delegates—William H. Gibbs, Charles W. Fitzhugh.
From Winston county, one delegate—Jared Richardson.
From Yallobusha county, two delegates—Robt. J. Alcorn, W. J. Lilley.
From Yazoo county, three delegates—Charles W. Clark, Wm. Leonard, A. T. Morgan.

Each delegate elect will be furnished from these headquarters with an official copy of this order, which will constitute his certificate of election.

By command of Brevet Major General O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant General.

DRY GOODS, ETC.

SOUTHERN PALACE!

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

—ARE STILL OFFERED AT—

NEW YORK COST!

We are satisfied our Goods were bought as low as any in the city.

HOWELL, WOOD & CO., 332 Main Street.

Merrimack Calico at 6¼ cts.
New York Mills Bleached Muslins at 11c.
Heavy Brown Demestics at 7 cts.
Irish Poplins at 12 cts.
Alpacas at 9 cts.
Linseys at 10 cts.
Osnaburgs at 8 cts.
Delaines at 25 cts.
10-4 White Wool Blankets at 90 cts.
Men's Calf Sewed Boots at $1 25.
Men's Wax Brogans at 15 cts.
Women's shoes, all styles, at 10 cts.
Coats' Spool Thread we throw in.
Men's White Shirts, 40 cts.

THESE are the prices that STRAUSS & BLUM will sell their goods at after they commence their

SELLING OFF SALE,

and this will take place when their competitors have got through with their

GREAT CLEARING SALE,

As the presumption is that this will take place

Before the First of January Next.

And as they are not

Compelled to Leave Town,

they will still hold on to their old prices until further notice.

Don't Forget the Place.

STRAUSS & BLUM,

218 Main Street,

Next door to Ward & LeGoere's Drug Store. dec1

NEW GOODS!

RICE & ENGEL

224 MAIN STREET,

ARE RECEIVING THEIR

FALL STOCK

Of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Ready-Made Clothing and

PLANTATION SUPPLIES.

We also pay special attention to the sale of Cotton, and will fill orders for Plantation Supplies for all who may favor us with their patronage. sep28 3m

LYONS, FIES & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS, ETC.,

240 Main Street, MEMPHIS, TENN.

R. LYONS, J. FIES, I. MAYSHUTZ, } PLANTATION SUPPLIES

SOUTHERN

TRIMMING EMPORIUM

JAMES G. MOFFATT,

347 Main St., South of Union,

IMPORTER OF

Ladies' Dress and Cloak Trimmings,
French and German Buttons
Fancy Goods, Notions,
Zephyr Worsted,
Worsted Patterns,
Real Laces, English Hosiery,
Toys, French Corsets.

Agent for the celebrated

Boulevard Hoop Skirts

BANKING HOUSE

—OF—

CAMPBELL & MILLER,

No. 6

WALL STREET, NEW YORK

$500,000

TO LOAN ON

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

STATE,

COUNTY, TOWN,

—AND—

RAILROAD BONDS,

TO SUIT.

dec17 1m

FAIR GOODS AT N. Y. PRICES.

MRS. L. GUILMARD,

62½ Jefferson Street.

I HAVE determined to sell my whole stock of HUMAN HAIR GOODS AT COST, to close the retail business. Store for rent, and Fixtures for sale. dec13 1m

COTTON--COMMISSION

STORAGE, FORWARDING & COMMISSION.

J. C. FORBES & CO.,

Nos. 45 & 47 Front st. and 46 & 48 Fulton st.,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.,

General Commission Merchants.

FOR the sale of Cotton, Flour, Whisky, Corn, Tobacco, and all kinds of Western Produce. Having an Internal Revenue Bonded Warehouse, we are prepared to handle "Whisky" and "Manufactured Tobacco" in bond, thus offering superior inducements to shippers of these articles.

Liberal advances on all consignments.

E. P. BATES & CO.,

Cotton and Tobacco Factors,

—AND—

General Commission Merchants.

Office—No. 276 Front Street,

MEMPHIS, : : TENNESSEE.

sep18 3m sr24

F. J. ATTWOOD, Late of Elliott & Co. W. F. ANDERSON, Late of Herbert Bell & Co

ATTWOOD & ANDERSON,

General Commission

AND

Forwarding Merchants,

And dealers in Hay, Corn, Oats, Bran, Flour, Bacon, Lard, Whisky, etc.

Consignments Solicited.

No. 2 Promenade Street, foot of Jefferson

dec5 1m MEMPHIS, TENN.

E. M. APPERSON, G. V. RAMSAUT.

E. M. APPERSON & CO.,

Cotton Factors

GROCERS AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

No. 23½ Front and 6 Jefferson Sts.,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

A LARGE stock of Plantation Supplies, Bagging, Rope, Ties, etc., for sale to customers on usual terms. nov8 1m

R. W. PRICE, Late of Eastport, Miss. A. R. TREADWELL, Memphis, Tenn

PRICE & TREADWELL,

Wholesale Grocers,

NO. 15 UNION STREET,

Lee Block, Bet. Main and Front Streets,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

dec5 1m

I. S. MERCER, Shelby County. JOHN N. WARE, Late Rice, Ware & Engel. F. H. TALLEY, Late Agent M. & C. R. R.

MERCER, WARE & TALLEY,

COTTON FACTORS,

Produce & Commission Merchants,

No. 194 Main Street,

Cor. of Washington, MEMPHIS, TENN.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED. MR. L. F. COULTER is still with us. sep8 tf

E. D. LAWRENCE. C. R. CARTER. GEO. W. GILMORE

LAWRENCE, CARTER & CO.,

GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

No. 222 Front Street,

nov3 MEMPHIS, TENN.

J. L. VERSER, A. HATCHETT.

VERSER & HATCHETT,

Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants

320 Front Street,

MEMPHIS, : : : TENNESSEE.

BAGGING, Rope and Ties furnished to customers at lowest market prices. sep6 dawtf

P. M. STANLEY. M. C. KING. J. M. SMITH.

Stanley, King & Smith,

Cotton Factors

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 272 Front Street,

Up-stairs, Memphis, Tenn.

aug2 daw

S. MAURICE WEEK. J. F. SELLERS.

S. M. WEBB & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

Commission Merchants,

Lee Block, Union St., (Up-stairs)

Bet. Front St., and Main St., Memphis, Tenn not dawtfm

E. T. ANDERSON. R. S. GRIFFIN.

ANDERSON & GRIFFIN,

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

General Commission Merchants,

No 276 Front Street,

(Room No. 4, Up-Stairs). MEMPHIS.

sep29 3m

J. H. CASH,

COTTON AND PRODUCE

FACTOR,

Commission and Forwarding

MERCHANT,

No. 226 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn

oct12 tf

WARE S. TAYLOR. E. A. COLE

TAYLOR, COLE & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

General Commission Merchants,

No. 11 Monroe St., bet. Main and Front,