THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY ALBERT PIKE & CO. MEMPHIS, TENN., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1868. VOLUME XVIII.–NUMBER 174

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

PUBLIC DIRECTORY.

The following DIRECTORY will be of valuable importance to our friends, especially those living in the country, in giving the names and location of all the leading Business Houses in the city. A weekly revision will be made, so as to conform to the changes which may be made, either in the name of a firm or by removal:

AUCTION.
Tuesday, Thurs., Sat.—Reed & Bro., 15½ Jeff.

ATTORNEYS.
Hayne, Stockton & Hart, 42 Madison.
Pike & Adams, 19 Jefferson.

BANKS.
Jackson Insurance Company, 19 Madison.
German National, 293 Main.

BOOK STORES.
Church & Co., 315 Main.
A. Wade & Co., 326 Main.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
Wm. Miller, 319 Main.

CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS.
A. Jost, 346 Main street.

COAL DEALERS.
Bigley & Mellersh, 55 South Court.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Mboon & Co., 301 Main and 14 Monroe.
Holmes & Wharton, 36 Madison.
Moon & Geoghegan, 276 Front.
W. P. Wright, Forwarding, 3 Promenade.
W. E. Yeatman, Produce, 11 Monroe.
Jno. A. Denis, Gra in and Produce, 41 S. Court.

DENTISTS.
S. Hinson, 233 Main street, Clay Building.

DRUGGISTS.
Mansfield & Bigbee, 301 and 303 Main.

GROCERIES.
Galbreath, Stewart & Co., No. 11½ Union.
Victor D. Fuchs, 15th Depot, 41 Jefferson st.
Lilly Bros., corner Union and Second.
Meyer, Ware & Talley, 191 Main.
Sutton, Berry & Mann, 259 Front.

HARDWARE, STOVES, ETC.
Orgill Bros. & Co., 312 Front.
J. Wetter & Co., 15 and 15 Monroe.
McMillen & Alexander, 272 Second.
A. V. Reinhardt & Co., 322 Front.

HAT MFRS AND HAT RENOVATORS.
J. T. Meadhan & Co., also shoes, 379 Main st.
S. Cohen, 284 Main.

HIDES AND LEATHER.
Geo. Philler & Co., Adams, near river.

INSURANCE.
People's Insurance Co., W. H. Greenlaw, President; S. P. Read, Secretary, 16 Main st.
H. A. Littleton & Co., Agents, 32 Madison.
Vredenburg & Sylvester, 22 Madison.
Western Mutual Life, J. S. Chapin, Agent, 54 Union.
St. Louis Mutual Life, McMahon & Otis, Agents, 5 Madison.

JEWELRY, WATCHES AND DIAMONDS.
Pooley & Barnum & Co., cor. Court and Main.

LIQUOR DEALERS.
R. J. Semmes & Co., Importers, 254 Second.
Benham, Hendrix & Co., 10 Adams.

LUMBER DEALERS.
Cubbins, Gunn & Coover, Planing Mill, 163 Washington.
Hunt, Grove & Co., Adams, east of Bayou.
W. T. Swanwick & Co., Adams, near river.

PLUMBERS AND GAS FITTERS.
Lonn & Mallon, 20 Main.

QUEENSWARE AND CROCKERY.
Earl, Lind, Lloyd & Gilbert, 321 Main.
Krich, C. N., 323 Main.

RESTAURANT.
Planters, Madam Dallee's, 22 Monroe.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.
Hubbard & Lovell, 281 Second.
Case, Jr., & Co., G. N., 177 Main.

TOBACCONISTS.
Edmonds, Pettigrew & Co., 336 Front.
Mayer, Marshutz & Co., cor. Jefferson & 2nd.

UNDERTAKERS.
McCaffrey & Cornelius, 317 Second.

MASONIC DIRECTORY.

HEBREW CALENDAR.

	AM. M'. 5628.	
1st Tisri, 30th September,		1867.
1st Cheswan, 30th October,		"
1st Kislev, 29th November,		"
1st Tebet, 29th 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, 30th July,		"
1st Elul, 30th August,		"
Ash Wednesday, 26th February		1868.
Manday 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.		

MASONIC DIRECTORY. 1867.

LODGES.

ANGERONA, No. 168. Meets 1st Monday in every month, at Odd-Fellows' Hall, cor. Court and Main. D. P. Forster, 294 Front street, W. M.; John Reesnide, Sec'y.

SOUTH MEMPHIS, No. 118. Meets 2d Friday of each month—Hall, cor. Madison and Second. A. J. Wheeler, W. M.; Benj. K. Pullen, Sec.

MEMPHIS SCOTT, No. 259. Meets 1st Friday of each month—Hall, cor. Madison and Second. John Ainslie, W. M.; R. P. Woodward, Sec.

HAMILTON, No. 286. Meets 3d Friday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. P. M. Stanley, W. M.; W. H. Raitz, Sec.

KILWINNING, No. 24 (U. D.) Meets 4th Friday of each month—294 Front street. George Mellersh, 234, W. M.; R. K. Pullen, 232, Sec.

ROYAL ARCH.

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

R. AND S. M.

CARMA Council, No. 6. Meets 3d Monday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. John Zent, Th. Ill.; N. J. Wiggin, Sec.

TEMPLARS.

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

A.'. AND A.'. SCOTTISH RITE.
294 Front Street.

HEREDOM Lodge of Perfection, 14th; No. 1. Stated Communications 3d Wednesday night of each month. Henry P. Woodard, 32d, O.'. M.'.; Charles M. Carroll, 14th, Sec.'.

MITRAIM Lodge of Perfection, 14th.; No. 2. Meets 4th Wednesday of each month. George Mellersh, 32d, O.'. M.'.; A. R. Frankland, 32d, Sec.'.

CASIPHIA Council of Princes of Jerusalem, 16th.; No. 1. Benj. K. Pullen, 32d., Tarsh.'.;

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

PHILIPPE DUPLESSIS Council of K.'.h. 30th., No. 1. Henry P. Woodard, 32d, Tonsor.'.; William Y. Grode, 32d, Rec'd.

CONSISTORY OF WEST TENNESSEE, 32d. John Ainslie, 32d, Comm.'. in Chief; Dodge C. Trader, 32d, Keep.'.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, ETC.

—AT—

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

—AT THE—

SOUTHERN FURNITURE HOUSE

—OF—

M'KINNEY, BRYSON & CO.,

228 MAIN STREET.

CONSISTING OF

Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut Brocatelle Parlor Suits, of new styles and low prices.

Hair, Cloth and Reps Parlor and Library Suits, of new styles and low prices.

Royal Medallion, Axminster, Velvet, Body Brussels, Tapestry, Three-ply, Two-ply, Hatch Wool and Hemp Carpets, all late styles and elegant designs, at greatly reduced prices.

Cocoa Manilla, Straw and other Matting, at reduced prices.

Mantle, Pier, Parlor and Chamber Looking Glasses, of splendid designs, at reduced prices.

Brocatelle, Damask, Silk and Worsted Reps, Lace Curtains, Shades and Window Hangings, of rich and elegant patterns, and at greatly reduced prices.

Spring, Hair, Cotton, Moss, Jenny Lind, Shuck, Excelsior and other Mattresses, at reduced prices.

Also, all other articles kept in first-class Furniture Store at low prices. feb9 1m

SADDLERY & HARNESS

Bridles,

Whips,

Blankets,

Trunks, Etc.,

AT HALF PRICE—DAMAGED BY THE late fire in the Woodruff Block.

C. N. CASE, Jr., & CO.,
277 Main street,
Sign of the Golden Stirrup,
Woodruff Block.

jan28 3m

E. J. SMITH.

SMITH & LEECH,

RECTIFIERS AND WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALERS,

342 Second Street, Memphis, Tenn.

To the trade only. Liberal inducements to cash purchasers. feb12 tf

WANTED.

SMOKERS TO KNOW THAT GENUINE

PARTACAS AND REGALIA DEL REY

CIGARS

Are for sale at the OVERTON HOTEL'S

Smoker's Emporium.

GEORGE L. GRAYSER,
dec8 2m Proprietor, Memphis.

MAYDWELL & ANDERSON,

MARBLE WORKS.

No. 59 Union Street,

Between Second and Third.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

WM. D. & ALBERT M. STEPHENS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Memphis, Tenn.
Office with Stephens & Smith, 22 Madison street. feb16 1m

JOHN HALLUM, J. R. CHALMERS, T. N. TURLEY
HALLUM, CHALMERS & TURLEY,
Attorneys at Law,
MADAM VINCENT'S BUILDING, East Side Court Square, Memphis, Tenn.
feb11 6m

Diseases of the Eye.

DR. KEYSER, late a pupil of Prof. V. Graefe, in Berlin, has established his office at 279½ Main street, opposite Court Square. He is prepared to treat all diseases, make all operations and physical examinations of the Eye. Respectfully refers to the medical profession in the city. Office hours 11 to 3 o'clock. feb16 1m

ISHAM G. HARRIS,
Attorney at Law,
OFFICE IN BETHELL BLOCK, CORNER OF South Court and Main streets, Memphis, Tennessee. jan26 1f

S. HINSON,
DENTIST,
No. 233 Main Street
CLAY BUILDING.
apl nov22 ly25 ddwly

R. A. SANFORD. SAM'L TOOLE. S. R. GAMMON.
SANFORD, TOOLE & GAMMON,
Attorneys at Law,
237 Main Street, Memphis,
UP STAIRS.
ja22 1m

DR. LUKE P. BLACKBURN,
Office: No. 351 Main street,
(OVER FALL'S DRUG STORE.)
Residence—Gayoso House. nov12 1f

A. WRIGHT, L. D. MCKISICK. LUKE E. WRIGHT.
WRIGHT, McKISICK & WRIGHT,
Attorneys at Law,
IN the Kit Williams Block, Nos. 8 and 4, up-stairs, Madison street. dec7

MARLAND L. PERKINS,
ASSISTANT U. S. ATTORNEY.
SOLICITOR IN BANKRUPTCY,
—AND—
PROCTOR IN ADMIRALTY.
Office, No. 450 Main St., Waldran Block, Memphis, Tenn.
nov13 1f

J. B. WASSON & WM. WASSON,
DENTISTS,
HAVE removed their offices to their old stand, over their Drug Store, No. 358, Main street. dec8 1f

J. E. TEMPLE,
Attorney at Law,
Solicitor in Bankruptcy and Commissioner of Deeds.
OFFICE—No. 12 Jefferson street, Room No. 17 Third Story, Titus Block. nov3

GEO. W. WINCHESTER, ROBERT A. HANKER,
Late of Gallatin, Tenn. Late of Memphis.
WINCHESTER & HATCHER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW and General Collecting Agents, 227 Second Street, Memphis, Tennessee.

ALBERT PIKE & SON, Little Rock, Ark. PIKE & ADAMS, 293 Main st., Memphis.
L. H. PIKE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
—AND—
Solicitor in Chancery,
Little Rock, - - Arkansas.
Will practice in the Federal and State Courts. Collections promptly attended to. mh8 1f

Architect and Engineer.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he is prepared to devote his whole attention to designing Plans and Superintending Buildings, with the strict economy and attention to his patrons' interest as he did for the City's interest while City Engineer.
OFFICE—Stillman Block, Second and Madison streets. Charges reasonable.
J. M. MCILWAINE,
Architect and Engineer.

JOHN K. WINCHELL,
ARCHITECT,
16 Madison Street—Room 13.
PLANS and specifications for all descriptions of private and public buildings furnished on short notice.
Remodelling of old buildings also attended to. Specimens of work can be seen at the office as above. Ample facilities of building operations superintended in person. nov20 3m

HILL & WHEELER,
GENERAL
Commercial and Claim Agents,
AGENTS FOR BANKRUPTS,
COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS, ETC., FOR ALL the States and Territories, Commissioner for the United States Marine Court and Court of Claims at Washington, and NOTARY PUBLIC,
No. 19 Madison Street, Memphis, Tenn.
Especial attention given in preparing and filing papers for discharge in bankruptcy and claims against Bankrupts. All business entrusted to us will be executed with despatch and Economy to those applying. jal3 1m

UNDERTAKERS.

FLAHERTY & WESCHE,

FURNITURE DEALERS

—AND—

UNDERTAKERS,

No. 37 Union Street, Memphis, Tenn.,
Old Stand of J. & M. Flaherty.
N. B.—Private Carriages and Furniture Cars for hire at all times. jan29
J. R. McCAFFREY. W. R. CORNELIUS.
McCAFFREY & CORNELIUS

GENERAL
UNDERTAKERS
—AND—
EMBALMERS OF THE DEAD,
No 300 Second Street,
Near Monroe.
Memphis, - - Tennessee,
METALLIC Cases and Caskets and Wooden Coffins constantly on hand. jal

J. C. HOLST & CO.,
UNDERTAKERS
At the Old Stand,
NO. 320 MAIN STREET
and MEMPHIS, TENN.

OWEN SMITH,

UNDERTAKER,
—DEALER IN—
METALLIC CASES AND CASKETS,
And Manufacturer of WOODEN and ROSEWOOD COFFINS, of all kinds,
No. 268 Second St., N. E. cor. Gayoso St.
All Orders for Undertaking promptly attended to.
No. 1 Carriages always on hand to let for family use.

Administrator's Settlement.

In County Court of Shelby county.
To the heirs and creditors of John Stoval, dec'd.
NOTICE is hereby given that I have filed my settlement of the estate of John Stoval, deceased, with the Clerk of said Court, and that I will apply for confirmation of said settlement at the March Term, 1868, of said Court, to be held on the first Monday of said month in the Courthouse in the city of Memphis.
Filed February 3, 1868.
feb 3td* JOHN LOAGUE, Clerk.

Administrator's Settlement.

In County Court of Shelby county.
To the heirs and creditors of A. S. Keathley, deceased.
NOTICE is hereby given that I have filed settlement of the estate of A. S. Keathley, deceased, with the Clerk of said Court, and that I will apply for confirmation of said settlement at the April term, 1868, of said Court, to be held on the first Monday of said month, in the Courthouse in the city of Memphis.
MARSHAL KEATHLEY, Adm'r.
February 17, 1868.
JOHN LOAGUE, Clerk.
By BERNARD CALL, D. C. feb18 lawtw

COTTON, AND ITS RISE.

The advance in the price of cotton, which we predicted four months ago, has come, and the flood-tide has risen even beyond our expectations; but unfortunately it benefits only a few of the planters, and our merchants only to a limited extent.

The Mobile *Advertiser and Register* thus discusses the causes of the rise, and the prospects for the future:

COTTON—WHAT IS THE MATTER?

The late extraordinary rise in the great Southern staple has been the cause of one of the marked sensations of the last three weeks. Next to the defeat of the Alabama menagerie Constitution, it has been the most striking and important event of that brief epoch. A rise of fifty odd dollars a bale in so short a period offered one of those rare opportunities to cotton men, who could "see it," to amass large fortunes. These opportunities are like angels' visits, "few and far between." We are glad to know that some of our merchants in this trade have struck the golden streak and run it out to their great profit. The majority, however, have only had to grit their teeth as they saw fortune flit before their eyes when they had not the daring to grasp it. Does any one comprehend the philosophy of this great and sudden rise? The last time (several weeks ago) that we talked with cotton men, we found the article had no friends, and there was but one note uttered—great supplies and low prices certain. And now, when we inquire of them what the late advance means, we are told that European stocks are light beyond precedent, and East India supplies have failed beyond expectation. The American estimates of production were nearly a half million too high, and the spinners abroad and at home became alarmed and rushed into the market to secure their working stocks. These are the views of St. Michael street buyers and Commerce street factors. We wonder if the causes do not lie deeper? We wonder if king cotton has not been basely slandered and betrayed by his subjects, and whether, after all, he has not kept one foot in his rightful seat of dominion, while all his worshippers believed him hopelessly dethroned. We wonder if the prodigious British stories we have been hearing about cotton culture development in India are not in "web and woof" prodigious canards—if the large dividends of British cotton-growing companies are not, at last, dividends of capital and not of profits—if it has not been discovered that the ruling of low prices pricks the bubble of East India cotton supremacy, and if it has not been further discovered by spinner and consumer that the fabrics from the short staple of India are flimsy, and wear badly. And we wonder what means the report we hear from highly respectable English sources, that the British spinners are changing back their machinery for the use of the long staple, having before changed it for adaptation to the short. If the true theory of the rise is properly interpreted by the St. Michael street cotton men, it follows that the trade, the world over, has been short sighted and has based its calculations upon delusive and fanciful estimates and not upon known facts. But does not so great a rise show that these elements at work besides those developed in cotton table statistics? We cannot help thinking so, and if our surmises are correct, it is a great fact for that part of the region of "rebellion" known as the cotton belt. It shows that the cotton scepter has not departed from a country which nature had pronounced by the laws of soil and climate the finest cotton growing region on the earth. And that being demonstrated, it matters not whether the freedman works it or prefers to starve—worked it will be, as California was worked for its gold, as Australia is worked by tides of labor setting in from its remotest hives, even from the other side of the globe. As a distinguished gentleman lately observed, "if cotton is not king, recent English events prove that it is at least the Prince of Wales."

The present advance has come late for the planter's interests, but still it will leave, if prudently managed, many millions of dollars in the South, and we believe that in a few weeks money matters will be easier in this city, particularly than they have been for a long time. It has come in good time, however, to encourage the planters. What with the cotton tax, (now lifted for the next crop), the disasters of the past season and the low prices, planters were almost paralyzed and in despair. They can lift up their heads now and work with a hopeful future. But let them not forget the lessons of the past and continue to sacrifice farming to planting. Selecting good and tried lands, discarding the idle and the vicious, their true policy will be to pitch their crops first, with a view to certain abundance in their barns, corn-cribs and smoke-houses. After that, all the cotton that can be properly cultivated with their surplus force. Make plenty to eat, and if you make less cotton, be sure that it will bring the price of more, for, in spite of India, Egypt and Brazil, the cotton markets of the world will hereafter be largely dependent upon Southern production.

Undoubtedly the great and sudden advance in the price of cotton has been in a large measure owing to the ascertainment of the fact that the crop of this country had been estimated at more than half a million bales too much.

But we do not doubt that its low price for three months and more was also in a great measure owing to the combinations of gamblers in stocks and cotton, who so operated as to bring down the price, in order to reap fortunes by the rise which they knew was certain. It is matter for congratulation that it did not rise soon enough for some of them, and that they were wrecked by its continued decline after their purchases.

Is it worth while for our planters to engage again in the extensive cultivation of this most hazardous of all crops, the price of which is always uncertain, affected by sinister agencies over which they have no control, and continually fluctuating, especially when they may again be compelled to sell at a price so low as to subject them all to loss, in order that purchasers may make fortunes almost without an effort? We greatly doubt it.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, (Rad.)

A Scornful Defiance to Rotten Radicalism.

We have received from one evidently deeply interested in the general welfare, the following:

WARREN, January 28.

Editor Commercial, Cincinnati:

Dear Sir: I, indirectly a subscriber of your daily paper for a number of years, have been Compelled to Cease taking it on account of its tone of Politics. Why lent it to the Same as it was in time of the War do you please tell me? I am true blue, and while there is a drop of Blood in my veins I will not conside with the democrat Party (or rather "Rebs.") I Shal expect a reply in your paper. Very Respectfully,

J. W. G.

What this person means as "indirectly a subscriber" we can only conjecture. We suppose he has been in the habit of borrowing the *Commercial*, or stealing it from a direct subscriber. Of course we are duly impressed by the menacing intimation that he will not borrow or steal any more. We know such fellows too well, however, to suspect this one of any real purpose of carrying out such a threat.

His idea of journalism is, that when a caucus of Republican members of Congress has decided that a certain measure should go through that body, every head should be uncovered, and every knee should bend in lowly submission. And he is so stupid a person as to suppose that a feeble cry of "concession" with the Democratic rebel party is sufficient to terrify all who are not totally depraved into agreement with, and solemn submission to, the Congressional caucus.

Now, we hold the opinion that measures before Congress are unwise and dangerous, and we intend to say so; and no caucus decree shall intimidate or influence us in the least in the best expression we can give our honest convictions. We believe the bill to make Gen. Grant the absolute master of the Southern States, and independent of the President, is unconstitutional, and, aside from that, an indiscretion that ought to fill reasonable men with amazement; and as a measure affecting the next Presidential election, the most desperate folly that could be committed. It is a blunder, and it is a crime. We believe the bill to tinker the Supreme Court, and disqualify it except under newly-presented conditions, in anticipation of a decision that some of the acts of Congress are unconstitutional, is uncalled for, and full of evil promise. We object to a change in the form of our Government because Andrew Johnson is President. We object to a course of legislation that is at war with the historic experience of mankind in establishing free governments. All these very sentiments were applauded in the recent consultation of Republican leaders held at Columbus; and though three hundred of the most influential Republican politicians in the State were present, there was no voice raised in opposition to them. And if this "isn't" the same sort of Republicanism that was good stock during the war, perhaps some one who knows all about it will "please" tell us why not.

—The night telegraph operator at Elyria, Ohio, has been arrested on the charge of robbing mailbags left at the station there. It is said he has confessed the crime.

ARKANSAS.

—The Southern *Standard* says on the 15th: The Helena *Shield*, which has for some time past been "between hawk and buzzard," has at last gone over to the buzzards, "body, boots and breeches." Good-bye *Shield*. May the Angel of Mercy *shield* you from the destruction which you are inviting on yourself.

—A little girl was so badly burned at the plantation of Mr. Devasier, her clothes taking fire from a burning log near which she was standing, as to cause great fears that she could not survive. Before the flames could be extinguished her body and arms were crisped.

—The Little Rock *Gazette* of the 22d says: "The disreputable character of the Radical party of Arkansas, is fairly illustrated in the publication of a wilful forgery which purports to be a 'copy' from the journals of the Convention, intended to have political effect. For the publication of this fabricated 'copy' in the pamphlet containing the Constitution, the people are to pay. The forgery of the address of 'the twenty-two' at the last election, is a mild offence compared to this disreputable act. Can honest men support any such party?"

—The Fort Smith *Herald* of the 15th says this is reliable, as it comes from good authority: "Since the publication of the news furnished us by Dr. Reagles, post-surgeon of Fort Arbuckle, and since he left that place, there has been another raid into the Chickasaw country. We learn that some time last week a band of wild Indians went to the house of Overton Love, a Chickasaw, living on Red River, about twenty miles from Fort Arbuckle, and killed him and all his family."

—At a meeting of the Democratic Club at Fort Smith, on the 13th inst., Capt. Pratt, of Greenwood, being present, was called on, and, as the *Herald* expresses it, "made a speech replete with good humor and good hard sense," in the course of which "he opposed negro suffrage and negro supremacy, and remarked that he little dreamed when he was fighting for the Union cause, he was fighting to place negroes in power, and make them law-makers for white men. He said the former Federal soldiers utterly repudiated anything like this, and when the time come, would be found acting with the white man's party. He also stated, that in traveling over some eight or nine counties, recently, he had seen but two men who indorsed the recent acts of Congress, and one of them was a man who had been on all sides, and who was now scorned by everybody, and the other was a man who held three offices under the present regime. Both of these delectable negro-worshippers reside in Scott county."

—The Little Rock *Gazette* gives the following interesting railroad news: We are gratified to learn from Maj. G. P. C. Rombaugh, of the engineering department of the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad, that the work thereon is progressing well. The grading of the road is completed to a point twelve miles west of Madison on the St. Francis. There are sufficient ties now out, about twenty-five thousand, with which to begin track laying, and an ample force employed to furnish others for the whole road as fast as they will be needed. The timbers for the trestle work and bridging at Crow creek and other smaller streams is being prepared to be set up. It is contemplated to begin track laying as soon as iron can be brought up the St. Francis, and the grading and track laying will be pushed forward together. The work on the eastern division has been pushed very slowly hitherto, but an additional force has been put on, and that portion of the road will be ready for the trains by the 1st of May next. We learn from other sources that on the 1st of May a daily line of communication will be established between our city and Memphis. A line of stages will connect the terminus of the road with Clarendon, whence the route will be by boat to Devall's Bluff. It is expected that the time between the two points will not be greater than twenty hours, and most probably several hours less. It may be set down as certain now that the Memphis road has fallen into the hands of a capitalist—Mr. Willis Gaylord—who will build it.

—In a country where the natural desire of the people is to reach the highest point in art, it is very difficult for success to be obtained without most arduous labor. Public opinion is extremely exacting and put always just; but often unjust and cruel criticism has produced the most beneficial results; the greatest improvements have been made under continued discouragements, and in many successful efforts defeat seemed certain to all except those concerned. In no one branch of art has there been more trials and failures, and in no single instrument is there so many different parts to perfect in order to make the whole a success, as the pianoforte; this is always attended with great expense, requiring large capital and patient perseverance. Grovesteen & Co., 499 Broadway, N. Y., commenced manufacturing pianos thirty-six years ago, and are one of the oldest houses in the country. They aim to make the best instrument, and sell it at the smallest profit. These pianos cannot be excelled. Their singing quality is pure, full, and easily retained through the most lengthy passages. For power they are unparalleled, and are celebrated for their great brilliancy, exquisite touch, and elegance of style and finish.

A Serious Falling Out.

Probably the last two persons in the world a man would expect to hear of as quarrelling are the Hon. Charles Sumner and a respectable colored man from Boston. If I were asked to name anywhere in this bleak world of ours "two souls with but a single thought," I should name in the first place the Hon. Charles, and in the second place the respectable colored gentleman from almost anywhere, but especially from Boston. But scripture and poetry warn us of the instability of human friendship, and though history gives us a few exceptions in favor of men lovely and pleasant in life, and not divided in death, I regret to say that Mr. Sumner and the respectable colored gentleman from Boston cannot be included among them. Till within a week they might; now they cannot. How it came that the unwilling cord which bound the Hon. Charles to the respectable colored gentleman from anywhere, but especially from Boston, was broken, never again to be united, it is the object of this paragraph to relate: The office of chief journal clerk of the Senate was vacated a couple of weeks since, by a power which disregards the tenure of office act, and makes removals without "the advice and consent of the Senate." It has long been one of the written laws of that great body to allow Senators, in regular rotation, the privilege of naming candidates for clerical vacancies under the Secretary. This time it was Mr. Sumner's turn to name the individual who should fill up the gap which death had created. There was joy among the respectable colored gentleman of Boston—diffused among several for a while, but finally concentrating into intense and ecstatic rapture upon one, who was assured by Mr. Sumner that he should be chief journal clerk of the Senate.

News of the intended selection reached the capital very soon. Senators remonstrated with the Honorable Charles, whose respectable colored gentleman was, to their eyes, nothing but—a nigger. And a nigger must not be chief journal clerk of the Senate! The backbone of the Honorable Charles stood stiffly up for the respectable colored gentleman awhile, and the respectable colored gentleman came all the way from Boston to Washington in full expectation of being installed in the promised office. Senatorial remonstrances increased in vehemence and multiplied in number, until it was solemnly asserted that no "nigger" should be clerk of the Senate, and Forney, with all his "fierce devotion" to the colored loyalists, had to yield to a request under no circumstances to appoint Mr. Sumner's respectable colored gentleman from Boston to the vacant clerkship. Here was a dilemma. The respectable colored gentleman from Boston was here, with Sumner's written promise in his pocket, and yet he couldn't get the place because he was a "nigger."

Mr. Sumner finally yielded to the pressure, and named a white man for the place. The respectable colored gentleman went home to Boston, perhaps a wiser, certainly not a happier man, swearing vengeance against the Hon. Charles for not making more of a fight in his behalf, and more than doubting the sincerity of that great man's attachment to him personally, and to his race collectively. Henceforth no more forever will that respectable colored gentleman from Boston sound the praises of Sumner as the champion of civil rights. Gone is his admiration for the Hon. Charles, whose sempiternal orations on universal brotherhood will fall upon his chagrined and disappointed ear as tinkling symbals, full of sound and fury, signifying nothing; or, as the respectable colored gentleman from Boston, who wears spectacles and hath a classic air, (for I saw him with mine own eyes,) will doubtless put it, *vox et preterea nihil*. Oh, Charles, who'd have thought it?

MACK.

ALABAMA.

The Radical correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* writes to that paper respecting the Constitution with which Congress is now in *travail*: "The intensely Radical Constitution framed for this State, by a Convention governed by zealots, has been decisively defeated at the ballot-box. You will hear a hue and cry about fraud and intimidation, but I believe the election to have been as free from the former as any ever held in Ohio. The Constitution broke down with its own weight. The Union counties in North Alabama have pronounced against it with emphasis. No intelligent white man could support it."

The Tuscumbia *Times* takes ground that like the Hibernian, "it is convalescent," if Congress *should* force Alabama into the so-called Union, even against the will of the people, through non-expression, in compliance with its own law. The thing will then be consummated, and Congress have double-damned itself by stultifying its own act.

The Montgomery *Advertiser* says: "It is well known that Albert Griffin, of Mobile, and Norris and Keffer left this city yesterday morning for Washington. Their object is to get Congress to legalize their "constitution" in spite of its overwhelming defeat. Old "Granny" Peck is now in the city and has been trying to conclude that the law only required a majority of votes to carry the Constitution. It is rumored that he has so far satisfied his conscience (?) as to give out that he will issue certificates of election to Buckley and other carpet baggers as Congressmen; and to Ely, Barber and other incendiaries as county officers."

Railroad Charges and the Commerce of Memphis.

MEMPHIS, February 24, 1868.

Editors Memphis Appeal:

Some year or more ago, a writer in the *Commercial*, under the signature of "Merchant," said "New York sends to St. Louis for her flour, and carries it 1200 miles, all rail, for $1 25 per barrel,—the same price the Memphis and Charleston Railroad charges to Tuscumbia, distant only 145 miles. The Yankees charge ten cents per barrel from New York to Boston; while the railroad charges $1 from Memphis to Corinth, a less distance." He continues: "There are two parties to the transportation of merchandise—the carriers and the consumers—the railroad on the one side and the planters and merchants on the other. But the railroads fix the price, and our roads charge war prices in peace times. It is a fact that planters bring their cotton to Memphis, with their teams, for fifty miles along the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, because cheaper than to send it by rail." I apprehend, Messrs. Editors, that what "Merchant" said a year or two ago, is true now, to a great extent. *New York has been built up by her railroads and canals; but she has been wise enough to see that the charges on these shall not drive commerce from her.* The complaint made by "Merchant" against one of our roads, may be made, with equal justice, against all others; and it may be well for their Presidents to inquire if, in their laudable and energetic efforts to make their roads prosperous, they may not be entailing upon the city which so liberally aided all, and for whose prosperity they were projected and built, a misfortune ultimately far greater than any present good to the roads from remunerating tariffs. *Low charges will bring the produce of the country to Memphis; and, when once accumulated here, buyers will seek it. Low freights unite producer and people. High freights drive both away to other markets.*

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QUINCY, ILL., November 5, 1866.

MRS. JACKSON, *Dear Madam*—It is with pleasure that I certify to you, that some one of your circulars, which contained certificates and indorsements from the best physicians and the highest medical authorities of the United States, cert fying that your oils for the complexion and teeth were purely harmless, and of the best medical properties, or flowers, and they warrant it when used according to directions to cure the worst and most difficult cases of nursing sore mouth, canker of the stomach, bowels and dyspepsia. For scrofulous disorders, when used both internally and externally, it has no equal. Dear Madam, seeing this, and my little daughter, aged fifteen months, having the whooping cough for several months, accompanied with what the doctors call white canker, her mouth and throat being terribly ulcerated, and I having tried everything for its relief I could hear of, all to no purpose, I bought one bottle of your oil for the complexion, called "Queen Bess," went according to the directions, did not use quite one bottle, and I am most happy to state to you that it has cured my child. She is now as well and hearty as ever she was in her life. I give you this, my certificate, hoping you will publish it, that thousands of others who may be afflicted with any of the above afflictions may at once get a bottle of your "Queen Bess," for I feel sure they will find immediate relief. Yours respectfully,

MRS. GEO. WOLCOTT,
Jersey street, bet. Sixth and Seventh.

MRS. WM. R. COLLINS' CERTIFICATE.

HANNIBAL, Mo., August 22, 1866.

MRS. JACKSON, *Dear Madam*—I am most happy to inform you that after having suffered more than three years with what some physicians call nursing sore mouth, or canker of the mouth and throat, I tried various remedies, but found nothing to do me any good until I heard of your oils for the complexion and teeth, called "Queen Bess." I bought one bottle, used according to directions, and am truly thankful to say I have found a permanent cure. Hoping you will publish this, that other poor sufferers may be benefited by it, I remain,

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NOTICE.

ON and after 15th inst., Mr. C. T. GEOGHEGAN becomes a full and equal partner with me in the Cotton Factorage, Produce and Commission Business, as per card below.

R. A. MOON.

Memphis, February 22, 1868. feb22 1w

R. A. MOON. C. T. GEOGHEGAN.

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