THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY M'CLANAHAN & DILL. MEMPHIS, FRIDAY, AUGUST 31, 1860. VOLUME XI.—NUMBER 205.

Daily Appeal.

SPEECH OF GOV. FOOTE.

The Hon. Henry S. Foote delivered an address before the Democracy of Pennsylvania, at Harrisburg, on the 15th inst., from which we extract the following handsome exposition of the Yancey factionists and of their treasonable designs.

Gov. Foote said—

Before I close this address, fellow-citizens, I feel bound to lay before you an clear and distinct a statement as I am capable of making, of certain important facts of which I have some reason to believe you are not fully cognizant. There are present, as I suppose, a considerable number of those who are yielding a zealous support to the Lincoln and Hamlin ticket. I rest they will listen to me with patience while I utter certain declarations in regard to the platform upon which their candidates are presented to the American people. If any counsel those referred to shall regard me as doing the least injustice to his party or his platform, I should be pleased to receive at his hands an immediate correction.

It will be recollected that the compromise measures of 1850 were passed by the two House of Congress, after a long and excited struggle, by the united support of whigs and Democrats, of northern men and of southern men. The whole country did not at once acquiesce in those enactments. The "higher law" agitators of the North opposed them most strenuously, and for a while even threatened armed resistance to the act for restoring fugitives from service, while the extremists of the South, headed by Rhett and Davis, and kindred spirits, threatened an immediate breaking up of the Union; in other words, the secession of the Southern States of the Confederacy, because of the admission of California, the adoption of the District of Columbia bill, and the purchase of certain territory from Texas. In the autumn of 1850 commenced the fiercest political struggle that has ever taken place in the South—a struggle between the friends of the compromise enactments on the one side, and the advocates of secession on the other, which contest ultimately terminated in favor of the Union cause.

But I implore my fellow-citizens of the North to bear in mind that the extremists of the South could be defeated in their attempted division, and only one way; that the friends and supporters of the Union cause had to pledge themselves in the most solemn and unequivocal manner that if their fellow-citizens of the secession faction would acquiesce in the compromise enactments, and consent to remain quietly in the Union, then, in the event of any one of various congressional encroachments specified in which was known at the time as the Georgia and Mississippi Union platform, being at any period thereafter consummated, they, friends and supporters of the Union as they were, would themselves not only participate in the act of breaking up the Confederacy, but would actually take the initiative in the work. By this pledge alone, I repeat, were we able to secure that acquiescence in the compromise measures of 1850, which put an end to the struggle for secession. In the making of this pledge, on behalf of the Union men in the whole South deliberately participated. Now, one of the exigencies specified in the Georgia and Mississippi platform at that period, upon the arising of which the Union men bound themselves to co-operate in the act of secession, was the exclusion of slavery from the Territories of the Union by an act of Congress. Those who suppose that this pledge, made by the Union men of the South in 1850, will not be complied with, know very little indeed of the character of our southern population, or the attributes of those who vanquished the secession faction of 1850. It is true that we have a considerable number of simple and excitable people among us, whose mere blundering measures, I confess, are not much to be regarded; but it is as certain as that the firmament is above us, that if such an act of outrageous aggression and oppression and outrage as that specified, shall ever be perpetrated, the whole South, without a dissenting voice, will feel themselves driven to the direst extremities of resistance, and all the powers of earth will not be of potency sufficient to prevent the act. Why, then, in the name of heaven, fellow-citizens, do any of the friends of the Union in the North insist upon the election of Lincoln and Hamlin upon the platforms with which their names stand associated, when they know or should know, which all patriots should deplore so profoundly, will be certain to result from the election of that ticket? [Applause.]

But this is not all. There is a body of fanatics at the South, at the head of whom is William L. Yancey, who have entered into a formal compact, now of more than a year's standing, binding them corporately and individually, in the event of a Republican President being elected in November next, to unite in "precipitating the cotton States of the South into a revolution." Mr. Yancey's position, in what is known as the Breckinridge and Lane faction, is unmistakable. He is the Magnus Apollo of the whole secession movement. He projected the secret Southern League scheme; he is the author of the famous "Scarlet Letter;" he devised the whole programme afterward acted upon by the leading factions at Charleston, and at Baltimore and Richmond; he is the prefector and framer of the political platform upon which Messrs. Breckinridge and Lane are now running.

Until he made a retraction speech in Washington City, Breckinridge and Lane were hardly considered, even by their most adoring friends, as having entered the field of presidential contest. Mr. Yancey is acknowledged as the leader of the political faction now supporting Breckinridge and Lane, from the Pacific to the Atlantic ocean. I understand that even here in Pennsylvania the supporters of Breckinridge and Lane are hoping soon to have Mr. Yancey in their midst, and to catch inspiration and confidence from his eloquence. Now, I very much fear that many excellent citizens in this part of the world do not yet know Mr. Yancey's precise attitude in regard to secession.

It so happens that I have in my possession a pamphlet copy of a speech made by this gentleman in the month of January last, in a convention called Democratic which assembled in the city of Montgomery, Alabama. This speech was published under his own special sanction and supervision; and therefore a few extracts from it cannot but prove startling and interesting to those who are at all curious as to what this new political entity, known as "Yanceism," may really mean. Bear in mind that this harangue in Montgomery was intended by Mr. Yancey as a defense of himself against the charge of being too ultra upon the slavery question. Referring to another speech which he had previously made at Columbia, South Carolina, and quoting from it, with an appearance of disapproval or regret, he said:

"But the true position is not, Are we stronger than we have been? but are we as strong as our necessities require? Are we as strong as we rightfully ought to be? This question must be answered in the negative. Can we have any hope of righting ourselves and doing justice to ourselves in the Union? If there should be such hope, I would be slow to make the attempt. For one, I have no such hope; but I am determined to act with those who have such hope as long, and only as long, as there shall be reasonable hope of success upon the expectation that the South will obtain justice in the Union, but with the hope that, thus arming within a reasonable time (bis—bis—bis) the South, and taking our people in going out of the Union."

This, as you will perceive, is precisely the programme upon which the Yanceites have been so zealously working. They have been acting with the Democratic party of the Union for months in order to get additional strength for the execution of their disunion scheme. As soon as a reasonable period of delay shall have terminated, they will strike for secession, and expect to carry out of the Union with them all their deluded allies.

But he continues:

"If we remain in the Union, we must demand a repeal of every unconstitutional act against the institution of slavery. We must demand a repeal of the acts of 1807, 1819 and 1831."

You are aware, my friends, that the act of 1807, here referred to, is the act for the suppression of the African slave trade, for the repealing of which infernal traffic Mr. Yancey had introduced a memorial in the commercial convention, which assembled in Montgomery, Alabama, some months previously. What if this repeal shall not be obtained? He answers the question presently in a highly explicit manner;

"If, however, a Black-Republican should not be elected, then, in pursuance of the policy of aiding the cause in the Union, we should initiate measures in Congress which should lead to a repeal of all the unconstitutional acts against slavery. If we should fail to obtain so just a system of legislation, then the South should seek her independence out of the Union."

I beg you to notice, fellow-citizens, that no matter who shall be elected President unless the repeal of the enactments specified can be secured, Mr. Yancey, with the full approval of the faction which he now leads in the South, and to whom Messrs. Breckinridge and Lane are chiefly indebted for their nomination, is in favor of withdrawing from the Union. Mr. Yancey and his associates in the South have long ago declared, that in the event of a Republican being elected to the presidency, they would attempt to break up the Union, and he and his confederates both in the North and in the South, in co-operation with Mr. Buchanan and his Cabinet, and chiefly through the instrumentality of subordinate office-holders, are now doing precisely what would most conduce to the production of that terrible result. For nothing can be more obvious than that the running of the Breckinridge and Lane ticket in the free States of the North can have no other effect than to bring about the abstraction of a few thousand votes in each of those States from Douglas and Johnson, thus multiplying the chances of Lincoln's election. That Mr. Breckinridge stands no earthly chance of obtaining the vote of a single free State in the Union is so obviously certain that no man having any respect for his character would venture to assert the contrary. Until within the last month or two it might have been plausibly urged that there was some possibility of this ticket being sustained by the States of Oregon and California; but the last mails from that distant region bring us the most conclusive evidence that Douglas and Johnson will be sustained in California and Oregon by a majority overwhelming enough to yield to a presidential ticket in that section of the country.

I have already asserted, and now most earnestly insist, upon such evidence as I deem absolutely conclusive, that the whole plan of operation for this presidential canvass of the Breckinridge and Lane party was matured in the mind of Wm. L. Yancey, of Alabama, and a few of his intimate associates. Let me, then, read to you another extract from the speech already cited:

"To obtain the aid of the Democracy in this contest, it is necessary to make a contest in the Charleston convention." (That contest has been made.) "So that body Douglas' adherents will press his doctrine to a decision." (That is to say that they will firmly adhere to the ancient Democratic creed.) "If the Slaveholds men keep out of that convention, that decision must inevitably be against the South; and that either in direct favor of the Douglas doctrine, or with the indorsement of the Cincinnati platform, under which Douglas claims shelter for his principles. The Slave-rights men should present in that convention their demand for a decision; they will obtain an indorsement of their demands, or a denial of those demands. If indorsed, we shall have greater hope of triumph within the Union. If denied, in my opinion the Slave-rights wing should secede from the convention and appeal to the whole people of the South, without distinction of parties, and organize another convention upon the basis of their principles, and go into the election with a candidate nominated by it, as a grand constitutional party.

"But in the presidential contest a Black-Republican may be elected. If this dire event should happen, in my opinion the only hope of safety for the South is to withdraw from the Union before he shall be inaugurated—before the sword and the treasury of the Federal Government shall be placed in the keeping of that legislature which is to be controlled by the party. I would suggest that the several State action, when it shall be made manifest that the Black-Republican candidate for the presidency has received a majority of the electoral vote, to call a convention of the people of the States, to assemble in time to provide for their safety before the 4th of March, 1861."

All who have been diligent watchers of the progress of events for the last month or two must be aware that the course of proceeding here delineated has been most faithfully followed out by the supporters of Breckinridge and Lane in the South up to the present period. The views set forth by Mr. Yancey, in his Columbia speech, are yet maintained by his followers in the South, so far as I am informed of their action, without the least qualification or abatement. Several of those who have heretofore been recognized as occupying a conservative attitude have hesitatingly to employ language of the most extreme character. It is with reluctance and mortification that I feel bound to refer to the recent letter of Mr. Orr, of South Carolina, for the purpose of illustrating this matter more fully. The language which I shall read from a very recent production of his is well calculated to alarm the friends of the Union, whether located in the North or in the South. I feel it to be certain that Mr. Orr would not have thought of sending forth his letter, but he could not been prompted so to do by the statement of public sentiment in South Carolina. These are his words:

"Lincoln and Hamlin, the Black-Republican candidates, will be elected in November next, and the South must then decide the great question whether they will submit to the domination of Black-Republican rule, the fundamental principle of which is the extinction of slavery, or resist, and declared war upon our institutions. I believe that the honor and safety of the South in that contingency will require that we should secede from the Union, and, falling then to obtain from the free States additional and higher guarantees for the protection of our rights and property, that the Cotton States should proceed to establish a new government. But while I think such would be the imperative duty of the South, I should emphatically reprobate and repudiate any scheme having for its object the separate secession of South Carolina. If Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, giving or a portion of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, would unite with this State in a common secession upon the election of a Black-Republican, I would give my assent to the policy."

I have ever declared, fellow-citizens, my entire opposition to the breaking up of this Union under any act of aggression, or any individual whatever to the presidential office, in accordance with the forms prescribed by the Constitution itself; nor shall I ever hereafter cease to entertain the same sentiment, whatever, whose mere blundering measures, I confess, are not much to be regarded; but it is as certain as that the firmament is above us, that if such an act of outrageous aggression and oppression and outrage as that specified, shall ever be perpetrated, the whole South, without a dissenting voice, will feel themselves driven to the direst extremities of resistance, and all the powers of earth will not be of potency sufficient to prevent the act. Why, then, in the name of heaven, fellow-citizens, do any of the friends of the Union in the North insist upon the election of Lincoln and Hamlin upon the platforms with which their names stand associated, when they know or should know, which all patriots should deplore so profoundly, will be certain to result from the election of that ticket? [Applause.]

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New Goods! New Goods!

JUST RECEIVED AT

M. SIMONS'

194 Main Street,

OPPOSITE THE CLAY BUILDING.

In addition to this, I wish to call your attention to my large and well selected stock of

French and British Dry Goods,

which, for richness, beauty and novelty, I confidently assert, will compare favorably with the stock of any other house in this city. It will be our aim to show goods freely to everybody. Relying on the continued patronage of my old friends, and soliciting an examination of our stock by those who have not bought of us before, I remain

M. SIMONS.

N. B. My wholesale department is complete, and I have at this time the best stock in the city. I call the attention of country merchants to my stock of Clothing, Hats and Shoes, Planters' Goods, etc., which will be sold for cash, or on time to personal buyers.

aug28-dawtfm

J. L. CASE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

169 MAIN STREET,

apl21-1y Memphis, Tenn.

Notice.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned and H. W. Voigt, under the firm name of H. W. Voigt & Co., is this day dissolved.

August 23, 1860.—1aug27

E. ROBBINS & BRADLEY,

No. 40 Warren Street,

NEW YORK,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers IN

Hardware,

CUTLERY, GUNS, PISTOLS, ETC.,

HAVE been established more than TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and are EXCLUSIVE Northern and Sole Agents for E. Robbins' CELEBRATED GUNS and self-acting DOUBLE COTTON HOES.

aug3 dawtm-1y

D. P. MORGAN. W. R. CHRISP.

MORGAN & CHRISP,

COTTON FACTORS,

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 47 Front Row,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

ALL Cotton consigned to us will be covered by insurance, unless otherwise instructed. apl24-dawtfm

WRAY & McHANUS,

GENERAL STEAMBOAT AGENTS,

38 Front Row,

apl26-1y MEMPHIS, TENN.

NEW STORE!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

BESSE, LEVY & CO.,

Jobbers and Dealers in

Clothing, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes,

AND

FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 198 Main Street,

(Between Jefferson and Adams streets,)

Memphis.

HAVE just opened an entire new and carefully selected stock of goods in the above line, which they offer to merchants and the trade at the lowest cash prices. Their Clothing is all manufactured by themselves, and are executed in a superior manner. They are in constant receipt of the latest and most fashionable styles of Gentlemen and Youths' Clothing.

For the Fall Trade.

We are now in receipt of a very extensive and superior stock of Domestics, Kerseys, Linseys, Jeans, Boots and Shoes, Trunks, Valises, etc.

Persons from the country and other traders will find our stock of Mens Clothing extensive, varied and of most desirable qualities.

We respectfully solicit a call from all persons needing anything in our line, and can promise entire satisfaction in price, quality and style of our goods.

aug15-dawtwly BESSE, LEVY & CO.

Iron Ties.

BUTLER'S improved Cotton Tie, patented Nov. 15, 1859. The undersigned are agents for the sale of these superior ties. Specimens can be seen at our office. Orders solicited. MORGAN & CRISP,

jel8-3m 47 Front Row.

The Mule Trade.

ON MONDAY, THE 20TH INST.,

I will commence selling Mules at auction, which will be held every Monday, at my stable on the Market Square, in the Main Trade, by the reception, per Gen. Pike, of the last lot of Mules ever shipped to this market. The arrangements for this season are more ample and satisfactory than ever, and shippers who want a

A Good Article at a Fair Price,

can rely on finding it here at all times. Many reasons could be given why we should outsell Memphis and Southern speculators, but the only one we urge is that we make it to the interest of purchasers

To Buy from Us.

We will in a few weeks have completed the most complete and extensive Mule depot in the South, furnished with ample rooms reasonable terms, for all who desire to feed their stock. Our facilities for feeding, and all who are interested in other branches of trade have induced us to make Memphis the focus of Mule Mart of the South.

JOHN F. & F. T. LEITWICH,

aug28-6tm Jefferson Street.

Baltimore Bell and Brass Works,

NO. 53,

Holliday St.,

Baltimore,

Md.

REGESTER & WEBB,

KEEP on hand and make to order BELLS of every size and tone, varying from 50 to 10,000 lbs., which are warranted to give satisfaction in tone and durability. Also, manufacture every variety of Brass Fancets, for water, steam and gas. Also, Brass Castings, Babbitt and Anti-Friction Metal, all of which we will sell upon pleasing terms. Send for a Catalogue and Price List.

aug25-3m*

MERCHANTS & PLANTERS.

IN STORE AND FOR SALE AT THE

Southern Machine Depot,

SECOND STREET.

Next door south of Alpha office,

PORTABLE AND STATIONARY ENGINES;

HERRING'S FIRE PROOF SAFES;

PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES;

WAREHOUSE AND GRAIN WAGGONS;

STORE TRUCKS, LIGHTNING RODS;

CHURCH AND PLANTATION BELLS;

LETTER PRESSES, OIL LAMPS, ETC., ETC.,

Especially adapted for the market, and for sale at low prices.

Now is your time to purchase, as they will be closed out at once to make room for new goods.

GEO. J. WIDNIS,

aug15-1m NOW. H. HALL.

Agents.

J. J. SMITH.....JAS. T. BRUNE.....WM. M'EAGH.

J. J. SMITH & CO.,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

AND DEALERS IN

Boat Stores and Ship Chandlery,

(Lower Water Row.)

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

HAVING purchased the Wharf boat at this place, we are now receiving from Messrs. Duval, Algee & Co., we have had her thoroughly repaired, and with the addition of one of Rale & Noyes's Celebrated Steam Pumps, she is now one of the safest Boats on the Mississippi river.

We are prepared to do a general Commission and Forwarding business, (with every facility for making liberal cash advances on Produce, etc., consigned to us for sale.

All consignments of produce to us (unless otherwise instructed) will be insured on our own policy.

Our steamboat friends may rely upon our being constantly supplied with every article in the boat store and ship chandlery line at the lowest prices, and that will pay the cash on all freights delivered on our boat.

jel-tf J. J. SMITH & CO.

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Jerome Bonaparte in America.

The following sketch of the doings of the late Prince Jerome in America, has been received. It is of interest:

In July of 1803, Jerome Bonaparte, the youngest brother of Napoleon, who had received from the consul the commission of Capitaine de Faisseau, without having, however, the slightest pretensions to a knowledge of its duties, and had taken the opportunity of a cruise in the West India seas, made a visit to Baltimore. He was accompanied by his friend Colonel Thevenard, a secretary, physician, and a large suit of attendants, all of whom were immediately invited by Commodore Barney to reside with him during their stay in the city. The object of his voyage was never avowed, and they remained several weeks to partake the elegant hospitality of his family.

Upon Jerome expressing a wish to visit Philadelphia, the commodore gratified him by planning an agreeable excursion through York, Lancaster, and the Springs, and other fashionable places of summer resort, to all of which he accompanied introduced him. They passed several days in Philadelphia, with which Jerome professed to be much pleased; and as everybody connected with the great naval hero was in ecstacies with the gallant captain was more or less a lion in the United States, the commodore lost no opportunity of gratifying the very natural curiosity of his guest, and introduced him to the Jerome at all public places within reach. The races at the beautiful village of Havre de Grace, on the Susquehanna, offered one of those occasions. The gentlemen of the country men from the neighboring counties had there the chance of seeing what subsequent events made a matter of talk for the rest of their lives—the future King of Westphalia, the brother of the greatest man in the world.

A short time after their return to Baltimore, the races at Gwanahown took place, and there for the first time appeared the Beautiful Miss Patterson. A single glance was enough to fix his heart. He had never seen so lovely a creature before; and forgetting brother, country, and prospects, in everything but the fascinating object before him, he insisted on an introduction to her, and very soon appealed to the friendship of the commodore to aid him in his matrimonial designs. The commodore very prudently and firmly remonstrated with him against the folly of an attachment with any lady in the United States, situated as he was—under age, and entirely dependent upon his brother, who had, no doubt, other views for him; he reminded him that the laws of France would not recognize a marriage contracted, and that in the event of his brother objecting, the innocent and lovely object of his affections would be torn from him, and the consequences would not be otherwise than painful in all parties. Commodore Barney felt it to be his further duty to make the same representations to Miss Patterson and her family; and then instead of assenting Jerome in the step which he was resolved upon taking, he did everything that strict propriety would dictate to prevent its consummation. Our readers need not be told how little he succeeded—awaited on either side; the marriage was probably delayed by this interference, but at length took place on Christmas Day, 1803. The whole world is acquainted with the result.

Speculation in Cotton.

The London *Daily News* of the 6th says: "The imports of cotton in Liverpool are one million two hundred and forty thousand bales, being nearly double the quantity held at the corresponding period of last year, when the total was 726,000 bales. The average value at 5d per pound, about £11,750,000 is now embarked on the one article. It is useless to disguise the fact that anxiety is felt with regard to the future of the cotton speculation. There are, it is true, persons hardy enough to deny that any speculation of magnitude is going forward in cotton. They contend that the situation is perfectly healthy, by no means strained; that the Liverpool people have bought the cotton and paid for it, and that there is an end of the matter.

They are almost disposed to be indignant at the idea of inquisitive people prying into their private mercantile operations. This is not the time that satisfy the public. Each class of the commercial community is intimately interested in the welfare of its neighbors. If misfortune occurs in one quarter, its effects are greatly diffused. For example, the failure of the speculation in the hide and leather trade has for some weeks past checked business in every part of the kingdom, and its effects have been felt with painful distinctness by many tenders, and the whole class of shareholders in banking and discount companies.

The peculiar position in which the speculators in cotton stand contribute to keep the general rates of discount at a higher point than would otherwise prevail. We call them speculators because the term applies properly to all who buy on credit and hold it for a rise in price. Were any mishap to overtake the growing American crop, many other might realize fortunes, but the accounts from the United States are not the promise of another extraordinarily large yield, and there is no doubt that the fear of being overtaken by it, with the present enormous unconsumed stock, has caused many of the original holders at Liverpool to sell at a serious sacrifice. It must be pointed out in fairness, however, that although the demand for cotton manufactured goods in the Manchester market does not yet present the revival which has been looked for many weeks past, there has been a decidedly better sale for cotton at Liverpool during the last week.

REVIEW OF VOLUNTEERS IN SCOTLAND BY QUEEN VICTORIA.—On the 7th instant Queen Victoria reviewed the Scotch volunteers from Holyrood palace. The London *Times'* report says:

It is believed that the volunteers under arms considerably exceeded the returns previously made, and numbered from 21,000 to 22,000 men. Her majesty left Holyrood at half past three o'clock, attended by a most brilliant retinue. The Duchess of Kent, at present residing at Drummond house, occupied the carriage with her majesty, along with the Princess Alice and Prince Arthur. The Prince Consort and the Duke of Buccleuch rode on either side of the carriage.

Behind the saluting flag was a splendidly decorated gallery, containing about 4,000 spectators; but it was upon the hills opposite that the great concourse took place. The vast and varied gathering could not be estimated at less than 200,000 persons. There were about 150 different corps on the ground, marshaled into thirty-five battalions—one of mounted rifles, six of artillery, one of engineers, and twenty-seven of infantry.

The marching past of this immense body of volunteers occupied exactly an hour and twenty minutes. At length General Wetherall gave the signal to advance, which was repeated by the commanders throughout the line, and communicated still more instantaneously by the sound of the bodies. The whole army then simultaneously moved forward until the bugle called a halt. The officers then saluted with their swords and the whole line presented arms. The final command given was three cheers for the Queen, and instantaneously was the command responded to and echoed from one end of the line to the other. The cheer, which was caught up with still louder acclamation by the spectators on the hill-side, was tremendous and overpowering, and continued almost without intermission for several minutes. At a quarter before six her majesty left the ground.

The Memphis Appeal.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY

BY

JNO. S. M'CLANAHAN.....BENJAMIN F. DILL.

Under the style and firm of

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To which all Letters on Business, or otherwise, should be Directed.

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2	4.50	6.00	7.50	9.00	10.50	12.00	15.00	18.00	21.00	35.00	40.00	75.00
3	6.00	8.00	10.00	12.00	14.00	15.00	18.00	21.00	24.00	40.00	50.00	90.00
4	7.50	10.00	12.50	14.00	16.00	18.00	21.00	24.00	27.00	45.00	60.00	100.00
5	9.00	12.00	15.00	18.00	20.00	24.00	30.00	36.00	42.00	50.00	75.00	125.00
6	10.50	14.00	17.50	20.00	23.00	30.00	36.00	42.00	48.00	75.00	90.00	150.00
7	12.00	16.00	20.00	24.00	28.00	32.00	40.00	50.00	60.00	80.00	100.00	175.00
8	13.50	18.00	22.50	26.00	30.00	36.00	45.00	54.00	63.00	85.00	112.00	200.00
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☞ Marriages and Deaths are published as news; but Obituaries, Tributes of Respect and Funeral Invitations as all other advertisements.

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☞ No advertisement or variation will be made from the foregoing rules.

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DR. J. B. WASSON, Dentist,

HAVING located permanently in the City of Memphis, respectfully solicits the patronage of all who may desire skillful professional services in any of the various branches, and warrants satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. All operations performed in the most approved and skillful manner. Teeth inserted, from one to an entire set, on the atmospheric principle, thereby dispensing with the use of clasps or bands attached to the natural teeth. Fine gold will be used, or other kinds of artificial base if desired. Special attention given to the treating of all diseases of the mouth, as well as the extraction of natural teeth. Millions of which are being lost annually for want of a little skillful and judicious treatment. Teeth extracted with the aid of local anæsthesia, preventing all severe pain and suffering. Office on Main street, below Dalton, No. 377, to Jones & Tate's new block. jy14-dawly

EYE AND EAR.

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jn28-1y

J. P. CARUTHERS.....E. M. YERGER.....MORRIS WHITE.

Caruthers, Yerger & White,

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