THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY M'CLANAHAN & DILL. MEMPHIS, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1860. VOLUME XI—NUMBER 235.

Daily Appeal.

CINCINNATI CORRESPONDENCE.

CINCINNATI, October 2, 1860.

EDITORS APPEAL: Our committee is becoming small and beautifully less as time passes; his honor, the mayor, and the "humble individual" who now addresses you, being! only remains of that once large and respectable body. By the way must understand that we are no: the business union which we were delegates, as each member has been assigned his part, and some are absent performing theirs, while we remain to cooperate with the committee of this city. We have had several interviews with railroad men and prominent citizens of this place, and from what we learn look upon the "direct connection" as a fixed fact. It is now only a question of time, when we will be connected with Cincinnati by a road from Bowling Green to Danville. Memphis moved in this matter at a propitious time, and I think she is greatly indebted to our fellow-citizen, Col. Trezevant, in bringing this matter to her attention. We have the promise of large individual subscriptions, and the probabilities are, that our route will be the one adopted by the committee appointed here to ascertain the best southern connection.

Last night we attended the Democratic meeting addressed by H. V. Johnson, our candidate for Vice President. It was a large demonstration, and the enthusiasm manifested was soothing to the mind apprehensive of the success of the northern sectionalists. He made a noble, manly argument, and impressed all his hearers with his weight as a statesman and his feelings as a patriot. I wish those who heard him slandered by Yancey in Memphis, could have seen him and been within the sound of his voice last night in Sixth Street market space in this city. His very tone and dignified bearing would have given the lie to volumes of such calumnies. He is a man worthy of the respect and suffrages of the people, and, successful or defeated, like our gallant leader, will yet make his mark as a statesman, and occupy a warm place in the hearts of his countrymen. His left here this morning to resume his labors in other polls. There was public speaking at three different places in this city last night. As usual the town was all in a blaze of light. All parties here are struggling harder than ever known—first, to defeat their opponents—secondly, to win. The county and State election comes off the second Monday in this month. Hamilton (this) county will go Democratic. The fight in the State is on the Supreme Court Judge. Brinkerhoff is the Republican candidate, and I think will, beyond a doubt, be defeated. The Americans and Douglas Democrats will unite to that object. Then will Lincoln get a rebuke and his friends and leaders be convinced that there will be no difficulty in arranging things to defeat Lincoln. The understanding seems now to be perfect.

The knowing ones here report to the Republican party feel perfectly satisfied that Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania will elect anti-R publican State tickets. If such should be the result, then Republicans will leave their party like rats from a sinking ship, as many of them are there now only because they look upon it as the strong, popular party. If Lincoln receives votes enough to prevent Lincoln by casting their votes where they will tell, all is safe.

There is no criterion or safe-guard by which we can in any way anticipate or calculate upon the result of the coming presidential election. A trifle as light as air, in the present unsettled state of affairs, may determine the whole matter.

We will spend this evening with Mr. L. Henderson, the son-in-law of N. Longworth, Esq., and, anticipating a pleasant time, we can only ask you were with us. The hospitalities of many citizens have been tendered to us, and all that can be done to make our visit as agreeable one as possible is done most liberal manner. We will spend to-morrow in the country, a few miles from the city, after the meeting of our committees at ten o'clock.

W.

GARIBALDI'S TRIUMPHANT ENTRANCE INTO NAPLES.

Wild Enthusiasm and Intense Enthusiasm of the People for the Dictator.

A letter dated Naples, September 7, and received by the Persia, says:

"Garibaldi will be here in half an hour," said a friend who met me on the road this morning. "Will you come?" "Come! of course I will!" and so off we set to the railway. The streets wore a festive appearance as we went along. Evidently the city was all prepared for his arrival, but as we got near the station national guardsmen and flags were in great abundance, and public expectation was great. A push through the crowd, and we found ourselves the sentinels, and we are in the waiting-room. What a number of faces are assembled there of men whom I have known in misfortune and persecution! They greet me all with a friendly squeeze and a smiling face, and a deep respiration, as much as to say, "Well, we can speak together now without fear." Here, too, are the members of the comitato, which have so long conducted the revolution, and of the deputations which went down to Salerno to welcome Garibaldi. A bell sounds, and every hat is raised, and a cheer for Garibaldi is started, "Viva Garibaldi," but the dictator was not there.

A body of Bavarians had come up, the foreign troops who had deserted to the standard of Garibaldi. Mid-day arrives, and then a distant shout is heard, swelling louder and louder until it was taken up by the hundreds and thousands round about me as the train stopped. Every carriage is filled with red jackets, and every eye is looking on for Garibaldi. At first one or two distinguished gray beards were taken for the dictator, and embraced, and strangled, and smothered with kisses. The great man went out by another door, and the crowd then turned to interrupt him. My coachman, who was a dodgy fellow, drove round by a bye street, and so got in advance, where we saw all the processions. His staff only were with him, and seated about in various carriages, and, although it was said that Baron Bentier had sent his own carriage, the dictator came up in one belonging to a Neapolitan.

Of course it is impossible to give any adequate idea of a scene of wild excitement. There were three lines of carriages, crowded with persons bearing the flag of a country now united to Naples, and the occupants cheered, and wept, and kissed, and embraced, in true Italian fashion. Look up at balconies, too—much the ladies, and the flags which adorn them.

I was close to Garibaldi, and observed all his movements and gestures. As he passed the fort of the Carmine, the soldiers were there to salute him, and he replied it in the most gracious style. His smiles are the most benevolent I ever witnessed, and he distributed them right and left.

In the crowd some cheered more sturdily, perhaps, than the soldiers, who were scattered about here and there. Some believed it was a demand for protection, though it was not necessary, so completely the sentiment of vengance seems to have been laid by the generous spirit of the dictator. Amid shouts of "Viva Garibaldi!" and "Viva Italia!" and followed and accompanied by thousands of people, the procession passed along the Marinella, thence to the large Castello, until it arrived at the Foresteria, the palace where formerly the Neapolitan princes used to reside. The last prince I saw there was the Grand Duke of Tuscany. What a change in the fates of the Italian princes since that time!

GALES AND SEATON.

The most entertaining article in the October number of The Atlantic Monthly is on "The National Intelligencer and its Editors." From the closing paragraphs we quote the following interesting incidents:

"They had no bickerings, no misunderstanding, no difference of view which a consultation did not at once remove; they had been more known in divisions of interests; from their common coffin each has always drawn whatever he chose, and down to this day there has never been a settlement of accounts between them. What facts could better attest not merely a singular harmony of character, but an admirable conformity of virtues?

"From the time of their coming together down to the year 1820 Gales and Seaton were the exclusive reporters, as well as editors, of their journal—one of them devoting himself to the Senate and the other to the chamber of Representatives. Generally speaking they published only running reports on special occasions, however, the speeches and proceedings entire. As they had seats of honor assigned to them directly by the side of the presidic officers, and over the snuff box, in a quiet and familiar manner, the topic of the day were often discussed. To the privileges they then enjoyed, but more especially to their sagacity and industry, are we now indebted, as a country, for those "Reports of Debates" which, with the *Intelligencer* has become a most important part of our national history.

As in their journal nearly all the most eminent of American statesmen have discussed affairs of the country, so have they been the direct means of preserving many of the speeches which are now the acknowledged ornaments of our political literature. Had it not been for Mr. Gales, the great intellectual combat between Hayne and Webster, for example, would have passed into a vague tradition, perhaps. The original notes of Mr. Webster's speech, now in Mr. Gales' library, form a volume of several hundred pages, and, having been corrected and interlined by the statesman's own hand, present a treasure that might be envied. At the period just alluded to, Mr. Gales had given up the practice of reporting any speech, and it was a mere accident that led him to pay Mr. Webster the compliment in question.

That it was appreciated was proved by many reciprocal acts of kindness and the long and happy intimacy that existed between the two gentlemen, ending only with the life of the statesman. It was Mr. Webster's opinion that the abilities of Mr. Gales were of the highest order; and yet the writer has heard of one instance in which even the editor could not get along without a helping hand. Mr. Gales had for some days been engaged upon the grand jury, and, with his head full of technicalities, entered upon the duties of presiding at a certain tavern. In doing this he unconsciously employed a number of legal phrases; and when about half through, found complaints were coming in thick. At this juncture Mr. Webster, who happened to be in the room, stepped aside to Mr. Webster, transmitting the unfinished article and explaining his difficulty. Mr. Webster took it in hand, finished it to the satisfaction of Mr. Gales, and it was published as editorial. It.

Joe Cowling talks of bringing "that hippopotamus" to this country.

A Tragedy in Real Life—A Man Shot by his Mistress—She Attempts to Commit Suicide.

The usual quiet of Sunday in Cincinnati was broken day before yesterday by the report of a pistol near the engine house on Pike street, near Second, in the Fourth ward. It soon became known that the captain of the engine company, Mr. William Glass, had been shot and severely wounded by a young actress named Lizzie Wright, with whom he had been living on the most intimate terms for more than two years past. The facts of the case appear to be as follows:

An attachment had existed between the parties some years ago, but had been broken off, and Lizzie left the city. She obtained engagements in the theaters of several other cities, and played subordinate parts quite creditably. She is really an actress of considerable merit, and would, no doubt, have risen in her profession had she not been induced to return to Cincinnati, but she came back, and has been living with Captain Glass for more than two years. A few days ago Glass informed her that he could no longer live with her. She begged him not to cast her off, but he was inexorable, and left the house. Day after day she sent for him to come back, but he would not. At last she wrote him a letter, in which she urged him, by every consideration which a woman's heart could suggest, not to desert one who had been so faithful to him. He sent the messenger back with a rude and insulting reply.

Convinced at last that the affections of her lover were forever alienated from her, the poor girl took the desperate resolution of putting an end both to his life and her own. She proceeded and loaded a small pistol, and putting a vial of laudanum in her bosom, approached the store of Mr. Glass. She was informed that he was not in, but believing that he was there, she waited an hour. Then remarking that she would go home, and return the next day, she left the store. She only walked around the square, however, and coming back to the store, confronted Glass. He retired to the back part of the store, calling to a police officer to "arrest that woman and take her away." Officer Fisher, who was near by, was about to arrest her, when she calmly said that there was no occasion for that; that she would willingly go with him; but that, first, she desired to say a few words with Mr. Glass. She then entered the store, the policeman remaining at the door. She approached Glass, and never raised in a very short time that his mind was made up to a separation, and that it was useless to expostulate with him. She turned to leave him, but paused and said, "Once more she appealed to him, and pleaded with the eloquence of despair that he would not leave her wretched and alone. He became tired of her importunity, and pushed her from him. Nearly sinking or falling for a few paces, but still facing him, she drew the pistol and pointed it at him. The policeman was not quick enough to prevent her, and after a moment's hesitation, she fired. The ball struck Glass on the chin, and inflicted a serious but by no means dangerous wound.

She was immediately secured, and the pistol she had dropped herself. As she was being taken away, she begged the officer to permit her to go to her room to get her watch! He consented and went with her. She entered her room, took her watch and a picture of Mr. Glass out of her trunk, and then, taking the vial of laudanum, she swallowed the contents. Medical assistance were promptly administered, and the poison was removed from her system. She was then taken to the Pearl street station house, but was afterwards removed to the hospital. She appeared to have no desire to live, and she said she would rather die with Willy, than live separated from him.

The shooting took place on Sunday afternoon. Captain Glass did not wish to have Miss Wright prosecuted, but a charge of shooting with intent to kill has been preferred against her, and she will be examined as soon as she is strong enough.—*Cin. Enq.*

THE INVASION OF ENGLAND.

The most characteristic feature in John Bull's disposition is to dream once or twice a week of a French invasion. In parliament, and even within Buckingham palace, at all times, but especially in conspicuous at all times, but more so now than ever. The invasion panic has seized every one in the land so strongly that a formidable volunteer force—formidable in numbers at all events—has been organized. The $150,000,000 which the regular army and navy cost the country, is not sufficient to insure the safety of the island, and a large percentage of the 30,000,000 of people in the United Kingdom, every one of whom pays his tax to feed the bold soldiers, are obliged to shoulder a musket and learn the use of the march. Now, since this childish fear has resulted in the enrollment of thousands of men under military discipline, it may not be amiss to inquire whether, if it should come, the Emperor of the French could successfully invade England. In doing so a brief analysis of authentic statistics may enable the reader to form some idea of the chances. France has an army of 600,000 a, of whom at least 200,000 are, to use a French figure, "portables"—that is, they can be moved to a given place at a given time. The Prince de Joinville, Sir Charles Napier, and other naval authorities, have endeavored and satisfactorily endeavored, we think, to show that a force of 100,000 men could be landed on the British coast without running any risk of being destroyed. Eight hours steaming will take you from Cherbourg to Plymouth. When the brave d. Aumont, the great uncle of his admirals if he could not land an army at Hastings, the sailor is reported to have expressed his ability to do so, but seriously doubted whether he could remain there. "You are only an admiral," replied the Corsican, "and your speech indicates that you think yourself a general. To land men is your duty; if their re-embarkation were desirable, I would not think of looking to you for advice."

Not Hastings, or Plymouth, or Dover would be the objective of the invading army. Welling, once an isolated harbor on the Spanish coast, and effected easy ingress through it to the heart of Spain. Yet the 2,120 miles of coast from England, not to mention Ireland, is far more accessible to a hostile force than the seaboard of her Catholic dependencies. The France-Hibernian expedition would encounter no difficulty in reaching Ireland, nor would the thirteen ships of the channel fleet oppose any insurmountable difficulties to a well directed fleet of invaders. It would be the crowd that would interrupt him. My coachman, who was a dodgy fellow, drove round by a bye street, and so got in advance, where we saw all the processions. His staff only were with him, and seated about in various carriages, and, although it was said that Baron Bentier had sent his own carriage, the dictator came up in one belonging to a Neapolitan.

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THE ELECTION.

From the New Orleans True Delta.]

We fear our numerous correspondents, who daily send us letters by the score, asking for enlightenment as to the probable result of the presidential election, will be sadly at pateence with us, more particularly those who are willing to invest their money on our judgment. It is useless to repeat what our columns daily record—our sanguine expectations of the election of Douglas by the people; still we do not wish anybody to back our opinions with their money, and if we had the most positive certainty of being right we should give our counsel against betting. Our opinion, we say again, is that Douglas will be elected. He is, however, opposed by the abolition party, backed with its past a scowed and its present strength, and supported indirectly, and directly when indirect means do not exist, by the whole federal power and influence, most shamefully, disgracefully and profitately used by the miserable old man at the head of this Government and the unscrupulous knaves who hold him in hand. The Buchananites, therefore, reckon confidently upon the election of the abolitionist. All their orators, west and east, from Bright down, proclaim it a certainty, and we naturally infer that their confidence is based upon the disreputable use power they exercise on being able to bring to bear against Douglas at the ballot-box.

On the other hand the running of Bell has a disparaging tendency for while he has no more chance of an election than Breckinridge, the sham of the secessionists, he will divide the Union strength at the South, and make the opponents of division apparently weaker than they would otherwise appear. His supporters foolishly imagine that the election will go into the House of Representatives, and that there, or nothingcatly in the Senate, they and one of their men will be successful. We know nothing can be more chimerical than such an expectation, nevertheless, it operates upon a large mass of the dyed-in-wool enemies of Democracy, and we have to deal with it as it is, and not as we know it will be.

The running of these retrograde tickets cannot, our readers will perceive, fail to make calculations of the next presidential result extremely hazardous; and when to these we add that at least half a million more votes will be cast in the free States this year over the vote of 1856 it will be evident that all predictions, no matter by whom made or under what circumstances, are at best unreliable.

The election is between Douglas and Lincoln, and the people will decide it. The Breckinridge ticket may, we anticipate, defeat the Douglas, although we apprehend no such consequence from its defection; but should the people possibly fail to elect, and of course it is possible, then the election will go into the House of Representatives and be decided there; and neither Bell nor Breckinridge, if both names should be before it, will be chosen. As between the latter, we need not say which the people should prefer, as we know very well nine-tenths of them will be for him who will stand by the Union at all hazards; practically, however, it is of no consequence, for neither has the remotest chance of ever filling the executive chair of this republic.

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A Positive and Specific Remedy
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FOR DISEASES OF THE

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Excesses, Exposures and Improprieties in Life,

From whatever cause originating, and whether existing in MALE OR FEMALE.

Pimples, take no more Pills! They are of no avail for complaints incident to the sex.

Use Extract Buchu.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu is a medicine which imperfectly acts until it is taste and odor, but immediate in its action, giving tone to the system, vigor to the limbs, to the pale cheek, and rendering the patient to a perfect state of HEALTH AND PURITY.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu is prepared according to pharmacy and chemistry, and is prescribed and used by

The Most Eminent Physicians.

Delay no longer. Procure the remedy at once. Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5.

Depot, 104 South Tenth street, Philadelphia.

BEWARE OF UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS

Trying to palm off Gale cure or other articles of Buchu on the reputation attained by

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The original and only genuine.

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WE DEFY COMPETITION!

Ask for

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☞ Put this extract word for word

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MEMPHIS JOCKEY CLUB RACES!

FALL MEETING, 1860.

THE THIRD ANNUAL FALL MEETING over the new Memphis Course, will commence on

MONDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1860,

and continue six days, as follows:

FIRST DAY—Monday, October 29.—Stake for all ages; mile and two miles; subscription $200; h. ft. p.; the second to run $400; second to canter at the post. Four subscribers.

SECOND DAY—Tuesday, October 30.—Sweepstake for two-year olds, one mile and a half; $100 subscription, $40 for the first and $20 for the second; $100 added, the second to run a mile. Five subscribers.

THIRD DAY—Wednesday, October 31.—Jockey Club purse $600; heats of three miles.

FOURTH DAY—Thursday, November 1.—Hunter stake for three-year olds, heats of two miles; $200 subscription, $100 forfeit, $50 declaration; the Club to add a purse of $400; second to receive the money back. Five subscribers.

FIFTH DAY—Friday, November 2.—Proprietors' stake for three-year olds, heats of two miles; subscription $200, half forfeit, $50 declaration; the Club to add a gold goblet of the value of $500; second to receive the money back. Closed November 1, 1859, with sixteen subscribers. Two have declared.

SIXTH DAY—Saturday, November 3.—Jockey Club purse $1000; heats of two miles.

SAME DAY—Post purse for hackney horses, mile heats; one for all ages, the other for five-year olds; the second to run for the second horse.

Entrance for Club money, 10 per cent of the purse.

A walk over rewards a horse in the full amount of the purse with jockeys.

Under a rule adopted at the last meeting, no proprietor, whether alone or accompanied by a jockey or trainer, will be allowed to enter the course for a member. The ladies' committee will rigidly enforce this rule.

Tickets to the course will be at the Charleston depot every half hour.

The ladies are specially invited to attend.

CHARLES STONE, Secretary.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a lien by me reserved to secure deferred payments, I will sell, for cash, on Saturday, the 27th inst., between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock, A. M., at the Arcade, No. 16 Main street, one Piano, to the highest bidder, for cash. Lot 17, 13 feet 14, north 78, on the lowest from Fisher on Hardy road. Sold as the property of Mrs. Mount, to pay herself in Laura Wood, wife of W. T. Wood, by deed of June 4th, 1860, now of record in Register's office in Shelby county, in book 33, pg. s 623, 624, 625, wherein said Laura waives all her right of redemption, if exercisable to which is hereby made.

JOHN BRIEN, Trustee.

M'C CATOR & SON, Auct'rs.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.

BRYAN'S

PULMONIC WAFERS

This Original Medicine Established in 1727, and first article of the kind ever introduced into the world of "PULMONIC WAFERS," is this or any other country. All other Pulmonic Wafers are counterfeits. The genuine can be known by the signature of BRYAN being stamped on each WAFER.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Asthma, Bronchitis, Difficult Breathing.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Spitting of Blood, Pains in the Chest.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Incipient Consumption, Lung Diseases.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Irritation of the Urethra and Tonsils.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve the above Complaints in Ten Minutes.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are a Blessing to all Classes and Constitutions.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are adapted for Vocalists and Public Speakers.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are in a simple form and pleasant to the taste.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Not only relieve, but effect a speedy and lasting Cure.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are warranted to give satisfaction to every one.

No family should be without a box of
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
in the house.
No traveler should be without a supply
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
in his pocket.
No person will ever object to give for
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Twenty-Five Cents.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N. Y.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS by Chandler & Co., and all druggists ever where. J. Wright & Co., New Orleans, wholesale agents. deod-dtuw-sw-1y1a

The Memphis Appeal.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY BY

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

Under the firm and style of

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For one square of ten lines or less, one insertion...$1.00
For each additional insertion of same.....50

Spaces.	1 Day.	2 Days.	3 Days.	4 Days.	5 Days.	1 Week.	2 Weeks.	3 Weeks.	1 Month.	2 Months.	3 Months.	1 Year.
1	2.00	3.00	3.50	4.00	5.00	6.00	8.00	10.00	12.00	15.00	18.00	$25.00
2	3.00	4.50	5.00	6.00	7.50	9.00	12.00	15.00	18.00	22.50	27.00	37.50
3	4.00	6.00	7.50	8.00	10.00	12.00	16.00	20.00	24.00	30.00	36.00	50.00
4	5.00	7.50	10.00	12.00	14.00	16.00	20.00	25.00	30.00	37.50	45.00	62.50
5	6.00	9.00	12.00	15.00	18.00	20.00	24.00	30.00	36.00	45.00	54.00	75.00
6	7.00	10.50	14.00	17.50	21.00	24.00	28.00	35.00	42.00	52.50	63.00	87.50
7	8.00	12.00	16.00	20.00	24.00	28.00	32.00	40.00	48.00	60.00	72.00	100.00
8	9.00	13.50	18.00	22.50	27.00	30.00	36.00	45.00	54.00	67.50	81.00	112.50
9	10.00	15.00	20.00	25.00	30.00	36.00	40.00	50.00	60.00	75.00	90.00	125.00

☞ One square, renewable weekly, per annum, $40.00
" " twice a week, 60.00
☞ Two squares, renewable weekly, per annum, 60.00
" " twice a week, 80.00

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

☞ All transient advertisements must be marked for a specified time. When not thus marked, they will be charged for one week, and discontinued at the end of that time.

☞ All advertisements required to be kept on second page, CHARGED AS NEW BLOCK DAY, and on third page, at three-fourths regular rates.

☞ Advertisements directed to be displayed, or set in capitals, charged at double rates.

☞ Yearly advertisers will be charged extra for inserting space over one square, and when LARGE TYPE is required to be used, or the advertisement kept on inside of paper.

☞ Yearly advertisers will be charged extra at regular rates, for Wants, Rents, Removals, Co-Partnerships, Notices, To Contractors, etc.

☞ *Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance.*

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

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

☞ Announcing Candidates for State, County and Municipal offices, $5 each, to be paid in advance in every instance.

☞ All advertisements for charitable institutions, fire companies, ward, town and other public meetings, to be charged half rates.

☞ Marriages and Deaths are published as news; but obituaries, tributes of respect and Funeral Notices are charged advertisements.

☞ All legal and transient advertisements will be charged for at legal rates.

☞ Editorial notices in local column will be charged 20 cents per line.

☞ No deduction or variation will be made from the foregoing rates.

M'CLANAHAN & DILL.

Professional Cards.

DR. J. B. WASSON, Dentist,

HAVING located permanently in the city of Memphis, respectfully tenders his services to all who may desire his professional services in any of its various branches, and assures those who may favor him with their confidence. All operations performed in the most approved and skillful manner. Teeth inserted, from one to an entire set, on gutta or atmospheric pressure, the latter being decidedly the best method ever introduced to the notice of the dental profession. Fine gold fillings or gold foil, which are warranted to last a lifetime, will be used, or other kinds of artificial substitutes, if desired. Special attention is also paid to all diseases of the mouth and gums, and the saving of natural teeth, which, when practicable, should always be preferred to artificial ones. Prepared to insert teeth with little skillful and judicious treatment. Teeth extracted with the aid of local anæsthetic, or nitrous oxide gas, if desired. Office and residence on Main street, below Union, No. 327, in Jones & Tate's new block. jy14-dwsatyr6m

EYE AND EAR.

HAVING removed from severe illness, and directed my attention to the practice of my profession, I feel fully prepared to offer my services to the public especially to the treatment and treatment of the EYE AND EAR. Office at DR. A. ROBINSON, M. D., Residence at DR. R. JOHNSON, M. D., South-west corner Poplar and Second streets, Memphis, Tenn. sept-dwsatyr

E. S. HAMMOND,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Memphis, Tenn., Office No. 3 Exchange Building, corner Main and Monroe streets. Will attend to business entrusted to him in West Tennessee and North Mississippi.

Refer to Hon. Brown, Green & Co., Memphis, Tenn.; Messrs. Bridges & Martin, Memphis, Tenn.; Hon. Peyton, Memphis, Tenn.; Hon. Chas. Ready, Memphis, Tenn.; Attorneys, Bisley, Miss.; Messrs. Jordan & Stanton, Brownsville, Tenn. ja26-1y

J. P. CARUTHERS—E. N. VERGER—MORIS WHITE.

Caruthers, Verger & White,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Memphis, Tennessee.—Office in Hy the's Building. ja26-1y

J. A. WILLIAMS, M. D.,

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,

CORNER Main and Jefferson streets, over Lehman & Co.'s store, Memphis, Tennessee. Office hours, from 8 to 9 A. M. and 2 to 4 P. M. Residence, second house west of St. Mary's church, north side of Poplar street. jy26-dw

DR. G. W. ACREE,

DENTIST,

Court Street, opposite A. T. Wells & Bro.

All operations performed with the best improved methods. Diseases of the gums and teeth treated on principles of Homœopathy. Artificial teeth inserted upon the most approved plan, with gum or without it, at the option of the patient, from one to an entire set, and the beauty, ease and durability of which cannot be surpassed by any dentist in the country. mr1

CHARLES H. STROTHER

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW and Collector of Claims, Memphis, Tenn., upon the Bank avenue, between Main and Second streets. mar28-1y

OFFICE NO. 3, UNION STREET, Memphis, Tenn.

REFERENCE:

Hon. Jno. Bell, Nashville, Tenn.
Hon. Jno. Catron, Nashville, Tenn.
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Hon. Jno. Ingram, Memphis, Tenn.
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Will practice in the Courts of Davidson, Shelby, Tipton, Fayette, Hardeman, Madison, Henderson, Henry, Stewart, Montgomery, Robertson, Sumner, Williamson, Maury, Bedford, Rutherford, Wilson, Davidson, Cannon, Coffee, Franklin, Lincoln, Giles, Marshall, Bedford, Moore, Lawrence, Lewis, Wayne, Hickman, Perry, Decatur, Henderson, Chester, Madison, Henry, Carroll, Benton, Humphreys, Hardin, McNairy, Hardeman, Fayette, Shelby, Tipton, Haywood, Lauderdale, Tipton, Dyer, Gibson, Madison, Henderson, Chester, Carroll, Henry