# THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

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## MEMPHIS APPEAL.

PUBLISHED DAILY & WEEKLY

BY

BENJAMIN F. DILL.

To whom all Letters should be Addressed.

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### THE CATTLE PLAGUE.

Objections are urged to the law forbidding the importation of cattle for the prevention of the cattle disease, or "rinderpest," in this country, that its provisions are too stringent. A good many editors write on the subject with something of airy indifference, and seem disposed to "pooh, pooh" the matter, as they say in England. Even the New York *Tribune* says:

"The defect in the bill for the prevention of the "rinderpest" is that the execution was made compulsory and absolute on the officers of the Government, instead of being permissive, and giving a reasonable discretion in their power. It is in principle the same as if, because the plague is raging in some ports of Europe, we passed a bill prohibiting the landing of passengers from all parts of the world—an universal and perpetual quarantine."

The principle is not the same. There is a civil necessity, as strong in time of peace as a military necessity in time of war, that people shall pass to and fro over the ocean between Europe and America, but there is no necessity that we shall import cattle, or the hides of cattle, when doing so exposes us to imminent danger of a tremendous loss. The cattle plague is one of the most terrible of the mysterious destroyers that have ravaged the earth. It has raged in England, Scotland and Wales, destroying great numbers of cattle. The opinion of those best informed is, that the number of sick and dead cattle reported is far below the actual figures, and yet the return published by the Veterinary Department of the English Privy Council, for the week ending December thirtieth, gives the following account of the loss of stock by the disease, from its commencement in June to the close of the year eighteen hundred and sixty-five:

"In England 49,861 animals were attacked during the whole period, and of these 14,556 were killed as a preventive measure, 27,172 died of the disease, 5,955 recovered from the attack, and 1,896 remained, animals were making on December thirty, whose fate will be known in subsequent returns.

"In Wales the disease was confined to the twelve counties of Denbigh and Flint, and the total number attacked was 2,287; of these, 81 were killed, 1,560 died, 216 recovered, and 431 remained under observation.

"In Scotland, 22,296 animals were attacked; 2,207 of these were killed, 12,756 died, 5,117 recovered, and 2,216 cases were undetermined.

"In Great Britain, therefore, the aggregate numbers stand thus: Attacked, 73,547; killed, 17,951; died, 41,481; recovered, 7,240; and 11,962 (or fifteen per cent. of the attacks) are brought over to account for eighteen hundred and sixty-six."

All this destruction, and the disease is still spreading and devouring like an unquenchable fire, comes from a single ship load of cattle from Holland, that had the infection among them. Would it be prudent for us to leave the devastation of this horrible distemper by taking half-way measures with it, or leaving those to whom the execution of the law is committed, a discretion that, if it used in a single instance, would plant the spark of pestilence in the cattle of America, when, as all experience in the matter shows, it would sweep like a conflagration through our herds?

The North British *Review*, for December, contains an article on the cattle plague, which takes up the subject at the point where "a grievous murrain" smote the cattle of Egypt as one of the means of softening the heart of the obdurate Pharoah, and coming down to the present plague in England. The *Review* says:

"The fourteenth century was particularly remarkable in England for the frequent occurrence of human plague. Fifteen times at least during that century, did black death and its kindred plagues ravage Europe, sometimes partial, sometimes universal by grievous murrains among cattle. In the two years thirteen hundred and forty and thirteen hundred and forty-nine, a plague of great intensity attacked the horned cattle in England. Their carcasses, thousands, and the herdsmen, panic stricken, fled from their herds, which roamed wildly about the country, carrying the plague into every district. Many attempts were made to confine the diseased cattle, but with little effect, owing to the belief that they could communicate the malady to others, the hazard in those years was luckily plentiful, but nevertheless, for the abundance of grain, the dearth of cattle was severely felt, and the horrors of famine were added to those of the plagues among men and beasts. About a century later, the murrain among cattle was prevalent throughout Europe, and once more fell upon this country. It was again accompanied by a plague among men.

He further tells us that:

"The years seventeen hundred and eleven to seventeen hundred and fourteen were especially remarkable for the mortality caused by the plague in Western Europe, no less than one million five hundred thousand cattle having perished by the murrain in those years. On the seventeenth of August, seventeen hundred and eleven, Count Traun, Bonneval, captain of Passau, saw a stray and way worn ox upon his estate, and instigated by Suasus imbibed a fancy that the stranger in a cow shed. This ox was then released by its owner, who states that it had wandered from a Hungarian herd belonging to the Turkish commissariat of the Austrian army. About a week after this the herd, with the ox, came to the shed which had sheltered the Hungarian beast begun to sicken, and shortly afterwards died of a malignant pest. The season was fine, and unusually dry; but the pest spread rapidly through the country round, and from there, intermediately, passing on to Milan, Ferrara, Campagna of Rome and Naples, Bologna, through Sardinia and Piedmont, then through Switzerland into France, across Switzerland, and scaled the mountains of Tyrol, spread over Germany, and penetrated into Holland, from which country it has been imported into England. Italy did not get rid of the pest until the year 1714. Nearly all the cattle in the States during this period, and was so affected by the losses that he published regulations for the suppression of the plague, in which our own Privy Council, during the existing plague, have made little improvement. The Pope ordered diseased cattle to be slaughtered, taking the usual vigorous measures. The police measures in Prussia, says the *Review*, "to destroy diseased cattle, and even dogs and birds, which might carry infection, over the borders, are prompt and severe. But smuggling still takes place, so that the disease occasionally breaks out in the border villages. Round these military cordons are drawn, and the pest is stamped out with merciless rigor." But Austria has not been so successful:

"Nearly a hundred thousand steppe cattle are believed to pass annually into Galicia and Hungary. Every six or seven years the pest appears to ravage the herds of the latter country. In the three years 1828—1831, it attacked 800,000 head of cattle, while in 1841 it was more severe than on any previous occasion, having seized on fourteen per cent. of all the cattle in Austria, with the exception of Illyria, Bohemia, Upper Austria, Salzburg, and the Tyrol. Kurnthen and Venice, which last, however, is still in Austrian territory, and has attached sheep as well as horned beasts. This has been a peculiarity of the recent epidemics of the pest, for before 1841 Poland also had never experienced its extension to sheep.

"We draw attention to these facts, because it must be apparent that the composition of the two great lines of railway which, traversing Northern and Central Germany, connect Rotterdam and Hamburg with Poland and Galicia, have opened up to us the supplies of Hungary and Galicia, and have vastly increased the danger of a constant importation of this plague. In fact, through Rotterdam, and under the name of Dutch beasts, we have of late frequently recognized in the metropolitan market the long horned cattle of Hungary. If we have been rightly informed by an official on the Gallician railway, there is scarcely any quarantine regulations destined for exportation, the sole rules being now found applicable to the modern railroads of purely Turkish.

These very "Dutch beasts" carried the plague into England, and if there is not vigilance on our shores we will have it here. The identity in character of the ancient cattle plague with that now raging in England is beyond mistake. The proof is perfect. Our reviewer says:

"The pole axe was made the radical cure in seventeen hundred and forty-six, as it has been by our present Government one hundred and twenty years afterward. The first order in Council then proceeds to give directions, which cannot then proceeds to give directions, which have obviously dictated those issued in the present year, and are little more than a transcript of the rules laid down by Pope Clement XI. Plague stricken beasts are to be killed and buried with lime; the litter infected by them must be burned, and the sheds in which they died are to be cleansed, fumigated with sulphur or gun powder, and washed over with vinegar and water. Men who touched ailing beasts are not to go near sound stock till they have changed their clothes and washed their bodies. Convalescent cattle are not to be brought in contact with sound stock for a month. Traveling cattle are to be stopped on the highways for examination, and the sick beasts must be slaughtered. We have also seen one method of cure tried in eighteen hundred and sixty-five which was not tried and found wanting in the plague of seventeen hundred and sixty-five."

As to the contagious virus of the disease it is described as

"Swift and subtle in the highest degree, and travels about with such mysterious ease that its presence is often unsuspected, until it has passed into the blood of its victims, and made fearful its deadly destructive effects. At first there is no difficulty in tracking the course of the disease, for it leaves behind it a train which have come from some known center of infection, to other sound beasts which have sickened and died there. But, after a time, its spread can not be clearly traced. Dogs and sheep which have not been infected cattle have been known to carry the contagion to great distances on their fleeces and hoofs, which have lodged for grains in the excrements of diseased cattle, have spread the contagion to media to pass over the intervening region sound corn. The attendants on sick herds carry the contagious virus on their clothes, hands, and even their hair, to be rubbed off in the various ways common to men, and thus conveyed to a distant flock. Hides of infected cattle, if not properly treated, are fertile vehicles of infection. The waters had run along streams, which have received the drainage of infected sheds or pastures, become channels for propagating the contagion; and the wind carries with it particles of virus from one farm to another, at least for a distance of two hundred yards. The public roads on which sick cattle have travelled become altogether infected for some days which may be driven over them."

It is a law of this bovine plague that the further it advances from the Russian steppes to the north and west, the greater its malignity. On its native steppes it kills about half the cattle it attacks; while in the remotest Hungary the mortality rises to sixty-five per cent.; and in England it is upward of ninety per cent.

Prevention by vaccination, of which much is said, and which many suppose to be a new discovery, is an old thing, and of the many experiments that have been made with it none have had encouraging results. The simple and only effective means of keeping the plague out of the country, are to absolutely prohibit the importation of cattle, or raw hides, under any pretense, from countries smitten with the pestilence. A recent official report, made in England, says:

"Every one who has had the plague in his premises, should feel the responsibility which rests upon him to destroy, by careful cleansing and disinfection, every trace of the disease which may be left on his pastures or stalls, or on his cattle, their horns, hides, manure and litter. If he has sold any of his stock for preservation, the contagious poison has been kept, with all its virulence unimpaired, for many months."

The *Review* remarks:

"We have seen that in all probability the disorder was introduced into England, and into Holland, and into Prussia, by the liberation of cattle traffic, a single form, nay, even a single cow or bullock, may have been the first infection, the country has been called upon for a great sacrifice in vain, for the first place will become the new center from which contagion will radiate. It was in fact from one such infected localities that the disease spread, up so continually, after being stamped, during the last century."

If the plague were once loosed upon this continent, and it has shown itself how easily it might be done), the probability is that it would destroy millions of cattle before it could be subsided, and that it might become naturalized on the steppes of Illinois or Texas, as on those of Russia, and break out at intervals here, doing incalculable mischief, repeating its history in Europe, but spreading far and wide with greater rapidity than ever elsewhere, favored by our vast and unrestricted system of the communication of the several parts of our country with each other.

It is one of the wise suggestions of the Emperor of France, that it is within the power of modern civilization, which has so greatly facilitated intercourse between the inhabitants of remote lands, and thereby increased the rapidity of the march of the pestilence that walks at night and wastes at noonday, to track the cholera to its haunts in the deserts of Arabia, and enforce such regulations there that it may be extinguished—the flow of the poison checked at the fountain head.

There is an enlarged statesmanship and enlightened humanity in the idea; and it may be applied to the cattle plague as well as to the cholera. The plague of beasts that now travels by steam cars from the steppes of Russia to the shores of the North Sea, may be hunted to its distant lairs on the same lines of easy transit; and the science, backed by the force of the West, can stifle in its birthplace in the East the malignant flame of the rinderpest, that otherwise steam might disseminate to the ends of the earth.

☞ Joseph McCres, who keeps a fare bank in Zanesville, Ohio, had some sixty-four thousand five hundred dollars stolen from him on Saturday morning. The money was taken from under his pillow while he was asleep in his room at the American Hotel.

☞ The people of Columbus, Ga., propose raising subscriptions for the purpose of erecting a monument to the memory of the Confederate officers and privates, who fell in that city, who fell in the late bloody struggle.

☞ The General Superintendent of the Illinois Central Railroad, W. E. Arthur, Esq., has resigned, and is succeeded by Mr. M. Hughitt.

From the National Intelligencer, Jan. 26.

PRISONERS RELEASED.

The Secretary of War has ordered the immediate release of the following named persons, undergoing confinement in various prisons: T. Wilson, Samuel Miller, Hardy Bates, Edward Burke, William Gibbons, David Wiggins, Albert Kirk Bous, Van Buren Sykes, Rose Lewis, (colored), and Mary Darley, citizens of Georgia, imprisoned at Fort Pulaski, Ga.; John P. Brickam, and Green Robertson, citizens of Missouri, imprisoned at the St. Louis, Mo., military prison; Joseph Spoot, Thomas Wilkins, and Isaac Williams, citizens of Virginia, imprisoned at Camp Hamilton, Va.,—the latter was convicted of holding correspondence with the enemy, and sentenced to be imprisoned three years and pay a fine of one thousand dollars; Robert S. Cox, convicted of being a guerrilla, and sentenced to three years' confinement in the state penitentiary at Frankfort, Ky.; Hampton Davis, Seventeenth Mississippi (Confederate) infantry; John D. Cambron, of Missouri, sentenced to two years' imprisonment for a violation of the laws of war; Byron Jones, sentenced to two years' imprisonment for being a guerrilla; James H. Smith, convicted of violating the laws of war, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment; Thomas Ragsdale, convicted of corresponding with the enemy, and sentenced to three years' imprisonment; Simon Hartzogg, convicted of enticing soldiers to desert the United States service, and sentenced to be imprisoned for two years; Fountain Brown, convicted of kidnapping and selling persons of African descent made free by the proclamation of the President, and sentenced to five years confinement; R. R. Watkins, sentenced to be imprisoned for three years, for violations of the laws of war; Charles Bradshaw, convicted of robbery and arson, and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment; C. Columbus McDaniels, sentenced to be imprisoned for three years for committing an assault with intent to kill; James Judge, sentenced to pay a fine of ten thousand dollars and be imprisoned during the war; John Helterbrand, convicted of grand larceny and sentenced to confinement at hard labor for five years; Alexander Black, (colored) sentenced to ten year's imprisonment for murder; Lewis McDonald, sentenced to five year's imprisonment for the violation of the oath of allegiance; George Wilson, (colored), sentenced to five years' imprisonment for larceny; Thomas Root, sentenced to two years' imprisonment for fraud; J. E. Morgan, sentenced to imprisonment for life for being a guerrilla; Jas. M. Henry, sentenced to three year's imprisonment for manslaughter; Thomas Kelly, sentenced to one year's hard labor in the penitentiary for assault with intent to kill; John Holmes, sentenced to four years' imprisonment for house breaking and shooting and wounding Miss Jessie Polent; Maggie Johnson, sentenced to three years' imprisonment for wearing the uniform of a United States soldier for an unlawful purpose; James Garner, sentenced to two years' imprisonment for larceny and arson; Jeremiah Sullivan and Wm. T. Etheridge, sentenced to three years' imprisonment for larceny; John Shults, John Kelly and Alex. Marier, convicted of aiding soldiers to desert the United States service by loaning and selling them citizens' clothing; Dempser G. Hodge, sentenced to two year's imprisonment and to pay a fine of two hundred dollars for fraudulent recruiting; W. J. Stewart, late captain Sixteenth United States Infantry, sentenced to be dismissed from the service and be imprisoned for two years; Morris White, sentenced to three years' imprisonment for larceny; John W. Nelson, sentenced to two years' imprisonment for unlawfully altering the marks of Government property; and W. S. Black, sentenced to be hung, and whose sentence was commuted to imprisonment for ten years; Private Amos Stout, Eleventh Connecticut Volunteers, and Hiram C. Sheldon, one hundred and sixteenth Ohio Volunteers, now undergoing sentence for offenses committed in the military service.

SENTENCE COMMUTED.—The President has commuted the death sentences of Edward Cantwill to ten years' imprisonment in the penitentiary at Albany New York.

FREEDMEN'S AFFAIRS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

WASHINGTON, January 29.

Mr. Wm. Henry Trescott, the Executive Agent of the State of South Carolina, and Wm. Whaley, who represents a very large number of the State's sea islands, and Mr. Aiken, the Representative from the Charleston District, were heard before the Committee on Freedmen's Affairs of the House this morning. Mr. Trescott said that he did not come there to object to the organization of the Freedmen's Bureau as provided for by the bill. He was ready to admit that, in the present transition state, the Bureau might be very serviceable; nor did he object to the Government perfecting its obligations to the freedmen; but the question was whether it was not possible to reconcile these obligations to the freedmen and justice to the owners. Maj.-Gen. Sherman, by his order, has pledged the faith of the Government to the freedmen. The President, by his amnesty circular No. 15, has pledged the faith of the Government to the owners. More than that, the Tax Commissioner had disregarded the order of Gen. Sherman as invalid, and had actually collected from the very lands which by this bill were taken from the owners, one or two hundred thousand dollars of taxes in excess of the whole quota of direct tax of the State. Thus, by one department of the Government the owners were made to pay the tax, by another department they were deprived of possession. Mr. Trescott then examined the practical condition of the section of country affected by this bill, both as the freedmen would be affected by possession, and those freedmen who were not given this privilege. He called to the attention of the Committee that the proportion of those benefited was very small; that in Edisto, for example, there were not more than sixty-seven possessory titles of one hundred and fifty freedmen, and that most of these were held by freedmen who had left their homes, when this bill would have protected them in wandering about the country. He dwells upon the injury to the State, and the difficulty sure to arise in the Constitutions of different States for different classes of freedmen, and proposed, as the number was very small of those to be benefited, the injury to the community very large, and that, as the good faith of the Government was pledged to both parties, the small number of freedmen be settled upon grants of public land under the sections of the bill.

Wilson's Militia Hobby.

Senator Wilson is about to introduce a bill providing for national defense, by establishing a uniform, active system of militia throughout the country; it provides that all able bodied male citizens between twenty and forty-five years of age shall be enrolled. It exempts from military duty the Vice President, judicial and executive officers, members and senators in Congress, custom house officials, pilots, workmen in armories, postmasters, telegraph operators, Quakers and Shakers, and all who may be now or hereafter exempted by State laws. It creates a Bureau of Militia in the War Department, and provides for an assistant adjutant-general in each State, who shall distribute orders, attend reviews, and receive returns of militia. One section provides that militia, when called into active service, shall have the same pay as in the regular army. All enrollments are to be made for six years, and the States are to be divided into militia districts. The last section provides that the President may order the whole or any part of the volunteer militia into the service of the United States during insurrection, rebellion, foreign war, or the obstruction of the laws, and any member who shall, without valid excuse, established by oath or affirmation upon the testimony of two disinterested witnesses, neglect, or refuse to appear when so ordered, may be tried by Court Martial for desertion.

☞ The personal effects of Homer G. Hubbel, the missing cashier of the Mississippi Bank, at Sibldon, Vt., will be sold at auction, commencing the twenty-ninth instant. They consist of blooded sheep, horses and carriages, clothing, a piano, household furniture of every description, and a choice lot of wines, brandies and malt liquors; and also four gold watches and chains. The above property includes an extraordinary amount of clothing and boots—such as twenty-five pairs of pants, twenty pairs of boots, but very little worn, fifteen vests, and a number of overcoats. In his safe, which was broken open, was discovered a five hundred dollar United States bond and a four hundred dollar promissory note. Over a wardrobe in his house was also discovered, covered with dust, eight thousand and five hundred dollars in bills of the Mississippi Bank signed by the President and Cashier. He had evidently provided against a "rainy day," for twenty-one umbrellas were among his effects.

☞ The oldest newspaper in America is the *Gazette and Chronicle*, published in New Hampshire. It has just completed its one hundred and ninth year.

THE CAPTURE OF BAGDAD.

The editor of the Houston *News*, writing from Galveston under date of the twenty-second, gives the following account of the capture of Bagdad:

GALVESTON, Jan. 22, 1866.

I have just had some conversation with an old friend who left Brazos Santiago only a few days ago. He was there during the time of the capture of Bagdad and is correctly informed in regard to all the more important events. His statements may be strictly relied upon, and they are in substance as follows: On the morning of the fourth instant, some twenty or thirty Federal officers crossed over to Bagdad from this side, apparently for the purpose of some recreation.

Late in the night some sixty soldiers crossed over in boats, all fully armed, and these captured the guard at Bagdad by surprise, and the surrender of the city followed. What part the officers, who went over the previous day, took in the affair appears not to be well known, but Bagdad was taken by these sixty soldiers, and such assistance as they had from a few Liberals in the city; not believed to number over thirty in all. It was at a later hour of the night, perhaps about 4 A. M., of the 5th, that some three hundred or four hundred negro soldiers crossed over in boats, all armed, taking with them two Parrott guns. As soon as they landed they commenced an indiscriminate plunder of the city, carrying away everything of value that could be carried, demanding every man they met his money on peril of death. Every house and store was gutted except two or three, and these only saved themselves by "paying out."

These negroes were not content simply with plunder, but gratified their infernal passions by stripping and outraging the women they met. Our informant was at Clarksville and did not cross over. He cannot therefore speak of all the occurrences at Bagdad from personal knowledge, but as he was there a week or ten days after the capture, he had opportunity of learning from officers and others all the important occurrences. He says a portion of the reports we have had only are true. That a regiment of negroes under the command of Federal officers could embark in and carry out successfully such an enterprise without the assistance of Federal officers, is too preposterous to need refutation, and yet the account given us seems to be written with a manifest effort to throw the entire responsibility on the negro troops and some lawless filibusters and Liberals who had no control whatever over the negroes.

It is true, some of the white Federal troops have been discharged on the Rio Grande, and these may have taken part in the expedition, but no negro troops have ever yet been so discharged, and they must therefore have been under the immediate command of their officers; and according to our informant, it was these troops that perpetrated most of the outrages in Bagdad. Our informant corroborates the accounts we have had, but these negroes all returned with plunder to this side, and a great deal that they could not bring was brought over by the boats and was deposited and made use of in Clarksville. Many of the Federal officers expressed themselves in presence of our informant as thoroughly disgusted with such shameful transactions, and intimated a desire to resign their commissions; and, indeed, the Inspector of Customs has already done so, thereby manifesting his abhorrence of such outrages as he saw perpetrated by Federal troops. The letter in the New Orleans *Times* of the nineteenth is probably in the main correct, though the writer says nothing of the regiment of negroes who crossed over with the two Parrot guns and with all their arms, and who were guilty of such horrible outrages.

His statement that the Liberals on this side were entirely ignorant of the whole affair until after it was over, is corroborated by our friend, who says Escobedo, then at Brownsville, was greatly surprised when he heard of it, though he immediately hastened over, and endeavored to make the capture of Bagdad inure to the benefit of the Liberal cause by holding possession of it. In this Gen. Weitzel showed a disposition to aid him, though ostensibly rather for the purpose of restoring order than with a view of taking part with the Liberals.

As soon as Escobedo was securely in command of Bagdad, the Federal troops were withdrawn to this side.

It is well known that the desire with the Federal officers and troops on this side of the river is very strongly in favor of crossing over and joining the Liberals to carry out the Monroe doctrine practically, and as this capture of Bagdad has resulted in placing the Liberals in possession of the place, it will probably be difficult to prevent the impression from going abroad that this result was one object of the expedition, though the Liberals took no part in it. But plunder was probably the chief incentive with the negro troops.


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TO MAKE MONEY.
TO MAKE MONEY.

WE KEEP A GOOD STOCK.
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WE KEEP A GOOD STOCK.

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WE SELL IT FOR CASH.
WE SELL IT FOR CASH.

WE SHAVE IT CLOSE.
WE SHAVE IT CLOSE.
WE SHAVE IT CLOSE.

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WE TAKE NO RISKS.
WE TAKE NO RISKS.

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WE STUDY YOUR INTERESTS.
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CLOTHING AND HATS.
CLOTHING AND HATS.
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YANKEE NOTIONS, Etc.,
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AT WHOLESALE EXCLUSIVELY.
AT WHOLESALE EXCLUSIVELY.
AT WHOLESALE EXCLUSIVELY.

AND ONLY FOR CASH.
AND ONLY FOR CASH.
AND ONLY FOR CASH.

Wm. R. Moore & Co.,

274 Main Street, Memphis, Tenn.

OFFICE—348 Broadway, N. Y. Ja 31

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,

(LATE BROWN'S.)

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THIS leading Hotel, Renovated and refurnished, is now in perfect order for the reception and accommodation of its old patrons. Dec 1-3m

COTTON FACTORS.

*Foster, Gwyn & Co.,*

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

Wholesale Grocers,

306 FRONT STREET,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Advances Made on Consignments to

FOSTER, COPELAND & CO.,

39 Water Street, NEW YORK.

FOSTER BROTHERS,

64 West Second St., CINCINNATI.
Jan 12 3m

M. C. PEARCE. T. C. PARK. J. R. M'CLELLAN.

*Pearce, Park & Co.,*

Wholesale and Retail

Grocers, Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,

No. 324 Front Street, between Washington and Adams Streets,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

KEEP constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of Groceries, Bagging, Rope and Plantation Supplies. Liberal advances made on cotton for shipment or otherwise. nov 5-1m

N. A. LONGLEY, Late of Longley & Co. St. Louis and formerly of Brownsville, Tenn.
WM. GAY, of Memphis, Tenn.

*Longley & Gay,*

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,

Cotton Factors and

Commission Merchants,

No. 304 FRONT ST.,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

☞ Mosby and Hunt's Block. nov 5-6m

J. B. WOODS. | WM. H. MATTHEWS. | ARCH. WOODS

*Woods, Matthews & Co.,*

COTTON FA TORS

—AND—

Commission Merchants,

105 Poydras Street,

NEW ORLEANS.

no 28-3m

W. H. PITTMAN Memphis. | E. F. PITTMAN St. Louis.

*W. H. Pittman & Co.,*

No. 250 Front Street, Memphis, Tennessee

AND

*Pittman & Brother,*

No. 26 Locust Street, St. Louis, Missouri.

COTTON, Tobacco Factors & General Commission Merchants. We respectfully solicit consignments to either of our houses. One of the firm will always be in each place to give personal attention to consignments or orders.

We will make advances on Cotton shipped to our correspondents in New York, Boston or Philadelphia. (nov 5-3m) W. H. P. & CO.

*G. W. Trotter,*

COTTON FACTOR

AND

Commission Merchant

No. 14 Monroe Street,

nov 7 3m MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

C. C. PARTEE, Late Vernon, Partee & Clay. | B. FRANK HARBERT, Late Memphis, Tenn.

MERCER OTEY, with

*Partee & Harbert,*

Cotton and Tobacco Factors

—AND—

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 14 Monroe St., between Main & Front,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

LIBERAL advances made on consignments. Having returned to Memphis after an absence of four years in the Southern trade and business, and respectfully solicit from our friends and the public, a share of patronage. nov 5-3m

T. D. TARVER, Madison County, Tenn., | A. M. BOYD, Memphis, Tennessee.
W. L. GRAHAM, Atlanta, Georgia. | S. MAGLAY, Monticello, Arkansas.

TARVER, BOYD, & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION Merchants, No. 13 West Court street, between Main and Front streets, Memphis, Tennessee.

Liberal Advances made on Cotton and other Produce. Strict attention given to filling orders. nov 19-3m

HARLOW J. PHELPS, Of New Orleans. | S. B. BUCKNER, Of Kentucky.

*Harlow J. Phelps & Co.,*

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

*No. 142 Gravier Street,*

Bet. Camp and St. Charles.

del 6m NEW ORLEANS

*Copartnership.*

WE have associated with us, Wm. M. Brooks, (late associated with Harris & Co.), dating from 1st November, ult. The style of our firm will hereafter be Gates, Wood & Co. The style of the old firm will be used by either partners in the interim, only in liquidation.

December 2, 1865. GATES & WOOD.

S. M. GATES. | A. M. WOOD. | WM. M. BROOKS.

*Gates, Wood & Co.,*

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

General Commission Merchants,

No. 304 Front Street, Up Stairs.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

del-3m

J. J. RAWLINGS. | J. L. WEBB. | J. L. RAWLINGS

*J. J. Rawlings & Co.,*

COTTON FACTORS, GOCERS

—AND—

Commission Merchants,

No. 37 Jefferson Street,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

☞ Will sell all Country Produce consigned to us. nov 8 1m

W. D. GALBREATH, Late of Meacham & Galbreath, WM. STEWART, ANDREW STEWART | JOHN C. FIERS, Of Panola county, Miss. of Des Arc, Arkansas.

Galbreath, Stewart & Co.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

AND

Cotton Factors,

No. 324 Front Street,

Between Union and Monroe

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

*Stewart, Galbreath & Fiser,*

COTTON FACTORS,

AND

Commission Merchants,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

nov 16 ecl 3m

S. R. WILLIAMSON. N. HILL. N. FONTAINE.

*Williamson, Hill & Co.,*

COTTON FACTORS,

WHOLESALE GROCERS AND

Commission Merchants,

No. 326 FRONT STREET, between Monroe and Union,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

ALL consignments (per river) and in store, insured unless otherwise instructed.

nov 5-3m

E. W. BROOKS. J. C. NEELY. S. H. BROOKS.

*Brooks, Neely & Co.,*

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Cotton Factors,

AND

PROVISION DEALERS,

No. 280 Front Street,

Between Court and Madison,

Ja 7-1m MEMPHIS, TENN.

ROBERT BLACK, Late Black & Pitman. | E. N. ESTES, Late Horton, Estes & Co

*Black, Estes & Co.,*

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

Commission Merchants.

Office, Nos. 1 and 2, Mosby & Hunt's Block

No. 304 Front Street,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

☞ Consignments of Cotton, Tobacco and Grain solicited. Bagging, Rope and all Supplies furnished at Lowest Rates. nov 5-3m

Mississippi Bottom Lands.

300,000 ACRES Choice Mississippi Bottom Lands, in Mississippi and Arkansas, for sale low by W. A. GOODMAN, Jal 1 1m Real Estate Agent.

Notice to Stock Traders.

That we are prepared to take care of any number of horses and mules on sale. We have several lots to rent for that purpose, and the best stand in the city to sell Stock. We would also say to our friends that we are ready to take care of their Wagons and Stock as heretofore—and in fact we will try to accommodate every body in our line. We expect to have regular

AUCTION SALES

at our yard every week, and perhaps oftener. Call if you want anything in our line. We will keep always on hand Stock for sale, opposite Hardwick House, Adams street.

W. C. ANDERSON & SON.
Jal 1-1m

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—AND—

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MEMP