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BY BENJAMIN F. DILL. MEMPHIS, TENN., SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1866. VOLUME XVI.—NUMBER 88.

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

PUBLISHED DAILY & WEEKLY

—BY—

BENJAMIN F. DILL,

To whom all Letters should be Addressed.

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SMALLPOX—INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 12, 1866.

DR. O. S. KNORR—*Dear Sir:* Aware of your high position as a surgeon, and appreciating your eminent qualifications as a physician, highly skilled in all the departments of medical science, we respectfully ask that you will give to us, and the public, your views upon a subject which is daily forcing itself upon our notice. We refer to the disease which is spreading itself throughout the adjacent country, in its most virulent form, and now is making steady progress in our own midst—the SMALLPOX. Surely, there is a fault somewhere, or a recklessness of spirit which is delaying the action of the proper authorities, not only in stopping rigid rules as regards persons and places infected, but also in preventing the spread of the disease by proper and prompt vaccination. We are aware that a large proportion of those vaccinated have been treated with impure or inert matter, and such have been the evils resulting from such vaccinations, the community have become careless, or else prejudiced against it. We would respectfully inquire what kind of vaccine matter is reliable and safe to use, how and when it can be obtained, and whether, in view of the general demand from all parts of the country for pure vaccine, you would not deem that some public action be taken in establishing a vaccine depot where reliable matter could be had at all times? Your views on these points, and any others pertaining to the health and welfare of our city, would be highly appreciated by

Your obedient servants,

DAN ARIES, JAMES ELDER, JOHN S. TODD, WM. C. PASCAL, CHAS. J. PHILLIPS, D. A. NELSON, E. M. APPERSON, K. L. SCOTT, S. H. POPE, JAS. D. PAYNE, CHAS. NORTHUP & CO., FRANK M. MAHAN, W. F. COX, E. MCDAVITT, BEN. MCLAIN, H. F. FARNSWORTH, ALBERT PIKE.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 14, 1866.

Gentlemen: Your letter of February twelfth, asking for some information in regard to smallpox, vaccination, etc., etc., has been received and is now before me, and I shall be much gratified if I can give you or the public any information that would tend to lessen the horrors of this much dreaded malady. I have no new theories to advance or argue—no new views to promulgate or defend; hence, I give you facts, which have generally been sanctioned by the experience and observation of the profession from the days of Jenner (seventeen hundred and ninety-six) to the present day.

Our excellent and efficient health officer tells us in his report that small pox is prevailing to a great extent, and that the marked indifference of the community declares the fact that it is now epidemic throughout a large district of country. I observe through the newspapers that a general vaccination has been ordered, and physicians have been appointed to the various districts to endorse vaccination upon the indigent, and if the authorities will enforce the suggestions of Dr. Kavanaugh, the disease will not be likely to spread. It is a settled fact that a disease identical with small pox prevails among the inferior animals, as the cow and the horse, and is transmissible by contagion. This "cow small pox" matter, when introduced into the human system, is so modified and changed by the circumstances of the human organism, that the disease produced assumes the characteristics of true smallpox. Yet it is of a mild character, whilst it is known that when smallpox matter is taken from the human system, and is inserted into the tissues of the cow, it is so modified by the vital laws or functions of the brute animal, as to produce the true cowpox, or vaccine. Lymph taken from such pustules is the true and only reliable vaccine matter. This virus may be indefinitely transmitted through the human system, without in the slightest impairing its prophylactic virtues. Great care should be taken in the selection of vaccine virus, and no surgeon or vaccinator should consider his patient protected unless, first, he see that the pustule, or pock, has run its regular and natural course, carrying with it all of the vaccine characteristics which are palpable, striking, and universal when genuine. Secondly, that no matter should be considered genuine and protective unless it come from one who, whenever been vaccinated, and that taken from a healthy child is to be preferred. All vaccine virus taken from persons who have been previously vaccinated, or who have had smallpox or varioloid, or who have been inoculated, should be rejected as imperfect in prophylactic power. Had these precautions been taken, vaccination could not have fallen into disrepute, and the people "grown careless and prejudiced" in regard to it. From a neglect of these precautions much spurious matter has gone abroad over the world, and so inefficient has its protecting influence become, that professors and people are beginning to doubt the imperfections of our means of defense against smallpox; and to the neglect of these, I fear is referable, many of the evil consequences of which we literally suffer now. Not that vaccine virus is impure, inert with other matter, but because it has lost activity and efficacy. Vaccine cowpox, in the case of generation, it may pass through system contaminated with other diseases and cause one to develop a will. The vaccine, and to exact, means intractable results observed, by Commissioners and Federal surgeons, in hospital as well as in private practice, were not occasioned by pure cowpox, or vaccine virus, but from some specific animal poisons supposed to be generic matter; and where the genuine virus produced the best results, it was not the fault of the virus, but the fault of some peculiarly diseased or changed condition of the individuals; so affected, which probably so modified the laws of its own particular transmission, that they were absorbed, arrested, changed, from the kind and specific vaccine disease into a terrible animal poison, producing the most loathsome, dangerous, sickness, etc., from which the patient was months recovering, dying which to might, and did when not life or his truth. As to the protecting power of vaccination, we have the great confidence; yet it is impossible to say for what length of time it possesses or exerts its influence. It is said by the best and most reliable observers, that it lasts some years to the end of the longest life time. An attack of smallpox, however, does not render the individual free from another attack, or even the third or fourth; consequently we are constrained to think that a period varies in length of time equal to the length of time usually intervening between attacks of smallpox. Currently to the best statistics we have on the subject, vaccination protects about ninety per cent., while epidemic protects about ninety-five per cent. Yet, we must take into consideration, in these statistics the fact that in the vaccination is estimated in the vaccinated the spurious vaccination, which have been added to, and main cause to so many pernicious vaccinations. Removed in this description of smallpox is that of the sixteen, the variolid disease and varioids, or chickenpox. These diseases are alledged, by most pathologists, to be one and the same disease. Vaccinoid is evidently a modification of smallpox, a modification arising from the partially protective influence of a previous vaccination. It is also believed that the varioloid, or varioid, is smallpox modified by the economy of the animal from which it is derived, which is in also pretty well settled now that the contagion of chickenpox will produce smallpox and varioloid, and not vice versa. Therefore in all epidemics of either, vaccination should be resorted to as an almost certain barrier to its diffusion and extension, and but for the negligence of its universal use, smallpox would be forever driven from the face of the earth. If we admit that vaccination is only partial in its protective influence, we must see what a great amount of life, suffering, disfigurement, to say nothing of good looks, is saved the community when it is exercised to.

Revaccination, as a general rule, should be resorted to whenever an epidemic of smallpox is prevailing in a community, or when individuals have been exposed to its contagious influence. It is a harmless little operation, producing no sickness or suffering if the system is already protected, whilst we find if the previous vaccination has "run out," it only produces a trifling inconvenience with but little suffering, but was the vaccination not so long ago as to be safe, it may be well to have it done from use, however been vaccinated, and that taken from a healthy child is to be preferred. All vaccine virus taken from persons who have been previously vaccinated, or who have had smallpox or varioloid, or who have been inoculated, should rejected as imperfect in prophylactic power. Had these precautions been taken, vaccination could not have fallen into disrepute, and the people "grown careless and prejudiced" in regard to it. From a neglect of these precautions much spurious matter has gone abroad over the world, and so inefficient has its protecting influence become, that professors and people are beginning to doubt the imperfections of our means of defense against smallpox; and to the neglect of these, I fear is referable, many of the evil consequences of which we literally suffer now. Not that vaccine virus is impure, inert with other matter, but because it has lost activity and efficacy. Vaccine cowpox, in the case of generation, it may pass through system contaminated with other diseases and cause one to develop a will. The vaccine, and to exact, means intractable results observed, by Commissioners and Federal surgeons, in hospital as well as in private practice, were not occasioned by pure cowpox, or vaccine virus, but from some specific animal poisons supposed to be generic matter; and where the genuine virus produced the best results, it was not the fault of the virus, but the fault of some peculiarly diseased or changed condition of the individuals; so affected, which probably so modified the laws of its own particular transmission, that they were absorbed, arrested, changed, from the kind and specific vaccine disease into a terrible animal poison, producing the most loathsome, dangerous, sickness, etc., from which the patient was months recovering, dying which to might, and did when not life or his truth. As to the protecting power of vaccination, we have the great confidence; yet it is impossible to say for what length of time it possesses or exerts its influence. It is said by the best and most reliable observers, that it lasts some years to the end of the longest life time. An attack of smallpox, however, does not render the individual free from another attack, or even the third or fourth; consequently we are constrained to think that a period varies in length of time equal to the length of time usually intervening between attacks of smallpox. Currently to the best statistics we have on the subject, vaccination protects about ninety per cent., while epidemic protects about ninety-five per cent. Yet, we must take into consideration, in these statistics the fact that in the vaccination is estimated in the vaccinated the spurious vaccination, which have been added to, and main cause to so many pernicious vaccinations. Removed in this description of smallpox is that of the sixteen, the variolid disease and varioids, or chickenpox. These diseases are alledged, by most pathologists, to be one and the same disease. Vaccinoid is evidently a modification of smallpox, a modification arising from the partially protective influence of a previous vaccination. It is also believed that the varioloid, or varioid, is smallpox modified by the economy of the animal from which it is derived, which is in also pretty well settled now that the contagion of chickenpox will produce smallpox and varioloid, and not vice versa. Therefore in all epidemics of either, vaccination should be resorted to as an almost certain barrier to its diffusion and extension, and but for the negligence of its universal use, smallpox would be forever driven from the face of the earth. If we admit that vaccination is only partial in its protective influence, we must see what a great amount of life, suffering, disfigurement, to say nothing of good looks, is saved the community when it is exercised to.

☞ A dispatch from Chicago dated the twelfth, says:

"A young woman was drugged in a photograph gallery on Saturday, the object of the artist being to get some nude photographs for, as he termed it, good pictures. The scoundrel administered such a heavy dose that the girl was rendered speechless, and has not yet recovered the use of her tongue. Hermonson, the operator, was let off with a fine of fifteen dollar by a stupid police justice, but was arraigned again to-day and held for further examination. Last night the photograph establishment where the outrage occurred was set on fire, but the steamers were too quick for it, and little damage was done."

☞ Two youthful runaways from Baltimore—a boy of fourteen and a girl of fifteen—were found last week in Washington, where the boy was engaged in selling papers at the Capitol, and the girl had secured a situation as a house servant at five dollars per month. The girl stoutly protested against being separated from her companion; said she loved him, and if she hadn't she wouldn't have spent her five dollars in coming there with him. She said they were young, but not too young to love, and if they sent him to the House of Refuge they would have to send her too. The boy took his arrest rather coolly, said he liked her, and would run away with her again. They were returned by the officers to their respective homes, and in deference to the parents their names are withheld.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.

Senator Wilson's bill for the reorganization of the army, was reported in the Senate to-day, and meets the approbation of all the Generals, and is the result of the deliberations on the subject. It is the same as was reported some time since, with a few amendments. Fifty instead of fifty-five regiments of infantry are provided for. The Veteran Reserve Corps is omitted altogether.

Senator Saulsbury created some amusement by his protest against the use of the word colored, as applied to persons of African descent. He said he had been unable to find any historical authority for any word but negro, for such use.

Gen. Henderson's speech was quite radical, although the General several times took occasion to say that he was a Conservative man. His argument was to the effect that the rebel States ought to be disfranchised by law, and the reorganization of those States should be instructed to the negroes and loyal whites only.

Senator Fessenden is becoming restive, under the process of a lengthy debate on the pending amendment in the Senate. He wants to have it sent before the Legislatures of the Northern States, this winter, for action. There are speeches enough for two or three weeks yet to come.

A new Constitutional Amendment was reported in both Houses to-day, from the Joint Committee on Reconstruction. It is the same as that which was telegraphed to you a few weeks ago; and provides that Congress shall have the power to secure to the citizens of each State equal protection to life, liberty and property. In the Senate it was ordered to be printed and laid over. In the House, Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, desired to make it a special order for next Monday. Several objections were made to this, and on motion of Mr. Stevens it was finally recommitted to the Committee, who have leave to report it at any time pending its reference.

Mr. Brooks, of New York, said that the House might just as well vote on it now as at some future day. The result will be the same.

Mr. Bingham replied that he should allow a reasonable time for debate.

Mr. Brooks replied that the manifest object was to force it through under the gag rule, and the country ought to know it.

The House debated for fifteen minutes, to-day, a resolution to extend the privileges of the floor to Mr. James M. Johnson, a Representative elect from Arkansas.

Mr. Green Clay Smith said that Col. Johnson was a loyal man, and that he had fought in the army of the Union for three years and was clearly entitled to the courtesy.

Mr. Stevens replied that he had set an unfortunate precedent by offering a resolution for the admission to the privilege of the floor certain gentlemen who it turned out claimed seats in the House as representatives from Tennessee. He was opposed to the resolution, stating that Col. Johnson was a claimant for a seat from Arkansas, for it was a monstrous doctrine to assume that these defunct States could send representatives to Congress.

Mr. Smith replied with much warmth to Mr. Stevens.

Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, spoke for five minutes in favor of Col. Johnson, and declared that, as the State of Tennessee was recognized by the Baltimore Convention, he should recognize it there.

The resolution was lost by eight majority, forty Representatives voting in its favor. Had some absentees been present, the resolution would have been carried on a close vote.

The House occupied the rest of the day in hearing the contested seat case of Baldwin vs. Trowbridge, of the Fifth Michigan District. The latter gentleman is the sitting member, and the Committee on Election declare that he is entitled to his seat. The question at issue is entirely one of law, but the facts appear to be, briefly, as follows:

Mr. Baldwin, Democrat, received a majority of home votes, and Trowbridge, Republican, received the soldiers' vote, which was cast out, and which gave him the majority. The Supreme Court of Michigan, however, decided that the Soldiers' Voting Law of that State was constitutional. Baldwin, the contestant, claims he received the only legal majority.

The House votes the first thing tomorrow, and will undoubtedly decide in favor of the sitting member.

The Reconstruction Committee to-day decided to report Senator Trumbull's bill which passed the Senate last week, to secure to all persons in the several States the same civil rights. The House Committee added another amendment. It provides that there shall be no distinction on account of race or color, in any State or Territory of the United States.

They have been considering delegations before the Ways and Means Committee to protest against discrimination in favor of foreign over domestic coal. The special Internal Revenue Commission, in their first report suggested a duty of fifteen cents per ton on bituminous coal. A second report has been made upon this subject, recommending a higher rate of duty. The Ways and Means Committee, in their conference with the Canadians, intimated that one dollar per ton on coal of this character would be all of a protection, which this Government would insist on.

At their meeting to-day the House Judiciary Committee rejected every Constitutional Amendment before them. They also reported a bill to punish the counterfeiters of national currency with death.

WHEN STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS BEGAN TO DREAM OF THE PRESIDENCY.

Mr. Wm. Welch, in the Home *Diary*, is responsible for the truth of the annexed:

We have already mentioned the fact that in eighteen hundred and forty-five we resided at Springfield, the capital of the State of Illinois. We worked as a journeyman printer in the office of the Illinois State *Register*, the leading Democratic paper in the State, and possessed rare opportunities to see the political combinations of the day. Thos. H. Benton was the recognized leader of the Democracy of the Northwest, and he held his position so firmly that to displace him was no easy task. At about this time, however, a combination was formed against him, in his own party, and the Missouri *Republican*, the leading Whig paper of Missouri, was taken in as an ally.

Douglas was then a rising politician, and already had the Democracy of the State at his feet; he was chosen as the man to direct the combination, and to reap the harvest if successful. The facts came to my observation in this wise: I had charge of the job room, and my companion consisted of a roller boy only. One day Mr. Walker, editor of the *Register*, Mr. Campbell, Secretary of State, and Mr. Douglas, all that time a member of Congress, entered the job room, and the three drew up around the coal stove, which was giving out a cheerful warmth. No notice was taken of my presence, and from the general conversation I easily gathered that the three were just from a secret caucus. Messrs. Walker and Campbell were reasonable "jolly," as was their wont; Douglas was as sober as a judge, and looked quite "lucky" in his bell-crowned hat. Said Douglas:

"Gentlemen, do you believe the Republicans can be rolled upon?"

"Certainly," said Walker, "we take a greater risk in opening up on Benton, than that *Whig* concern takes in advancing you. After we have killed off Tom Benton, of course it will pitch into you—" And here Walker raised his clenched fist, and brought it down with great force on the imposing stone—"by G—, Benton shall bite the dust, and you shall be the big man of the Northwest, and in time President of the United States."

We have no doubt but the aspirations of Douglas for the Presidency, dated from that moment—and from that time until I finally left the office, his name was daily mentioned in connection with that high station. Those who remember the political history of those days, will remember with what bitterness "Old Bullion" was assailed by his own party, and with what success. Douglas did, indeed, become the great leader of his party, not only in the Northwest, but in the North and East, he, too, aimed high for the Presidency.

Who in the wide world, at the time of which we have been speaking, imagined that that great office was in reserve for a quiet and unobtrusive citizen then not two blocks distant.

☞ Since the organization of the money order system, November first, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, to the first of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, there have been issued at the Washington Postoffice, seven thousand seven hundred and sixty-two money orders, amounting in the aggregate to about one hundred and sixty-two thousand dollars. The amount of money paid during the same time may be set down at one hundred thousand one hundred dollars. Amount received in surplus deposits, about eighty thousand dollars. Surplus deposited in New York about one hundred and thirty-nine thousand dollars. The total expenses of this branch, aside from clerk hire, do not exceed one hundred dollars.

☞ The children of the town of Blue Island, Ill., wanted a sleigh ride, but there was no vehicle big enough to hold them all. An enterprising merchant of the village surmounted the difficulty in an original manner. To his own sleigh, drawn by two splendid horses, he attached a rope three hundred feet long, to which the boys and girls were all provided with hand sleds, which they fastened to this tow line, and thus rode along in fine style and great glee, eighty-four in number, in grand procession. Of course the route taken turned no sharp corners.

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Joseph Tagg.
Newton Ford, firm of Newton, Ford & Co.
W. R. Galbreath, Galbreath, Stewart & Co.
H. Cary, Esq. 1jan7-3m

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WALTER S. MORGAN, Cashier. } Late Cashier of Dover Plains National Bank.
ja15-tf

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St. Mary's College & Institute, Third street, Catholic. Jan2 3m

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DR. WILL. D. SOMERS,

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DR. J. B. CENTRY,

OCULIST,

FORMERLY of Frankfort, Ky., is now located in Jackson, Tenn. He devotes his entire time to treatment of diseases of the eyes. He refers to his patients of the last twelve years; also to the profession of Northern Mississippi, Middle and West Tennessee; but above all, he refers those suffering from diseases of the eyes to himself. As there are cash days, his bills will be cash positively. Memory is regained, how long it will be I cannot tell. All the facilities needed by patients afforded in Jackson. ja 27-1m* J. B. CENTRY.

Dr. J. Gerdine,

Office, Cor. Second and Adams Sts.,

Adams Block, Second Floor,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

With Dr. Geo. C. Gray. ja25 1m*

D. BRECK RAMSEY. CHAS. COFFIN.

Ramsey & Coffin,

Proctors and General Business Agents,

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ja19 1m

J. C. M'DAVITT. LEWIS BOND.

McDavitt & Bond,

Attorneys at Law & Conveyancers,

Room No. 1, Monroe Building,

Cor. Second & Monroe Sts.,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

☞ ABSTRACTS OF TITLE to all FORT PICKERING, MEMPHIS and SUBURBAN LOTS, furnished at the shortest notice.

We have the ABSTRACT AND COMPLETE INDEX of the Register's Books, compiled by the late Henry A. Orme, for the reliability of which we refer to all the leading members of the Memphis Bar. Tax Sales Carefully Examined.

We refer to all the Courts at Memphis, State and Federal, and will pay prompt attention to Collections. ja25 1m

HENRY S. HART, JNO. M. CARMACK, Late of St. Louis, Mo. Memphis, Tenn.

Hart & Carmack,

ATTORNEYS and Counselors at Law, No. 42 Madison street, DeSoto Block, Memphis, Tenn. ja25 1m

DR. D. COBER,

No. 173 VANCE STREET,

Between Hernando and DeSoto,

MEMPHIS ..... TENNESSEE.

ja25-1m*

DUNCAN K. M'RAE, Late of N. Carolina. MARLAND L. PERKINS.

McRae & Perkins,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

Office, 280 1-2 Main,

Corner South Court street,

Jan2 3m *MEMPHIS, TENN.*

William H. Morgan,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

—AND—

General Claim Agent,

COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS, ETC.,

DeSoto Block, over DeSoto Ins. Co.,

Madison Street,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Jan2 3m

Superior Inducements Offered to Laboring Classes, as Special Attention will be paid to the care of Depositors. ja15 3m.

Engraving, Printing.

Continental Bank Note Co.,

NEW YORK,

Engravers and Printers of National Bank Currency, Bank Notes, Drafts, Checks, Bonds, and all kinds of Engraving and Printing executed in the finest style and at low rates. Specimens of work exhibited and orders received by W. A. GOODMAN, Agent, Room 32 Jackson Block, Main street. jan6-2m

GAIY OSO

SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

Banking House, 19 Madison St.

This Institution, organized in 1856, continues to transact a

General Exchange & Banking Business.

Will Receive Deposits, buy and sell Foreign and Domestic Exchange, Gold, Silver and Uncurrent Money. Sells Exchange in sums to suit purchasers, on London and all the leading cities of the United States, and will make collections on all accessible points South and West.

JOHN C. LANIER, President.
E. M. AVERY, Cashier. jan1 2m

W. J. Burton,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,

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34 UNION ST., near Main, Lenow Block, P. O. Box 788. SIGN OF THE PALLET. 34 UNION ST., near Main, Lenow Block, P. O. Box 788.

Reference to Frescoing and House Painting in the Dining Room of the Gayoso Hotel, Col. Cockrill, Jewelry Store, Marble block, Clark & Co., Speed, Deaolo & Strange's new Nixon & Wood, Gayo o Savings Bank, Avery & Selden, First Presbyterian Church, Rev. Dr. Steadman, Dunbar's Saloon, (decoration on the alley,) now McCullough's.
St. Mary's College & Institute, Third street, Catholic. Jan2 3m

MISCELLANEOUS.

LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!

5000 RED Cedar Posts 7, 8 and 9 feet long at 35 to 40 dollars per M, board measure. Also, a general assortment of Building Lumber, such as Sills, Joists, Studs, Rafters, Sheathings, Inch Boards, Cypress, Poplar and White Pine Flooring, dressed Siding and clear White Pine, Shingles, Laths, Doors, Sash and Blinds.

Yard—foot of Washington street.

Orders from the country promptly attended to. M. E. COCHRAN.

jn11-1m

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Saddle and Harness Manufactory,

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HAVING resumed business at the old stand, we are now prepared to furnish our old customers and the public generally, as we did in old times. We keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Whips, Collars, Hames, Leather and Saddlery Hardware. All work warranted to please. Call and try us. Sign of the Horse.

Jan2 2m J. T. REGBIE & CO.

SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!

Madame Lavinge

IS Going to Paris for new Goods. She has Hair and Fancy Fancy Articles at great reduced prices, to close out her present stock and make room for her new stock. Ladies in need of any goods in her line will do well to call on her. You will be sure to get very good bargains. Call at Madame F. Lavinge's Ladies' Mirror of Fashion, No. 356 Main street.

Jan26-3m

HUGH R. M'CALEY, Late of McCaleey, Bro. & Brewster. } JOHN GOODRICH, Late of Aldridge & Co.

Young, Moore & Co.,

IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS

—OF—

Hosiery, Gloves, White Goods,

Furnishing Goods, Notions, etc.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Particular attention paid to the filling of orders. jan16 3m

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Accidental Insurance Company.

Cash Capital : : : $250,000.

Insures against all accidents.

$5000 Policy one year with $25 weekly compensation—Premium, $25.

Same insurance made in the form of a TICKET for 1 to 9 days—5 cents per day. Policies issued by

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ja31-1m 32 Madison St., Memphis, Tenn.

A. T. WIMBERLY, Memphis, Tenn. } E. L. WYNN Yallobusha Co., Miss.
HAL. D. WALKER, Memphis, Tenn.

Wimberly, Wynn & Walker,

Storage & Commission Merchants,

And Dealers in

HAY, CORN, OATS, BRAN, ETC.,

No. 332 Cor. Second & Union Sts.,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

☞ Liberal Advances made on Consignments. fe6-1m

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F. G. TERRY, Late Hicks, Terry & Co. } WM. R. MITCHELL, Late Terry & Co.

Terry & Mitchell,

Exclusively Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS,

203 Main St., Webster Block,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

ARE Receiving a large Stock of Boots, Shoes and Hats for the SPRING TRADE.

We get our Goods from Manufacturers and

SELL TO THE TRADE ONLY.

City and Country Merchants

Will find our Stock Large, Fresh and Well Assorted.

To Make Room for our

SPRING STOCK,

We will Sell Fall and Winter Goods LOW.

fe14 1m TERRY & MITCHELL.

JAMES MONROE, JOSEPH R. SMALTZ, M. S. STOVALL. } Formerly of Whelan & Co. Late of Nashville.

MONROE, SMALTZ & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

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BOOTS & SHOES,

No. 501 Market Street,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

Continue business at the old stand of Monroe & Smaltz, and large attention of Buyers to their Large and Complete

Spring Stock,

Specially adapted to the wants of the SOUTHERN TRADE.

We all ORDERS with dispatch and fidelity. jfe4 2w*

REMOVAL.

JOS. S. LEVETT,

HAS removed to his SPACIOUS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WAREROOMS,

No. 323 Main Street,

Where he is now receiving a general assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS

Some of the finest styles made.

Dealers, Planters, Commission Merchants and all can be suited at a glance in our stock. We are a little above our competitors in reduction of TEN PER CENT. will reduce us to a level. Remember and search for the sign of the

JOS. S. LEVETT.

Next door to McCombs & Co.'s Hardware House. Memphis, Jan. 30, 1866. Jan30 1m

ALES, LIQUORS, ETC.

Ale! Ale!!

LAGER! LAGER!!

I WOULD respectfully call the attention of Merchants and Dealers, that I am weekly receiving a fresh supply, and adding to my already large stock of the finest Ale and Lager Beer, which I can supply to Dealers.

I am also agent for the celebrated

Kennett Ale and Porter,

Put up in half barrels. All of which I warrant to keep sweet in this climate for months.

I also have for sale Foreign and Domestic Wine and Liquors, Cordial, London Porter, Scotch Ale, etc., etc.

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☞ *Arome copy.*

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