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BY BENJAMIN F. DILL. MEMPHIS, TENN., THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1866. VOLUME XVI.—NUMBER 97.

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

PUBLISHED DAILY & WEEKLY

—BY—

BENJAMIN F. DILL.

To whom all Letters should be Addressed.

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TRICHINÆ SPIRALIS.

Its Terrible Fatality to the Human System—Interesting Scientific Observations.

To the Editor of the New York Times:

SIR: More than a year ago, in the Pathological Institute of Berlin, after having examined—at the instigation of Prof. Reed Virchou, its head—several samples of food, sausages and worst of pork, which contained trichinæ, I wrote and transmitted to this country an account of the disease the use of such food had caused in Germany. This account was a warning to the American people. It was a complete statement of all the knowledge pertaining to the subject, compiled from many scientific papers. It contained a history of the trichinæ disease from the first cases, the causes of which had been recognized down to that year. Impelled by a desire for the public health, I translated the works of Prof. Virchou, entitled our "Knowledge of the Trichinæ," but could find no publisher willing to publish it. What has transpired since has only illustrated, by new cases of trichinosis, the knowledge then acquired. As the recent alarming statements upon this disease, with accompanying headings, are calculated rather to mislead than to correctly inform the public, I repeat for your readers the correct account of the trichinæ and the disease and death it caused.

The trichinæ disease has for several years engaged the attention of the medical men of Germany. It is caused by the penetration into and lodgment in various parts of the living human body particularly, and finally in the muscles of the young of that species of entozoon long known to naturalists as trichinæ spiralis. The researches of various observers concur to show that the older parent trichinæ infect the pig, lodge in its lean flesh, then they reach the intestinal canal of the human body by having been eaten in the pork, and there give birth to their young. These penetrate the walls of the intestine, and finally enter the muscles and remain there. If the bodies they have entered continue to live they remain in a state of suspension or motionless animation, but if they are in an animal whose flesh is afterward eaten, they enter the intestinal canal, arrest free in the act of digestion, produce numerous broods of young, which penetrate the intestinal wall and enter other parts of the body.

The symptoms they cause are various, and vary with the stage of infestation. Sometimes they are intestinal catarrh, gastric disturbance, weakness and stiffness of the muscular system, and sometimes pain resembling gout or rheumatism, with febrile conditions not particularly unlike those of typhus fever.

Sometimes the train of symptoms is acute, and the infested person dies in a few weeks; sometimes the disease progresses slowly, with progressive emaciation and loss of strength. As to the remedy, if their presence in the intestine, before the young have penetrated other parts of the body, is suspected, the obvious remedy is purgation.

We are indebted to the microscope for our knowledge of this disease, and it is only one of the very many instances in which this most important of all philosophical instruments now used by man has given us truths which could never otherwise have even been suspected.

Several epidemics of this disease have occurred since the year 1859. These epidemics or groups of cases have occurred at Placen, Calbeson Salle, Quedlenburg, Bing, near Madgeburg, Weirmfar, Hettstade, near Eulaben, and other places in Germany. Other epidemics of the same character have occurred. In all these the flesh of the dead examined by several microscopists was found literally filled with trichinæ.

Last summer, (before I was in Berlin), a person was operated on by a noted surgeon of Berlin (Langenbach) for swelled neck. During the operation the larged muscles were seen to be filled with the characteristic shells of "cysto" or trichinæ. The patient related, in reply to a question whether he had ever been sick, that in the year 1845, with the other members of a commission for the inspection of schools, he ate a meal of ham, sausage, cheese, etc., at an inn. All who ate of these provisions were seized after taken sick, and, except the relator, who was being operated on, died, and a judicial investigation (poisoning being suspected) was without result.

Again, the Captain of a ship at Valparaiso, from Hamburg, purchased a pig. It was slaughtered on the first of April by the cook. The crew ate thirty pounds of the fresh meat while near Hamburg. Most of the crew fell sick—some lightly, some severely, and two died. In the muscles of the dead numerous free living trichinæ were found. But these examples of trichinæ disease might be multiplied indefinitely. If a piece of flesh containing the trichinæ be examined or closely scrutinized by the naked eye, its microscopic ares in the habit of being, the cocoon, opaque shell inclosing the animal can barely be seen as a yellowish white granule, but the animal itself, as it lies coiled within, a semi-transparent worm, is not seen at all in such a view. If the shell be carefully separated, however, from the flesh in which it is imbedded, placed upon a slip of glass, and a drop of hydrocloric acid be added, the shell will dissolve and the animal become plain under a magnifying glass of fifty or sixty diameters.

The trichinæ, in order to infest the human body must be eaten in meat, and it is so far as we now know, only through the eating of pork that they enter the human body. But there is no security from infestation by abstinence from pork, for the granivivors are not so perfectly selective in their character of their food but that they may consume flesh. Trichinæ are found in other animals usually regarded as herbivorous, as moles, etc., and hence are liable to well as grain eaters, being in this respect like cats and mice, etc. Nevertheless the only flesh man consumes which contains the trichinæ is that of the pig.

The only security, if pork is eaten without satisfactory microscopic examination, is to consume only what has been thoroughly boiled. There is every ground for believing that every so-called case of ham-poisoning was a fatal case of trichinæ disease. Respectfully, etc.,

BROWNE.

New York, No. 44 West 28th street.

A SPECIMEN BRICK.

The Nashville correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, in speaking of the great Convention held there on the 22d, telegraphs his paper as follows:

"The meeting was essentially copperhead throughout, and mischievous in its elements. Every expression of love of loyalty and detestation of treason was received in silence or greeted with hisses."

To properly characterize the above statement would be to state that it is a palpable, wicked falsehood. An attentive listener to every sentence uttered in the Convention, I but assert what will be corroborated by every impartial person present, that a disloyal utterance was not enunciated during the day, but that every sentiment was in unison with an earnest devotion to an undivided Union; and, yet, forsooth, in the face of all this, and the unbounded enthusiasm elicited, "every expression of loyalty was received in silence, or greeted with hisses!" I would ask, in all candor, what reliance can be placed in any statements made by such a correspondent, and what is to be thought of a party relying on a system of such outrageous falsehoods to support its stability?

UNCONSTITUTIONAL UNION.

☞ Amid the many instances of ingenious and successful robbery lately reported, it is pleasant to hear of a lucky escape from one. A depositor brought two bags of gold to a Wall street bank the other day, and during his talk with the officials lost sight for a moment of his bags. On turning round he perceived two men with the bags in their possession, who, when thus seen by him, remarked that they had just been wagering whether or not it was gold that was in the bags—one of them saying it was silver. The unsuspecting depositor, enlightened then, and they departed to take the drinks said to be lost and won. They were undoubtedly skillful thieves with great coolness and presence of mind, who would have been out of sight with the gold had the depositor's negligence continued only a little longer.

From the St. Louis Republican.

THE CONFIDENCE GAME.

On taking the chair of the late Connecticut Republican State Convention, Mr. Wright said: "Gentlemen, we have *confidence* in the President, we have *confidence* in ourselves, and we have *confidence* in Congress." This was beautifully emblematic of the character of the immediate concern. But, being all "confidence" in themselves, they adopted a platform facing two ways—one a semi-indorsement of the President, the other an expression of "confidence" in Congress—the policy of one being as opposite to that of the other as the two poles! But it was felt to be a necessity to hoodwink the simple and credulous voters. Before the Convention met, the Hartford *Courant* said:

"Our indorsement of the President's policy in its essential points must be strong, thorough and hearty. To speak plainly, a failure to do this will lose us the State. The people are not to be put off by any half-way measures."

While it was in session, the wires were incessantly flashing with messages between New Haven and Hartford, all summing up in the one short sentence, "We must do this, or we shall lose the State!" It was therefore determined to pass a half-way resolution of "confidence" in the President, till after the election, as the party did in New York, and for the reason given by Mr. Raymond, who says that if the Republicans of that State had not pretended to indorse the policy of President Johnson, they would have had a majority of fifty thousand against them. The radical candidate for Governor of Connecticut, Joseph R. Hawley, is admitted by its supporters to be one of the "disunionists" alluded to by the President as "hammering at the Constitution;" and, to please him, the committee of the Convention on resolutions struck out the word "*speedy*," which was in the original draft of the one pledging support to the President in his efforts to restore the Union. What is to be thought of such unscrupulous political tricksters? Even the Worcester (Mass.) *Spy*—an intensely radical sheet, whose editor is a member of Congress—is constrained to speak of the "artful dodgers" in the following pointed terms:

"There is no occasion to conceal the fact that wide differences of opinion exist among Republicans in regard to measures of reconstruction. The Connecticut Republicans were disposed in their resolutions to waive the points of difference, to be explicit upon points about which there is no dispute among its members, and to leave the candidates to speak for the party. This practice of adopting platforms to purely political exigencies makes them very cheap, and does not tend to commend any declaration of principles to public respect. The platform as a whole is weak because it is equivocal. It does not meet with directness and courage specific questions which at this moment demand attention, the right of which, in the honest opinion of nineteen-twentieths of the loyal people, ought to precede the restoration of the Southern States to their old rights in the Union."

So thoroughly disgusted have the true Union men among the Republicans of Connecticut become by the dishonest course of the Convention, that the Danbury *News*—for the last thirty years a liberal central in politics—has hauled the conservative flag and is now doing battle for the Democratic ticket, headed by James E. English. It is edited by two returned soldiers, who say:

"The gentlemen forming the ticket are men of worth, great practicability and unreserved patriotism. We have notes-tation in placing the nominees promptly before our readers, and in recommending them for the support of all truly Union men. In our views of the situation we have clearly pointed out the obstacles in the way of a successful campaign by the Democratic party, and the advantages which would accrue from a new ticket composed of men whose devotion to the country is uncontaminated by partisan prejudices. Such a ticket has been made, placed before the people, and through the people will become a success. To it we give our full support, being firmly convinced that on its success alone depends our release from negro agitation, unjust taxation and political intolerance. God grant it!"

THE CAREER OF A "MAN ABOUT TOWN."

The death of Gen. Charette, in London, has eight-fold added to the unpublished plenty of table talk in St. James street and Pall Mall. Reared in a loose school—that of thirty years ago—the General shared in all the sports and pastimes of the watering places. In all manly pursuits he excelled, being a dead shot, a bold rider, a still bolder better, a clever poet, and a skillful musician. As a companion none could be more amusing, and his *gamy fend* was amazing. Once when shooting in Hertfordshire, where he had hired a manor, he trespassed on the estate of a deceased nobleman. The keeper remonstrated with him in vain, and at last one morning, while out with his master, he heard the General blazing away at the pheasants in an adjoining cover, and directed his lordship's attention to him. The latter, naturally irritated beyond measure at the occurrence, desired his keeper to go and turn him off, and shook one of his dogs, and added, as he was hurrying away to obey him: "Here, you had better take my pony, and then you will get back quicker." And he handed to him, at the same time, a very favorite shooting pony, for which he would not have taken any money. The keeper, cantering away on him, soon came up with the general, and told him to cease firing, for if he did not he should have to kill one of his dogs by his lordship's orders. "Very well," replied the general, "one of my dogs is an old one, and the other a young one; you had better shoot the oldest; but mind, if you do, I shoot your pony; and, as I am not sure where my manor flatches, I don't see why I should go away."

The keeper, remarked none irate than ever by this cool speech, shot the dog instantaneously; but, before he could turn round, the treasure of a pony was only fit for the knacker's hotel. Then addressing the terrified keeper, he said: "If you shoot again, the next barrel is for yourself." But the servant would not stop to listen to anything else, and took to his heels to tell his master, who could not understand his not riding back on the pony, and was horrified at his fate. Before, however, he could adopt in his own mind what course he should adopt towards the General, he was still more surprised at receiving a challenge from the General for the insult that had been offered him by the shooting of his setter. Of course "the noble lord" did not accept it, for the time of his antagonist had reached him; but, to prevent further annoyance, concessions were made, and the affair in time blew over.

Among other natural advantages the General was gifted with an extraordinary memory; and a few years back, for a large bet, he related the whole contents of the *Morning Post*, from timeliate to the publisher's name, without making a single error. He was a great lover of Shakespeare, and far beyond the average stamp of amateurs who interpreted him. The turf, billiards, or a pigeon sweepstakes, he loved with an absolute mercy to a Derby favorite which he did not like; and he had in his time some miraculous escapes. Gorhambury was the only race horse he ever owned, and with him, who started for the Derby and fifteen, he ran second to Cotherstone, beating Gaper, British Yeoman, and a number of good horses; and had he won, he remarked, "there would have been corn in Egypt."

THE JOHNSON PARTY IN NEW YORK.—The Johnson meeting in New York on Thursday night last was, from all telegraphic accounts, a magnificent affair. The following is the call, which was signed by thousands in a brief time:

"The citizens of New York, who sustained the national authority in the war against the rebellion, who approved of the general principles announced by the President in his annual message to Congress, and also in his recent veto message, and who earnestly desire to promote harmony in the public councils of the country, to the end that full constitutional relations between the Federal Government and all the States in the Union may be speedily established, are invited to assemble at the Cooper Institute on Thursday evening, 22d instant, at 7:30 o'clock."

Among the announcements by the Committee of Speakers for the occasion, we notice the name of Gen. Oglesby, of Illinois. The call was signed by William C. Bryant of the New York *Evening Post*, George Opdyke, Simeon Draper, Abraham Wakeman, David Dudley Field, Moses F. Odell, Daniel S. Dickinson, and a great many others who have been prominent in the Republican party.

☞ An effort is being made in Congress to have the Government establish lines of telegraph which shall, like the post office, be controlled by the authorities at Washington. The theory upon which it is urged is very plausible, but aside from the millions already invested in telegraphs by the people, who would suffer materially by such competition, the principle is foreign to our institutions. It would be almost fatal to the enterprise of the press, and the advantages would not compensate for many evils which would almost necessarily grow out of the control being placed in the hands of Government officials.

☞ The American consular at Malta reports to the Departments of State, under date of January fifteenth, that the cholera has not permanently abandoned the island. Although no new cases of the disease have occurred for some time, yet the malady left a number of severe cases of dysentery and typhoid fever, from which the English and Maltese physicians incline to the belief that the disease will again make its appearance there in the spring.

From the Montgomery Mail.

MR. BANCROFT AS A HISTORIAN.

Moreover, the Chief Justice (Taney), in his elaborate opinion, announced what had never been heard from any magistrate of Greece, or Rome—what was unknown to civil law, and canon law, and feudal law, and common law, and constitutional law; unknown to Jay, to Rutledge, to Ellsworth and Marshall—that there are "slave races."—*Bancroft's Oration on Lincoln.*

Although Mr. Bancroft is the author of an elaborate History, which has lost its authority even before completion, he shows by the above assertion, that he is willing to sink whatever character he may yet have as a historian, into that of a political trickster. He and his allies have whipped the South upon the question of slavery; but he nor his allies can whip History! The bold assertion which he has made, in condemnation of the late Chief Justice, may be met by this simple recital of a fact.

A short time prior to the year 1713, a contract had been formed between Spain and a French company, called the Royal Guinea Company, to supply the Spanish American colonies with negroes at a fixed price. By the treaty of Utrecht, of April 11, 1713, Great Britain, through her diplomatists, by the payment of a consideration, obtained a transfer of this contract. A new contract was formed, by which Great Britain was to supply 4,800 slaves within thirty years, to the Spanish American Colonies at a fixed price. Almost immediately after this new contract, for the spirit of abolition was just beginning to show itself, a question arose in the English Council as to the true legal character of the slaves thus to be exported to the Spanish-American colonies; and, according to the forms of the British Constitution, the question was submitted by the crown in council to the Twelve Judges of England. The opinion of the Judges was in these words: "In pursuance of His Majesty's order in Council, hereunto annexed, we do humbly certify our opinion to be that *negroes are merchandise.*" This opinion was signed by Lord Chief Justice Holt, Judge Pollexfen, and eight other Judges of England.

Mr. Bancroft and the Abolitionists may crush their teeth till it aches as much as they please; but *there* stands the historical fact that the Judges of England declared from the Bench, through Chief Justice Holt, one of the greatest luminaries of the law, that *negroes are merchandise*, and hence that the negro races are "slave races." Chief Justice Taney, therefore, announced what was known to the civil law, under which the Spanish contract was made, and to the common and constitutional law, under which Chief Justice Holt gave his opinion; and which should have been known to every tolerable historian.

There have been "slave races" in the world since the curse of Ham—races from which every nation of the world have taken slaves, as if by general consent, but Chief Justice Taney did not say so.

Mr. Bancroft declares that nobody ever heard of "slave races," but ten of the twelve Judges of England, who constituted the tribunal before which the Spanish contract was made, and to the common and constitutional law, under which Chief Justice Holt gave his opinion; and which should have been known to every tolerable historian.

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A WAR ANECDOTE.—Col. Hayes Von Borcke, who is waiting for Blackwood the story of his adventures as aid to the Confederate Gen. Stuart, during the war, tells the following story which, being at his own expense, is probably true:

"One of the Yankee officers, who, as I was later informed, was the Colonel of the regiment that had effected its escape from Harper's Ferry, had attracted my attention by his gallantry and the excellent dispositions he made of his troops. I saw him again, galloping very near us on a handsome gray horse, quickly discovering our weak points, and posting and instructing his men accordingly. After having left him undisturbed for some time, I thought it necessary to put a stop to his proceeding, and selecting a couple of my infantrymen who had been pointed out to me as the best shots, I made across the open space in front of our lines directly towards him. Having arrived within reasonable distance I ordered my sharpshooters to fire at the daring Colonel, who was moving along at an easy gallop, without paying the slightest attention. After several bullets had whistled quite close to him, he suddenly halted, and turning around advanced a few steps and made me a military salute in the most graceful manner possible. Then calling out to one of his men to hand him a carbine, he raised the weapon took a deliberate aim at me, and sent his ball so close to my head that I thought it carried away a lock of my hair. I saluted him now on my part, and wheeling around quietly, both of us rode back to our respective lines. So courtesies are sometimes exchanged in the midst of hostile conflict."

☞ A friend who has just returned from the interior relates an incident that occurred on the cars which we think too good to be lost. There was among the passengers a Confederate soldier who had lost an arm in the service, and in something of a boastful spirit declared himself willing to loose the other if it could but have secured the success of the Confederate cause. His earnestness attracted the attention of those on board and among the rest that of a Federal officer in full uniform. Says the latter, "will you take me, sir, what it was you fought for?"

"Certainly, sir," replied the empty sleeve, "I fought for eleven dollars a month, and what did you fight for?"

"I fought, sir," pompously responded Mr. Officer, "for principle."

"Well," slowly replied the Confederate, "I don't know but you were right, but so was I. We both fought for what we most wanted. I wanted money and you wanted principle."

Mr. Officer quietly withdrew amid the burst of laughter from the passengers.—*Mobile Herald.*

A MALIGNANT TRAITOR CONDEMNED.—The Lancaster (Pa.) *Intelligencer* in noticing the recent election in that city, says: "It is, in all respects, the greatest victory ever achieved by the Democracy of Lancaster, and will have a most salutary and beneficial effect upon the rest of the State. The arch demagogue, disunionist and traitor, Thaddeus Stevens, has been signally and terribly rebuked at his home, and white men, every where, have good reason to rejoice over the result." The editor gives the following significant notice: "We have been requested by the treasurer of the fund to announce to John W. Forney that he is ready with a detailed statement to account for the expenditure of the $4,000, left by him on his recent visit, to be used in securing an endorsement of Thaddeus Stevens and negro suffrage at the municipal election yesterday."

☞ The small pox is playing havoc among the Freedmen in Macon, Ga.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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34 UNION ST., near Main, Lenow Block. P. O. Box 28. SIGN OF THE PALLET. 34 UNION ST., near Main, Lenow Block. P. O. Box 28.

Reference to Frescoing and House Painting in the Dining Room of the Bayoso Hotel, Col. Cockrill, Jewelry Store, Marble Block, Clark & Co., Speed, Tennobo & Stranger's new Nixon & Wood Gaze's Savings Bank, Avery & Selden, First Presbyterian Church, Rev. Dr. Steadman, Dunbar's Saloon, decoration on the alley, new Methodist church, St. Mary's College & Institute, Third street, Catholic. feb8 3m

Maydwell & Anderson.

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feb28-3m

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership heretofore existing between J. S. Bostick, M. L. Griffith and T. L. Alden, under the style of BOSTICK, GRIFFITH & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

J. S. BOSTICK, M. L. GRIFFITH, T. L. ALDEN.

Memphis, Feb. 17, 1866.

NOTE.—Any unsettled business pertaining to the above firm will be adjusted by Mr. Alden at the old stand, No. 38 Front Street.

In parting with our former colleague, Mr. T. L. Alden, who is our successor in the business, we respectfully bespeak for him a continuation of the liberal patronage bestowed on the house, and take pleasure in recommending him as an honorable and prompt business gentleman to our friends everywhere.

J. S. BOSTICK, M. L. GRIFFITH.

feb28-1m

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AUCTION EMPORIUM.

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MEMPHIS, - - - - TENNESSEE.

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HAVE FOR SALE

ONE PLANTATION,

IN YALOBUSHA COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI, 8 miles west of Water Valley, on the Mississippi Central Railroad—848 acres; 250 acres in cultivation; 200 acres rich creek bottom. Good dwelling house, 4 rooms, and office in yard, 4 negro houses, good stables, cribs, etc.; 20 acres in wheat, 30 acres in grass. Good orchards. Also, with the place, all the stock (of which there is sufficient to cultivate the lands), 500 bushels corn, 100 bushels wheat, potatoes, peas, cotton seed, 2000 lbs. bacon, cattle, sheep, household and kitchen furniture, etc., all of which is worth in cash $6000. The land and everything on the place can be bought for $12,000—one-half cash, balance in one year.

Vance Street.

ONE BRICK HOUSE, with six rooms, on Vance street.

LOT, 36 feet by 85. $4600; $2500 cash; six and twelve months.

ONE FRAME COTTAGE, on Vance street—5 rooms, out houses and lot. Terms, $2000 cash.

A beautiful LOT on Vine street.

One-story NEW FRAME HOUSE—six rooms, out houses, fine cistern; in a desirable position, near Mrs. Talbot's residence—$10,000—one-half cash; 6 and 12 months.

Main Street.

TWO COTTAGE BUILDINGS, on Main street, a little below M. & T. R. R. Depot.

One two-story FRAME HOUSE, for two tenements, finely arranged.

LOT, fifty by 190 feet. Terms, $12,000—one-fourth cash; 6 and 12 months.

Alabama Street.

TWO Splendid LOTS, on north side of Alabama street, east of Col. Stevenson's, 150 per foot.

SUBURBAN PROPERTY.

Three Acres.

On the Hernando Road and New Orleans street. Beautiful building sites and choice land, can be purchased at low figures, on easy terms. Half cash; 6 and 12 months.

Four Acres Fine Land,

Two and a half miles from the river, on Old State Line Road. Price, $4000.

City Residence,

Front on Wellington street. Good house—five rooms, out houses, fish evergreens in the yard. Price, $7500—one-half cash; balance in one year. $6700 all cash.

Nineteen Acres.

Highly improved, south of the city. All laid out for gardening. Good new dwelling—six or eight rooms, with out houses. Price, $6,000—one-half cash—balance in one, two and three years, with interest. A great bargain is offered.

Plantation,

In Desha county, Ark.; 200 acres in cultivation, 200 across bottom; 1200 across in timber.

Also, 1200 acres adjoining; 500 acres in cultivation.

Twenty Thousand Acres,

Lying in Craighead, Green, Lawrence and Independence counties, Arkansas, selected with great care, and lying on the line of the Cairo and Fulton Railroad. Prices, $5 per acre.

Also,

A list of City and Suburban Property and Lands in Tennessee, Arkansas and Mississippi, all of which are offered at low Prices.

Have for Sale and Exchange,

A Large List of Valuable Property. Parties having property for sale, or wishing to buy, will find it to their interest to call at our office.

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37 South Court Street,

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Do You Want Furniture? Call on CAYCE, BEARD & CO.

Do You Want to Buy a House? Call on CAYCE, BEARD & CO.

Do You Want to Buy a Farm? Call on CAYCE, BEARD & CO.

Do You Want to Sell Real Estate? Go to CAYCE, BEARD & CO.

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Do You Want to Buy or Sell Anything? Go to CAYCE, BEARD & CO.

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HAVE You any kind of Trade? GO TO THE ARCADE.

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NO. 37 SOUTH COURT ST.

feb17

FANCY GOODS.

HENRY A. TAYLOR,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

MILLINERY

GOODS

—AND—

DRESS TRIMMINGS.

IS NOW RECEIVING DAILY,

NEW GOODS

—AND—

NEW STYLES,

—FOR THE—

SPRING TRADE.

Particular attention given to filling orders.

19 West Court Street,

MEMPHIS.

413 Broadway, NEW YORK. feb7 3m

WHOLESALE

MILLINERY.

OTIS & CO.,

219 Second St., Adams Block,

HAVE already in Stock, and are daily receiving from New York, all Novelties as they appear, in

Millinery

—AND—

STRAW GOODS,

Flowers, Ribbons, Laces, Hats and Bonnets, of the Olive, Derby, Empire, Marguerite, Sea Side and other New Shapes.

—ALSO—

DRESS TRIMMINGS

—AND—

LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS

Of all kinds, in the greatest variety, including Ladies' Hosiery, Gloves, Mitts, Veils, Collars, Sleeves, Hoop Skirts, Corsets, Buttons, Braidings, Gimps, Parmonds, Fans, etc.

N. B. Our Buyer has been in the New York Market constantly since January 1st, and we feel assured that we can offer all the Novelties of Fashion to the Trade of Memphis quicker and cheaper than houses in other Southern and Western cities, who do not enjoy the advantages of an established house in New York.

Positively, No Goods at Retail.

feb 14m OTIS & CO.

CARPETS

—AND—

OIL CLOTHS.

A. M'DOWELL & CO.,

ST. LOUIS,

Are Prepared to Sell their

IMMENSE STOCK

—AT—

NEW YORK PRICES!

Their Stock of

VELVETS AND BRUSSELS

Are Directly

IMPORTED FROM EUROPE.

—THEIR—

THREE PLIES, INGRAINS

—AND—

Curtain Goods,

Are Judiciously Selected, and every Piece of Goods in their Warehouse will be Sold

Lower Than Any Other House in the Southwest.

ALL ORDERS FROM THE SOUTH

Shall Have their

Most Particular Attention.

Write to A. M'DOWELL & CO., 123 North Fourth St., feb 14 2m SAINT LOUIS.

WM. ORGILL, EDMUND ORGILL, G. L. DENISON, A. S. KNEAR.

Orgill Bro's & Co.,

Importers and Dealers in

Hard ware, Cutlery, Nails, Castings,

IRON, STEEL,

Tackle Blocks, Horse Shoes, Boat Spikes,

FRENCH WINDOW GLASS,

GARDEN SEEDS,

Feed Cutters, Belting & Packing

Horse Powers

Reaping, Mowing and Threshing

MACHINES,

And everything pertaining to the

Hardware and Agricultural Trade.

At Their Old Stand, No. 312 FRONT STREET, Corner Monroe, nov9 3m MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

S. W. MONTGOMERY,

(Successor to Montgomery & Bros., Louisville, Ky., and Chicago, Ill.)

Wholesale Dealer in Foreign and Domestic

WINES AND LIQUORS,

Bourbon, Rye, Monongahela,

RECTIFIED WHISKY,

DOMESTIC WINES,

Brandies, Gins, Etc., Etc.

No. 12 South Water Street,

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

I respectfully invite the attention of dealers. Our market for High Wines is universally lower than any other in the country by which Domestic Brandies and common Whisky controlled. My goods are equal in quality to any sold in the country. Orders by mail or otherwise will have prompt attention. feb 14m

Copartnership.

WE have associated with us, Wm. M. Brooks, (late accountant with Hart & 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 partner of the present, only in liquidation.

GATES & WOOD.

December 2, 1865.

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

Gates, Wood & Co.,

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

General Commission Merchants,

No. 86 Front Street, Up Stairs.

deb-3m MEMPHIS, TENN.

BANKING.

JAMES TAIT & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

Dealers in

SPECIE, BANK NOTES, EXCHANGE ETC.

Prompt attention given to Collections.

No. 50 St. Francis St., ... MOBILE, ALA.

JAMES TAIT, SAMUEL LYONS. feb6ly

GAYOSO

SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

Banking House, 10 Madison St.

This institution, organized in 1858, 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 G. LANIER, President.
E. M. AVERY Cashier. jan3 3m

MERCHANTS'

NATIONAL BANK

OF MEMPHIS,

No. 9 Jefferson Street.

Paid in Capital, - - - - - $250,000

Authorized Capital, - - $1,000,000

OFFICERS:

W. H. CHERRY, - - - - President.
A. T. LACEY. - - - - Vice-President.
R. C. DANIEL, - - - - - - Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

AMOS WOODRUFF, President Memphis and Ohio Railroad.
Capt. C. R. CHURCH.
R. HOUGH, U. S. Collector Internal Revenue.
A. J. WHITE, of A. J. White & Co.
JNO. L. TAYLOR, of Taylor, McEwen, Duke & Co.
THOS. R. SMITH, of Fisser Miller & Co.
J. H. WARMENTIN, of H. Warmentin and Co.
H. A. PARTEE, Commission Merchant.
Hon. JOHN W. WRIGHT.
H. T. TOMLINSON, Insurance Agent.
JAS. E. MERRIMAN, or Jas. E. Merriman & Co.
W. H. CHERRY.
A. T. LACEY, of Lacey & Mathes.

THIS Bank will Buy and Sell Exchange on all points, North and South, and Sell in all kinds of State and United States Securities; and in addition to a General Banking Exchange and Deposit business, has opened a

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT,

in which Deposits of ONE DOLLAR, and greater sums will be received, and draw interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, when the same remains three months or longer. feb15 1m

FRANKLIN

INSURANCE COMPANY,

—OF—

Memphis, Tennessee,

(Chartered by the State of Tennessee in 1859.)

Still continues to transact solely a

GENERAL BANKING

—AND—

EXCHANGE BUSINESS,

At the Corner of

Front and Jefferson Streets,

Place formerly occupied by Commercial Ban

Sight Drafts for Sale in Sums to Suit, on all the principal cities in the United States.

Collections Promptly Attended To.

Our facilities are unsurpassed in this department, having prompt and reliable correspondents at nearly all points in the Western District of Tennessee, North Mississippi, Western and Eastern Arkansas, enabling us to opportunity for the collection of commercial paper, possessed by but few, if any.

Our capital is ample, and those who may entrust business to our care, may rely on the best attention to their interests.

Officers:

S. D. McLURE, President.
JAMES E. WRIGHT, Secretary.
N. S. WHITE, Treasurer.

Directors:

J. J. Rawlings, firm of J. J. Rawlings & Co.
S. D. McLure.
M. L. Sory, firm of Irwin, Sory & Co.
J. E. Wright.
Newton Ford, firm of Newton, Ford & Co.
W. R. Galloway, Railroad, Steward & Co.
R. Carr, Esq. (jn7-3m

TENNESSEE NATIONAL BANK,

OF MEMPHIS,

DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY

—AND—

FINANCIAL AGENT

OF THE UNITED STATES.

DOES A

General Banking Business,

And will give special attention to

COLLECTIONS IN THE SOUTH

And to the

PURCHASE AND SALE

—OF—

Government, State and Other Securities.

OFFERING the usual facilities of banking institutions, we respectfully solicit the accounts of business firms and individuals.

Bank Corner Main & Jefferson Sts.

GEO. R. BUTTER, President. } Bank, Corner Main and Jefferson Sts.

J. P. HUTCHINSON, Vice-President. } And Cashier of the National Bank of the Washington City, D. C.

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

jan7-tf

NATIONAL

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