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BY BENJAMIN F. DILL. MEMPHIS, TENN., TUESDAY, APRIL 10, 1866. VOLUME XVI.—NUMBER 131.

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

PUBLISHED DAILY & WEEKLY

—BY—

BENJAMIN F. DILL.

To whom all Letters should be Addressed.

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EXCESSIVE IMPORTATIONS.

A Nak-shift to Check Them—A Communication from the Revenue Commission.

The following report by the Internal Revenue Commission on the subject of excessive importations of foreign goods is given to our readers in advance of its official publication by the Secretary of the Treasury:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE U. S. REVENUE COM., March, 1866.

Hon. Hugh McCulloch, Secretary of Treasury:

SIR—The past commercial history of the United States furnish much unpleasant and not a little unhappy experience in reference to the effect of overtrading upon our currency, our public finances and our industry. We should not fail to recall that experience, now that such over trading is recurring under circumstances for more hazardous. If formerly such occasions caused ruinous contractions, suspensions of specie payment, and specie insolvency through all business circles, and for years checked the progress of production, there is good reason to fear that worse evils might now follow too great an expansion of foreign trade. We must not forget that from year to year we become more and more accustomed to a species of foreign trade which has befallen no other country to the same extent. Our foreign merchants may have at times overdone the business, but seldom to the extent of severely damaging domestic interests; our special trouble is that foreign commodities are forced into our markets, through the agency of foreign capital, in a manner so insidious that the evil is accomplished before the Government, or those who are interested to be on their guard, are aware, and before they can adopt measures of precaution.

According to all the usual indications, over-importation has been and is now proceeding to such a scale as to require to command public attention, and to require effective measures of defense. The customhouse returns, however short they are of revealing the full value of the goods now coming in, show a large and steady advance of imports for the last six months. What makes this more important is that the exports are falling off very largely, so that the balance of foreign trade is not in a hopeful, healthy condition. In the present position of our national finances it has become dangerous to overlook any important influences bearing upon trade, industry and taxation. Over-trading with foreign nations has heretofore never failed to be disastrous. A large revenue is now being received from this source, when the reaction, certain to come, sets in, a very deficient revenue from this source will occur at the same time with a large falling off in the internal revenue, for a paralysis of domestic industry cannot fail to attend the flood of foreign commodities. The treasury should not be exposed to risks like those which occur in the speculations of jobbers in stocks; it should never be forced into a corner. There is imminent danger now for the public treasury, and for production and industry, in over importation. It is one of the evils that intensifies itself. Those engaged in production at home pause when they apprehend a flood of imported goods to continue for sure loss, perhaps ruin. The foreign manufacturer is selling only his surplus, taking care not to crush his own market; the domestic producer is affected not merely in his surplus, but his whole stock must fall in price, and he must lose heavily, if not fatally. It must be noted that a manufacturer makes goods yearly to twice or more the extent of his establishment. A fall of prices of 25 per cent., is the loss of half his investment; a fall of 50 per cent., which is not infrequently occurs in such cases, is ruin. Of course in such cases domestic taxes wholly fall from sources affected thus even in a moderate degree. And it is not the actual fact of a heavy importation which operates thus; the mischief is often very great, even when mere apprehension is the cause. The expenditure for raw material, wages, and other incidents, is so great that business stops when a great reduction of prices is threatened. If British journals announce that a very large business will be done with the United States, men pause in presence of the danger, and, if inquiry confirms their fears, production falls off, laborers lose wages, and paralysis follows.

But this is far from the worst aspect. Our domestic production of commodities with which the foreign come in competition approximates the value of $1,000,000,000. There is scarcely ever less than half this amount on hand in warehouse, shop, store and in transit.

A fall in prices of this stock of commodities of 25 per cent., is a loss to the holders of $500,000,000; and if the reduction reaches 50 per cent., the loss must be nearer $1,000,000,000. The history of commerce shows that the sudden importation of from $30,000,000 to $100,000,000 worth of foreign goods may cause such a commercial revulsion as this. A commercial panic, whether it relates immediately to an apprehended contraction or a threatened over importation, is an event fraught with inexplicable evils, too dreadful in a country like ours, and in circumstances like those in which we are now placed, to be encountered, if human sagacity or precaution can avoid them.

There is at this time serious and well founded apprehensions that the present heavy importations will be continued, if not enlarged. Fear begins to predominate, and a pause in business is beginning to be felt. The evil of a panic is not less than the evil of over-importation, and many believe that a panic is impending.

For the benefit of those who do not fully realize what a panic is, it may be well to say that a panic makes men fear that those who owe them thousands upon thousands cannot pay; that they cannot, themselves, pay the thousands they owe; it makes men rush to sacrifice their property in a falling market; men in a panic see nothing but ruin, disaster and insolvency, and they do much more to intensify the alarm and the evil than to allay and prevent it. A panic such as happened in this country in 1837, 1847 and 1857, would now inflict upon this country far more than $500,000,000, that is, of 50 per cent. on the value of the commodities on hand, and the laborers of the country would lose a much larger amount. The danger to the Treasury and to public credit cannot be estimated; but, judging by what has occurred on similar occasions, in former commercial and industrial convulsions, it may be regarded as certain that the deficiency of the internal taxes would be more than half, for they are levied just where the calamities of the revulsions would fall thickest and heaviest, upon the trade and industry of the country.

The peril of over-trading in foreign commodities is not only to be weighed in reference to its paralyzing effects upon domestic production, but in bearing upon public finances and the issues of our banks. We are now running upon a debt for goods forced upon our market by foreign merchants and manufacturers, a large portion of which will only be demanded when we commence specie payments. The exporters of goods to our markets have heretofore given us specimens of their ability to extend their credit several years, and finally to exact payment at the moment when it required the greatest sacrifice to make it.

In the presence of these and many like considerations, the conviction is forced upon us, that special legislation is necessary to save our internal trade and home industry from wide-spread damage, which, when it comes, must also seriously impair our internal revenue. We may safely import all the foreign commodities that our own merchants, in the exercise of a proper discretion, would order. They are judges of what the market will bear, but we cannot safely admit that all foreigners in different parts of the world may send to our ports. Their over production, over trading, and their irregular commercial movements should not be visited upon our industrious classes, who have at all times domestic troubles enough of their own. So especial is the credit of this country now in the regular collection of national income, that no risk should be run. We cannot raise the needful revenue of one year from foreign commodities, and if we could, we should wholly fail to raise it the following year by any mode of taxation.

There is a great necessity that our internal revenue system should receive, without delay, a most careful revision—the distribution being changed, and the rates lessened so as to relieve industry from some of its most crushing burdens. Without such relief there is serious danger of very great fiscal disturbance. Unhappily, this revision will consume time, and yet it must precede the revision of the tariff, to a national and fiscal point of view, even more indispensable. For inconsiderable, comparatively, as it and must be the amount of our consumption of foreign goods, yet their importation, though under fifteen per cent. of the whole amount, may have such an effect upon domestic prices as to inflict a less upon home productions, great enough to take the revenue for several years.

A proper revision of the tariff now involves not only an adjustment of the cost of production here to the cost abroad, that our home production, from which the bulk of our revenue must be obtained, may not be checked nor crushed, but a not less careful adjustment of the duties of the tariff to the internal taxation. This is by far the most difficult task which has yet been proposed to American legislation.

As an incentive to a careful and skilful revision of the tariff, which has now, owing to the events of the war and the supervening heavy taxation, become unavoidable, it should be noted that, in a task so important the country will, at the present session of Congress, have the benefit of the knowledge and experience of one of the chief authors of the present tariff, and at the head of the Committee on Ways and Means. The necessity of the revision has, for the last half year, but more especially for the last sixty days, become daily more evident.

Needful as is a thorough revision of the tariff to meet the changed condition of the country—its heavy taxes and its heavy debt—it cannot be accomplished by Congress until toward the close of the session. It seems, then, not at all improbable that it may become expedient for that body to consider, whether the circumstances of the country do not demand a mode of relief resorted to in 1864. If an advance of the existing rates of duties of 30 per cent. were made, to take effect forthwith, and remain in force for ninety days, and then give place to the revised tariff, made to take effect at that time, it would at once restore the sinking confidence and spirits of that portion of our people on whom it mainly rests to maintain the productive power of the country, and support that consumption upon which the effective continuance of the revenue depends.

Imports into New York for the Year 1865, stated monthly and quarterly, showing the increase of importations during the year.

	Quarterly.	Entered for Cons'n.	Entered for Ware'h.
1865.			
Jan.	$16,000,117		
Feb.	17,000,000		
March	19,000,000	$35,000,000	
April	24,724,000		
May	29,000,000		
June	28,000,000	42,000,000	
July	19,000,000		
Aug.	23,000,000	60,000,000	$12,000,000
Sept.	27,000,000		
Oct.	23,000,000		
Nov.	27,000,000	70,000,000	47,000,000
Dec.	30,000,000		
	$284,724,117	$207,000,000	$59,000,000

Increase of importation from first to second quarter of 2 year, 45 per cent.
Increase of importation from second to third quarter of year, 23 per cent.
Increase of importation from the first half year of the year, 45 per cent.

Imports into New York of certain leading articles at intervals during the year 1865, stated as given in the usual packages, when not otherwise specified:

	For the week Jan. 1, 1865.	From Jan. 1, 1865.	For the week Feb. 1, 1865.	From Jan. 1, 1865.
Coffee, bags	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Cocoa, bags	500	2,000	500	2,000
Sugar, hhds.	500	500	500	500
Sugar, boxes	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Sugar, bags	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Molasses, hhds.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Molasses, bbls.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Rice, tierces	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Tin, boxes	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Tin, slabs, lbs.	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
Cinnamon, packages	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Wine, pipes	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Fancy goods	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Silks, unenumerated	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Linens	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Woolens, dressed	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

Showing that five times as many packages of goods were imported in the first six weeks of 1865 as in the corresponding weeks of 1864, and that many packages of goods were imported in the week ending the 15th of February, 1865, as in six weeks ending the 15th of February, 1865.

Imports of Wool, Cotton, Flax, Silk and other Dry Goods in New York for the months of January and February, for four years commenced:

1866.	1865.	1864.	1863.
$10,000,000	$17,000,000	$6,000,000	$3,000,000

It is apparent from these statements that, during the last half of the year 1865, and for the months of January and February, 1866, the foreign importations have been far beyond the rate which threatens all the mercantile, as well as the industrial, interests of the country to such a degree as not only to justify, but demand, the intervention of the Government.

This excess of imports, it should be remembered, is not chiefly at the instance of citizens of the United States. It involves an amount of injury to our industry and our industry which is frightful to contemplate. Already is this vast speculation of foreign capitalists felt in New York and other cities, hundreds of millions may be lost by the merchants and manufacturers within a month, if steps are not taken immediately to check this enormous evil. A panic is now impending, which the Government may prevent by timely action, and thus save the people from disaster, and the revenue from serious diminution during the remainder of the year, and perhaps for several years to come. The joint resolution hereto appended is earnestly recommended to your attention and to that of Congress.

STEPHEN COLWELL,
Per Commission.

PROPOSED JOINT RESOLUTION TO INCREASE TEMPORARILY THE DUTIES ON IMPORTS.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, until the end of 60 days from the passage of this resolution, 50 per cent. of the rates of duties and imposts now imposed by law upon all goods, wares, merchandise, and articles imported, shall be added to the duties and imposts now charged on the importation of such articles; *Provided,* That printing paper, unsized, used for books and newspapers exclusively, shall be exempt from the operations of this resolution.

CONDITION AND PROSPECTS OF THE SOUTH.

Mr. DeBow's Testimony Before the Congressional Committee.

J. D. B. DeBow, Esq., having recently returned from an extensive Southern tour, was summoned as a witness, a few days since, before the Congressional Joint Committee of Reconstruction. He testified upon several leading points, we are informed, very much as follows:

THE SOUTH ACQUIESCES.

There seems to be a general, nay, universal acquiescence in the results of the war, though much dissatisfaction prevails in reference to the mode of settlement. The feeling is not confined to a single class, but pervades all classes, and is more or less intense in degree. Some of our freedmen owned large plantations and slaves, many were extensive property holders. If without outside pressure this was the case then, why not now? Why should we change? What possible benefit can it be to us, to have our property confiscated? We can do right now as well as then, and will do it.

EMANCIPATION AS COMPARED WITH SLAVERY.

If the negro works up to the former standard, the present system is cheaper. It is too soon to decide whether he will work. A summer must come and go. They work very well so far generally, though the women are not disposed to field work. Upon the mere money question the South would be benefited. If we can get the labor it will be cheaper to hire than to own the negro. A plantation could be worked with little outlay.

EFFECT UPON THE NEGRO.

Emancipation will prove disastrous to him. I judge that from the experience of other countries, and not from any we have yet had. I judge by his thriftless improvidence, and disposition to crowd into the cities and towns. It is what I see all over the South. In the suburbs everywhere you will see them crowded in miserable shanties, eking out a very uncertain subsistence. The mortality among them has been frightful.

CIVIL RIGHTS TO THE FREEDMAN.

There is a willingness to extend every right whatever except that of suffrage. He is not thought fitto exercise that. Were he to vote his inclination would be on the side of his employer; but that might, and perhaps would, be counteracted by emissaries sent into the country. Northern men who have settled down on the South since the war very generally think as we do in these matters. They say they have found our experience worth more than their theories. The negro is not thought to be susceptible of much education. People rather smile at the attempt to educate them. There is the appearance to it, however. Schools for them are multiplying. Under slavery they were taught on the plantations. Bible lessons, prayers, hymns, catechisms, etc. The opinion is growing among us everywhere, that it will be for our interest, at least, to afford every facility of education. *That is my opinion clearly.*

RIGHT OF SECESSION.

I never doubted the existence of this right, but am satisfied by the results of the war, and regard it utterly useless and hopeless to assert any such right again. The event of the war was a distinct pronunciation against the exercise of the right, and a final settlement of the question. Our people are better satisfied since the experiment has been made, and have nothing to regret. They have lost everything, but not, as they think, honor.

I am perfectly satisfied that the people of the South have given up all ideas of secession. Leaders and people of all classes of opinions agree upon that subject.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, April 6—*Senate.*—President Johnson has sent a message to Congress, recommending a modification of the test oath passed in 1862.

The Senate galleries are again densely filled to-day to witness the proceedings on the message of the President vetoing the Civil Rights bill.

Senator Wright, of New Jersey, appeared and took his seat in the Senate this morning.

Senator Dixon, of Connecticut, at 1.30 p.m., had not arrived.

Senator Morgan presented a petition of New York savings banks asking for such modification of the revenue laws as will exempt savings of the poor from taxation. The petition was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Several petitions for equal laws to regulate inter-State insurance were presented and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Lane, of Kansas, offered a joint resolution for the admission of States lately in rebellion to representation in Congress on condition of their repudiating the rebel debt, and indorsing the Federal debt, extending suffrage to such colored people as can read and pay taxes of $2,000 on property. Mr. Lane spoke of the necessity for action on the subject of reconstruction to save the republic from crumbling to pieces. The resolution was laid on the table for the present.

At 1 o'clock the message of the President, vetoing the Civil Rights bill, was taken up.

Mr. Van Winkle, of West Virginia, reported, with amendments, a bill supplementary to the revenue laws relating to pensions, and an additional section of act of July 14, 1862, which entitles any one to two pensions at the same time. Another section repeals the authorization to detail clerks in the Pension office, and authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to detail clerks for the purpose of said section, or to secure the more efficient execution of the pension laws.

Mr. Fessenden introduced a bill to amend the act to provide national currency, or any pledge of United States bonds, which was referred to Committee on Finance. It amends section 21 so as to make it read as follows:

And be it further enacted, That upon transfer and delivery of the bonds to the Treasurer, as provided in the foregoing section, the association in the same shall be entitled to receive from the Comptroller of Currency circulating notes of different denominations in blanks, and registered and countersigned as hereinafter provided, equal in amount to 90 per cent. of the current market value of the U. S. bonds so transferred and not delivered, but not exceeding 90 per cent. of the amount of said bonds at the par value thereof, if bearing interest, a rate not less than 50 per cent. per annum, and the amount of such circulating notes to be furnished to each association shall be in proportion to its paid up capital as follows, and no more: To such association whose capital exceeds $300,000, but does not exceed $600,000, 80 per cent. of such capital; to such association whose capital exceeds $600,000 but does not exceed $1,000,000, 75 per cent. of such capital; to such association whose capital exceeds $1,000,000 and does not exceed $2,000,000, 60 per cent. of such capital; to such upon whose capital exceeds $2,000,000 but does not exceed $3,000,000, 50 per cent. of such capital; to such upon whose capital exceeds $3,000,000, 40 per cent. of such capital. And it shall be the duty of the Comptroller of currency to relieve and withdraw from circulation all worn notes, returns, by such association whose circulating notes are in excess of the limit herein prescribed, until the circulating notes of each association shall be within the rate prescribed for its capital and any existing bank or banking association, organized under the law of any State which shall apply for authority to become a national bank, under the act to which this section is an amendment, before the 1st day of October, 1866, and shall comply with all the requirements of said act, shall, if such bank be found by the Comptroller of Currency to be in good standing and credit, receive authority to become a national bank; provided that banks of unimpaired capital in States which have heretofore secured the least reliable amount of circulating notes under the provisions of said act shall have preference in receiving such authority, provided, further, that the entire amount of circulating notes to be delivered to banks thus converted from State Banks to National Associations shall not exceed ten million dollars, and the new associations may be organized in all the States and Territories which have heretofore secured the least proportion of circulating notes, under the provisions of said act; provided, that the total amount of circulating notes to be delivered to the associations thus organized shall not exceed fifteen millions until after the 1st day of October, 1866, when, if any portion of the ten millions of circulating notes allowed for the conversion of existing State banks shall remain undistributed, the amount so remaining shall be used for the organization of new associations under this section.

Home.—Mr. Payne presented a resolution adopted by the Chamber of Commerce of Milwaukee in regard to the bankrupt law. Referred to the select committee on the subject.

The regular order of business being the call of the committees for reports of a private nature, Messrs. Harding of Kentucky, Taylor, Sawyer, Lawrence of Pennsylvania, Stillwell and Van Aernam, from the Committee on Pensions, made a large number of reports, which were acted upon. A recommendation by the committee on these bills to grant a pension of seventeen dollars per month to the widow of Col. Pickett, 13th New York volunteers, provided that in case of death or marriage of the widow, the pension should revert to the minor child of Col. Pickett. This being a new principle in pension bills, gave rise to some debate.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, moved to amend by striking out that provision. The House, however, rejected the amendment, and the bill was passed. Other bills were reported and passed, containing similar provisions.

At the expiration of morning hour, the House resumed the consideration of the contested election case of Dodge vs. Brooks, from the 8th Congressional District of New York.

Mr. Brooks resumed his argument, an additional hour being granted him.

After Mr. Brooks concluded, Mr. Dawes sustained the report of the committee. The latter was interrupted several times by Messrs. Marshall and Brooks, the latter being called to order by the Speaker in one instance. Two the Dewitts were voted down and Mr. Brooks was declared not entitled to the seat by a vote of 85 to 45, and Mr. Dodge declared as entitled to the seat by a vote of 72 to 52. The oath was administered to Mr. Dodge and he took his seat.

The motion to reconsider the vote rejecting the bankrupt bill was fixed for consideration on Monday.

A message from the President recommending appropriation to satisfy the claim owner of the British ship Magician, which was referred, also, a message from the President covering communications from the Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster General, suggesting modification in the oath prescribed by act of July, 1862, expressing his full concurrence in recommendation and earnestly commending the subject to Congress. Referred to Judiciary Committee. To-morrow is set apart for debate.

Adjourned.

☞ A young member of the bar thought he would adopt a motto for himself, and, after much reflection, wrote in large letters and posted up against the wall the following: "Amum *Cuique,*" which may be translated, "let every one have his own." A country client coming in, expressed himself much gratified with the maxim, but added, "you can't spell it right." "Indeed! Then how ought it to be spelt?" The visitor replied, "Sue 'em quick."

☞ Cricketing for the nursery—give a child a bat and it'll bowl.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

JAMES GRAVES. JAMES A. GRAVES

GRAVES & SON,

Proprietors of

DR. GRAVES' ACHE CAPULA, ANTI-BILIOUS PILES, AMERICAN LINIMENT, PAIN EXTRACTOR, CANDY VERMIFUGE, PILE CURE FOR DIPTHERIA AND THROAT DISEASE

Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Soaps, and Fancy Articles; Liquors, Wines and Brandies, for medical purposes, Fine Segars and Tobacco, Flavoring Extracts, Sponge, Brushes of all kinds, Combs, Purifiers, Quinedine, Fluid Chemestine, Sulphate of Cincona, Morphine, Chloroform, Opium, and many other preparations, that will be sold low.

We also keep an assortment of Electic Medicines.

☞ We will have a catalogue of our stock and prices, that will be furnished those desiring one, free of charge.

No. 228 MARKET STREET,
between Sixth and Seventh sts.
1y2-3m. Louisville, Ky.

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Real Estate and General Collecting

AGENTS,

Corner Beal and Hernando Sts.,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

Will devote their entire attention to the buying and selling of Real Estate, Leasing of Land and City Lots, Collection of Rents and Civil Claims, and to paying Taxes on Property in the city of Memphis and vicinity.

The senior member of the firm having resided in this city for the past twenty-five years, during the most of which time he has been partially engaged in the real estate business, hopes that the patronage heretofore extended to him will be continued to the new firm, who pledge themselves to give full satisfaction. 1y2-3m

General Land Agents.

W. F. SALE, Of Arkansas. J. S. MACCABE, Late of Mississippi.

Sale & Maccabe,

REAL ESTATE AGENTS

HELENA, ARKANSAS.

Have for Sale or Rent fine improved Upland and Bottom Plantations on Arkansas and Mississippi. 100,000 Acres of choice lands for sale or rent in tracts from 200 acres to 2,000 acres. Taxes on lands paid. Debts promptly collected. 6m7 2m

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T. E. Hamburry, Artist,

who is well known to this community. He is producing some of the finest specimens known to the art, amongst which is the superb

RELIGARISTOTYPIA, also
PHOTOGRAPHS in every style,
AMBROTYPES, Etc., Etc.

Copying of every description executed with dispatch, and, if desired, colored in oil or water colors. Call at

Oak Gallery 282 1-2 Main Street,

for anything in the Photograph line.

J. T. HARRIS, Proprietor.

mar18

Notice to Tax Payers.

OFFICE OF CITY TAX COLLECTOR,
MEMPHIS, TENN., January 2, 1866.

IN Accordance with a resolution, passed by the Mayor and Aldermen December 30, 1865, a discount of two per cent. per month will be allowed upon all taxes due the city for the last corporate year, and ending on the 31st inst., which shall be paid in Cash between this date and the end of said corporate year.

F. L. WARNER,
Tax Collector.

jan2 3m

CHICKASAW FOUNDRY

—AND—

MACHINE SHOP.

J. E. RANDLE & J. WILSON HEATH,

PROPRIETORS,

Southeast cor. Winchester & Second Sts.,

(Opposite Market Square,)

Are prepared to do all kinds of Casting and Machine work.

Special attention paid to Railroad, Steamboat and Housework.

Orders solicited. Lock Box 59 P. O.

apr1 1m

SOMETHING NEW!

Southern Match Factory

THE undersigned have opened, on organ st. between Second and Randolph, and a Match Factory, and propose to make a first class article, carefully and neatly put up, at rates as low as in any Northern city, saving the purchaser freight and loss of time. Wholesale merchants are invited to call at our office on the premises.

SCHAFFNER & FISCHER,
Cor. Hernando street and Randolph Road.
mar28 1m

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AUCTION EMPORIUM.

M. C. CAYCE, D. WARNER. T. C. BEARD, W. T. PLUMMER.

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS

—AND—

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☞ Consignments solicited.
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REGULAR TRADE SALES.

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Avery Street.

ONE Lot between Elliot and South—DOUBLE TENEMENT. A bargain can be had.

Todd Street.

LOT, 125 Feet Front—fronting Morris Cemetery—$5,000, very cheap.

M. & C. Railroad.

285 ACRES on the above Road—one mile from Fort Pickering. Two fine Dwellings, Outhouses, Orchards, Wells and lasting Springs—one hundred acres in cultivation—can be bought at the LOW PRICE of $25 per acre.

Union Street.

ONE Splendid COTTAGE BUILDING, on Union street—4 rooms, all new; and can be purchased cheap—$800—one-half cash.

Vance Street.

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

LOT, 50 feet x 85, $800; $200 cash; six and twelve months.

One FRAME COTTAGE, on Vance street—5 rooms, out houses and lot. Terms, $500 cash.

A beautiful LOT on Linden street.

One two-story NEW FRAME HOUSE—six rooms, out houses, fine cistern; in a desirable position, near Ms. Talbot's residence—$10,000—one-half cash; 9 and 12 months.

Main Street.

TWO COTTAGE BUILDINGS, on Main street, below the M. & T. R. R.

One-story-and-a-half HOUSE, for two tenements, nicely arranged.

LOT, 40 by 90 feet. Terms, $12,000—one-fourth cash; 9 and 12 months.

SUBURBAN PROPERTY.

City Residence,

Front on Wellington street. Good house—five rooms, out houses, fine evergreens in the yard. Price, $3,000—one-half cash; balance in one year. $650 at cash.

Nineteen Acres,

Highly improved, south of the city. All laid out for gardening. Good new dwelling—six or eight rooms, good out houses. Price, $8,000—one-half cash—balance in one, two and three years, with interest. A great bargain is offered.

Plantation,

In Desha county, Ark.; 300 acres in cultivation, 200 acres in cypress brake; 1200 acres 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 both sides of Black river, on the line of the Cairo and Fulton Railroad. Price, $1 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.

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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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THE BLACK DIAMOND

COAL AND MINING CO.

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PITTSBURG, - - PENNSYLVANIA.

Incorporated Under the General Mining Laws of Pennsylvania.

Capital, $800,000,

DIVIDED INTO

30,000 Shares at $10 per Share.

RESERVED:

For Working Capital, - - - 5,000 Shares.
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General Business Superintendent:

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Directors:

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Dyspeptics & Weak Constitutions

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THE Southern Bitters are recommended by a Family as the best remedy ever given to the Southern public for the cure of Dyspepsia, and the strengthening of constitutions weakened or enervated by the climate. They are free from adulteration or powerful drugs or chemicals, and may be relied upon as of genuine Southern manufacture.

Sold wholesale at the manufactory and depot by the Proprietors.

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Also by all respectable Druggists throughout the South.

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Empire Paper Collars, lo in a box, per 1000	$12 00
Model Collars	12 00
Excelsior Moulded	21 00
Washington Cloth Lined	21 00
Satin Enameled Moulded Byron	25 00
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Sole Agents in the Southwest,

For above goods, and are prepared to furnish their customers at the Companies' Prices.

WM. JEHLE & CO.,

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FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, ETC.,

Are just in receipt of

600 Gross Eberbrooks Pens, at prices from 40 cents to $1 per gross.
150 Gross Lead Pencils, at prices from $3 to $12 per gross.
500 Bundle Violin Strings, pure importation, from 90 cents to $2 per bundle.
600 Doz. Pocket Knives, various patters.
1200 Doz. Hair Oil, Vinegar, Pomades, Soap, and Extracts at Manufacturers prices.
500 Doz. Silk Cotton and Linen Handkfs.
25 Doz. French Corsets, at reduced prices.
50,000 Fine Needles, assorted sizes.
100 Doz. Fine Combs, assorted size.
200,000 Envelopes, white and buff.
50 Reams Note, Letter and Ship Paper.
600 Gross Dress, Coat, Pant, Skirt and Vest Buttons.
300 Pounds Linen Threads.
200 Pounds Skein Cotton.
20 Doz. Linen Shirt and Collars.
500 Doz. Looking Glasses, assorted sizes.

And an endless variety of everything appertaining to the

NOTION TRADE.

Are now offered at

Panic Prices.

CITY AND COUNTRY MERCHANTS are requested to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, as we will guarantee our prices to be low, if not lower, than those of any first class jobbing house west of New York.

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Nos. 305 1-2 & 307 Main Street,

Are now opening daily a large line of

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Purchased lately at panic prices, and are offered to the trade and consumers at very low prices.

The attention of ladies is respectfully invited to our fine line of latest styles of Silk Bareges and White Goods.

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HEAVY STOCK OF

FANCY GOODS

NORTH, MURPHY & MASON,

232 Second Street,

Offer to the City and Country Merchants, River Traders and other Dealers, their

Spring Stock of Fancy Goods,

NOTIONS, Etc., at Reduced Rates.

It embraces 100 doz. White Shirts, 100 doz. Fancy Shirts, 50 doz. Hoop Skirts, 200 doz. Hand kerchiefs, 300 doz. Pocket Knives, 300 doz. Half-Hose, 50 doz. Ladies' Hose, 1000 doz. assorted Combs, 1000 doz. Spool Cotton, 1000 gross assorted Buttons, 500 doz. assorted Soaps, 500 doz. sa'd Colognes and Oils, 300 doz. Suspenders, 3000 doz. sa'd Paper Collars, 300 dozen Teeth Brushes, 500 doz. Gloves, 200 doz. Wallets, 200 doz. Neck and Ribbon Ties, 500 reams Paper, 200 doz. Pipes, 100 doz. Looking Glasses, 500 doz. Ladies' Belts.

A great variety of

DRESS TRIMMINGS,

And other articles too numerous to mention.

Depot for Ward's Paper Collars & Cuffs,

Sold at Manufacturer's prices.

City Trade and Buyers from every section will find a large assortment and good inducements in prices. Give us a call, at

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No. 87 1-2 Adams Street,

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W. R. HODGES,

HAS just opened a complete prescription Drug Store, where none save the purest of drugs will ever from his shelves enter into up.

Mr. H. Workman, formerly with Ward & Lemoore, a practical chemist, prepares all the prescriptions.

The very best brands of Foreign and Domestic Brandies and Wines, and the purest article of Whisky for medicinal purposes, can always be found.

Toilet and fancy articles, consisting of perfumery, restoratives for the hair, combs, brushes, and everything necessary for the toilet table kept on constantly hand.

Also the best brands of imported segars.

Prescriptions carefully prepared at all hours. apl-1m

A Voice from Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, MISS., August 7, 1865.

DR. JOSIE BITTS—*Dear Sir:* I am happy to state you owe your life and your valuable Cathay Bitters with great benefit to myself in general debility and prostration of my system, produced by the unhealthy and miasmatic influences of the Mississippi river around Vicksburg, having been with them, Grant's army throughout its entire Southern campaign. I confidently recommend its use to all persons who are exposed to unhealthy climates.

R. W. FOGLE,
Ass't U. S. Sanitary Commission.

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No. 318 Main Street,

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Bull's Sarsaparilla,
Bull's Worm Destroyers,
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PHALON'S

"NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate, and

FRAGRANT PERFUME

Distilled from the

Rare and Beautiful Flower

From which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by

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