THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY BENJAMIN F. DILL. MEMPHIS, TENN., SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1866. VOLUME XVI.-NUMBER 147.

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

PUBLISHED DAILY & WEEKLY

-BY-

BENJAMIN F. DILL.

To whom all Letters should be Addressed.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily (in advance) per annum $15 00
" " per week 25
To carriers and news-dealers, per copy . . 5
Weekly per annum (in advance) 5 00
☞ Postmasters, clubs raising one mail binder for a less time than one month.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square one insertion $1 00
" " each additional insertion . . . 50
" " two weeks 6 00
" " one month 8 00
☞ All advertisements considered one after the first insertion.
☞ Eight lines of solid nonpareil constitute a square.
☞ All advertisements in the Special Notice column will be charged 20 cents per line.
☞ Marriage and Death notices published as other advertisements.
☞ Advertisements to be inserted in the Weekly paper only, or at irregular intervals, either of the papers, will be charged $1 per square for each and every insertion.
☞ All advertisements not marked for a specified time will be discontinued at the end of our week.
☞ All advertisements for the Appeal must be handed in at the Clerk's desk.
☞ Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.
☞ No advertisement will appear in the Weekly paper, unless by special contract.
☞ Our friends are requested to use their best efforts to send us subscribers, and fill up our lists, and also to forward any items of news that may be of sufficient local importance to warrant their publication.
As an inducement to get up clubs, we have adopted the following scale of prices, which are as low as our current office expenses will admit of:

TAX BILL AND COTTON FABRICS.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The bill to amend the Internal Revenue Law, as reported to-day, provides that, on and after the 1st day of July, 1866, in lieu of the duties on the manufacture of cotton, there shall be paid by the producer, owner or holder upon allcotton produced within the United States, and upon which no taxes have been paid, a tax of 5 cents a pound; upon articles manufactured exclusively from cotton, when exported, there shall be allowed as a drawback an amount equal to the internal tax which shall have been assessed and paid upon such articles in their finished condition, and in addition thereto a drawback or allowance of as many cents per pound upon the product of cotton, cloth, yarn or other articles manufactured exclusively, and to the same extent on raw cotton.

The bill provides that distilleries shall pay $1000 tax instead of $50; distillers of apples, grapes and peaches, manufacturing less than 150 barrels per year, shall pay $50; breweries to pay $100 instead of $50, those making less than 500 a year to pay $50; insurance agent to pay $10 tax; when receipts don't exceed $100 he shall pay $5; any person who peddles jewelry, distilled spirits, fermented liquors or wines, to pay $50 license; express companies to pay $1 license; builders and contractors to pay $10 instead of $25, no tax to be imposed upon apothecaries, confectioners, keepers of eating houses or keepers of hotels, inns, or taverns, or tobacconists, or retail dealers, except retail dealers in spirituous or malt liquors, when their gross annual gross receipts on sales should not exceed $1,000. On illuminating, lubricating or other mineral oils the product of distillation, or the refining of crude petroleum, 20c. a gallon, and all coal oils between the specific gravity by the barometrix of 36 and 55 degrees, inclusive, shall be deemed refined illuminating coal oil, such oil refined and produced by the distillation of coals, asphaltum or shale, exclusively, shall pay a tax of 10 per cent. on each gallon, only produced by the same materials; peat, or other bituminous substances, 10 cents a gallon; spirits of turpentine, 10 cents a gallon; molasses from sugar, 3 cents a gallon; syrup of molasses or sugar cane juice, when removed from the plantation, concentrated molasses, or melado and cistern bottom of sugar produced from sugar cane, and not made from sorghum, an increase of tax of 1 cent; sugars above No. 12, and not 13 degrees standard in color a tax of ½ cent per pound; all sugars valued at above 8 cents per pound, not perfumed, and all salt water soap made of cocoanut oil, a tax of ½ a cent per pound. On all salt a tax of 5 cents per 100 pounds. On all other perfumed soaps 5 cents per pound. On reapers, mowers, scales, brooms and wooden ware, 5 per cent. *ad valorem*. On tin ware of all descriptions, not otherwise provided for, 5 per cent. *ad valorem*. A duty on railroad iron of $3 per ton. On tubes made of wrought iron, $3 per ton. Copper, zinc and brass nails or rivets, sheet lead and lead pipes, 5 per cent. *ad valorem*. On articles of clothing, manufactured or produced for sale by weaving or knitting, and on hats, bonnets and hoopskirts, and on articles manufactured as parts of clothing, or for trimming and ornamenting the same, and on articles of wearing apparel, manufactured or produced for sale from India rubber, gutta percha or paper, or from fur, or fur skins dressed with fur, 5c. *ad valorem*. On boots and shoes, 2½c. *ad valorem*, to be paid by every person making, manufacturing or producing for sale, boots and shoes, or furnishing the materials or any part thereof, or employing others to make, manufacture or produce from them, provided any boot or shoemaker making boots or shoes to order as custom work only and not for general sale, and where work does not exceed in value $1000, shall be exempt from the tax on ready made clothing; gloves, mittens, mocassins and other articles of dress for the wear of men, women and children, not otherwise assessed and taxed, one per cent. *ad valorem* to be paid by every person manufacturing or producing for sale clothing, gloves, mittens, mocassins, caps and other articles of dress, or furnishing the material for any part thereof, or employing others to make, manufacture or produce them, provided that any tailor or any maker of gloves, mittens, etc., to order as custom work only and not for general sales, and whose work does not exceed annually in value $1000 shall be exempt from this tax, and articles of dress made or trimmed by milliners or dressmakers for the wear of women, shall also be exempt from this tax. The charge on smoking tobacco of all kinds and imitations thereof shall be 25 cents per pound instead of 35; of smoking tobacco made exclusively of stems, 10 cents, instead of 15 cents, per pound; on cigarettes or small cigars made of tobacco inclosed in a wrapper and bender, and not over three and a half inches long, the market value of which, tax included, is not over $2 per 1000 a tax of $2 per 1000; when the market value is over $6 and not over $10 per 1000, tax included, and on cheroots and cigars, known as shorts, and on any cigars, made with or without pasted and twisted heads, market value of which, tax included, is not over $10 per 1000, a tax of $4 per 1000; on all other cigars, cheroots and cigarettes, made wholly of tobacco or of any other substitute therefor, $10 per 1000. Section 79 provides that all sales made by brokers and bankers doing business as brokers, whether made for the benefit of otherwer on their own account, at the rate of 5c. on every $100, and on all sales and contracts for sale of stocks, bonds, foreign exchange, gold and silver bullion and coin, uncurrent money, promissory notes or other securities, 2c for every $100 of the amount of such sales or contracts; and all for sale, negotiated and made by any person, firm or company, not taxed as a broker or banker, of any gold or silver, bullion, coin or uncurrent money, promissory notes, stocks, bonds or other securities not his own property a tax at the rate of 5c for every $100 of the amount of such sales or contract; all of schedule A is stricken out excepting bullion, bonds and carriages valued above $300; in other words, these are the only articles in that schedule now retained from taxation, approved on and after the 18th of July, 1866. Receipts derived from transporting property for hire shall be exempt from the tax imposed by section 103, but such exemption shall not apply to any receipts of railroads, ferries or bridges, nor to transportation of mail of the United States, upon contracts made prior to the passage of this act. The tax on express companies increased from 3 to 5 per cent. on gross receipts. Where gross receipts do not exceed $1000 they are exempt.

Banking, etc., is amended by adding the deposits in associations or companies known as provident institutions, or known as banks having no capital stock, or doing other business than receiving deposits to be loaned or invested for the sole benefit of the parties making such deposits without profit or compensation to the association or company, shall be exempt from tax or duty on so much of their deposits as they have invested in securities of the United States; and all deposits less than $2000 made in them of personal income tax, is 5 per cent. on excess of $1000 in lieu of the former tax. Deductions are about the same as under the present law. Stamp duty on gold and silver, measure and weight, returns and on all receipts are stricken out of schedule B, and the following inserted in lieu of the same: Receipts for any sum of money or for payment of any debt exceeding twenty dollars in amount not being for satisfaction, any judgment or decree of any court, or by indorsement or any stamped allocation in acknowledgement of its fulfilment, for each receipt two cents; provided that when more than one signature is offered to same paper, one or more stamps may be affixed thereto, representing the whole amount of stamps required for such signatures. There is to be one grade of tax on playing cards, namely: five cents and two cents. On curved and preserved meats, vegetables, etc., according to value. Ground coffee, or any compound or mixture ground and prepared for sale as a substitute for coffee, over a cent per pound, one cent; for each pound in excess of one pound, provided, that any fraction of a pound shall be considered as a pound and be stamped accordingly. Ground pepper, cloves, clove stems, or any mixture intended to represent them, 1 cent per pound. Sections 258 and 259 of the act of March 3d, 1865 are repealed. The effect of this is to reduce the tax on manufacturers from 6 to 5 per cent. It removes the tax of one dollar per barrel on crude petroleum, from and after the passage of this act. The following articles and products shall be exempt from internal tax, or duty on animal charcoal, or, carbon beeswax, barrels and casks, other than those used for the reception of fluids, and packing boxes made of wood, Bristle's coffins and burial cases, crucibles of all kinds, crates and baskets, made of splints, crutches and artificial limbs, eyes and teeth, feather beds, mattresses, upholstery and pillows, fertilizers, all kinds of flasks and patterns used by founders, gold cap and gold foil keys, fections and strings for musical instruments; lamps and lanterns, the glass and metal of which have paid the tax assessed thereon, medicinal and mineral waters of all kinds in bottles or from fountains, natural, coal of all kinds, oakum, photographs or any other sun picture, being copies of engravings or works of art, where the same are sold by the producer or wholesale at a price not exceeding ten cents each, or are used for the illustration of books, and on photographs so small in size that a stamp cannot be affixed; paper of all kinds, books, maps, charts, and all printed matter and book binding; productions of stereotypers, lithographers and engravers; repairs of articles of all kinds; starch, soap, valued at not above 3 cents per pound; umbrellas and parasols and umbrella strips; value of bullion used in manufacture of wares, watches and watch cases, and bullion prepared for the use of platers of watches and makers, steel ingots, bars, sheets, plates, coil or iron and steel springs and axles, made and used exclusively for vehicles, cars or locomotives, metallic nickel and quicksilver, magnesium, alum, spelter, copper, lead and tin in ingots, pigs or bars, metallic zinc in ingots or sheets, rolled copper and yellow sheeting metal, lead not more advanced than rods or sheets, hulls of ships and other vessels, masts, spars, ship and vessel blocks, sails, tents, awnings and bags, made by sewing and painting, building materials of all kinds, including slate, marble, freestone and soapstone; barrstones, millstones and grindstones; rough and unwrought monuments of stone, all kinds not exceeding in value the sum of $1,000; roofing slate slabs and Roman cements, and lime bricks, fire bricks, draining tiles, earthenware and stoneware, pipes, plows, cultivators, harrows, straw and hay cutters, planters' seed drills and winnowing shifts, hubs, spokes and felloes, wooden handles for agricultural, household and mercantile tools and implements, molds for looking glasses and picture frames, quinine, morphine and other vegetable alkalies, and phosphorus in rans used for meats, fish, shell fish, fruits, vegetables, jams and jellies, hemp and jute prepared for textile and filling purposes, yarn and warp for wearing purposes, exclusively provided that the exemptions for said shall in all cases be confined exclusively to said articles in the state and condition specified in the foregoing enumerations, and shall not extend to articles in any other form, nor to manufactures from said articles; vinegar, alum and vitline colors, bleaching powders, bicarbonate of potash, blue vitrol, copperas, oxide of zinc, paints and painters' colors, soda ash, saleratus, bicarbonate of soda and sulphate of borytes, salts of tin, verdigrise, white lead, whitening, vegetable and animal and fish oils of all kinds, and including red oil or oleic acid, paraffine oil, crude petroleum and crude oil, product of the first and single distillation of coal, crude turpentine, illuminating gas manufactured by the educational institution for their own use exclusively, pig iron, blooms, railroad iron and rolled iron, provided that the term rerolled shall only apply to rails for which the manufacturer receives pay for remanufacture and not for new iron. Iron for bridges, malleable iron, castings refinished, and castings of all descriptions made for locks, and machinery upon which duties are to be assessed and paid; railroad chairs, boat and ship spikes, axe poles, shoes for horses, mules, oxen, rivets, horse shoe nails, nuts, washers and bolts, anvil vices, iron chains, anchors, when made of wrought iron which has previously paid the tax or duty assessed thereon, stoves composed in part of cast iron and in part of sheet iron or of soapstone or freestone, with or without cast iron or sheet iron, provided the last, or sheet iron, shall have paid the tax or duty previously assessed thereon.

The above are some of the powerful features of the bill, which also contains amendments to the administrative sections, and recognises the Internal Revenue Bureau.

SUBLIME SPECTACLE

A Column of Fire One Thousand Feet in Height, and a River of Flame Thirty-five Miles Long.

A jet of lava of more stupendous proportions than any ever conceived of, is described by Mr. Coan, in the *Honolulu Friend*, of February, in his account of the eruption of Mauna Loa, on the island of Hawaii.

The eruption commenced near the summit of the mountain, and only five miles southeast of the eruption in 1843. For two days this summit crater sent down its burning floods along the northeastern slope of the mountain; then suddenly the valve closed, and the great furnace apparently ceased blast. After thirty-six hours the fluida was seen bursting out of the eastern side of the mountain, about midway from the top to the base.

It would seem that the summit lava have found a subterranean tunnel, for half way down the mountain, when meeting to a weak point, or meeting with some obstruction, it burst up vertically, sending a column of incandescent fusia 1000 feet high into the air. This fire jet was about 100 feet in diameter, and it was sustained for twenty days and nights, varying in height from 500 to 1000 feet. The disgorgment from the mountain side was often with terrible explosions, which shook the hills, and with detonations which were heard for forty miles. This column of liquid fire was an object of surpassing brilliancy, of intense and awful grandeur. As the jet issued from the awful orifice it was at white heat. As it ascended higher and higher, it reddened like fresh blood, deepening its color until, in its descent, much of it assumed the color of clotted gore.

In a few days the fluid raised a cone some 350 feet high around the burning orifice, and, as the showers of burning minerals fell in livid torrents upon the cone, it became one vast heap of glowing coals, flashing and quivering with restless action, and sending out the heat of 10,000 furnaces in full blast. The struggles in disgorging the fiery masses, the upward rush of the column, the force which raised it 1000 vertical feet, and the continuous falling back of thousands of tons of mineral fusia into the throat of the crater, and over a cone of glowing coals not able to circumference, was a sight to inspire awe and terror; attended with explosive shocks which seemed to rend the moral ribs of the mountain, and sounds to wake the dead and startle the spirits in Hades. From this fountain, a river of fire went leaping and rushing down the mountain with amazing velocity, filling up basins and ravines, dashing over precipices, and exploding rocks, until it reached the forests at the base of the mountain, where it burned its fiery way, consuming the jungle, evaporating the water of the streams and pools, cutting down the trees and sending up clouds of smoke in murky columns of fleecy wreaths to heaven.

All Eastern Hawaii was a sheet of light, and our night was turned into day. So great was the illumination at night, that one could read without a lamp, and labor, traveling and recreation might go on as in the day time. Mariners at sea saw the light two hundred miles distant. It was a pyrotechnical display more magnificent and marvelous than was made by an early monarch. In the daytime the atmosphere for thousands of square miles would be filled with a murky haze, through which the sunbeams shed a pale and sickly light. Smoke, steam, gases, ashes, cinders—furnace or capillary or filamentary or vitrification called Pele's hair—floated in the air, sometimes spreading out like a fan, sometimes carrering in swift currents upon the wind, or gyrating in ever changing colors in the fitful breezes. The point from which the fire fountain issued is 10,000 feet above the level of the sea, thus making the igneous pillar a distinct object of observation along the whole eastern coast of Hawaii.

During the eruption the writer made an excursion to the source. After three days of hard struggle in the jungle and over fields, ridges and hills of bristling scoria, he arrived, near sunset, at the field of action. All night long he stood as near the glowing pillar as the vehement heat would allow, listening to the startling explosions and the awful roar of the molten column, as it rushed upward 1000 feet, and fell back in a fiery avalanche which made the mountain tremble. It was such a scene as few mortals ever witnessed. There was no sleep for the spectator. The fierce, red glare, the subterraneous mutterings and struggings, the rapid explosions of gases, the rushes and roars, the sublime and startling bursts, as of crashing thunder—all, all were awe-inspiring, and all combined to render the scene one of indescribable grandeur and terrible sublimity. The rivers of fire from the fountain flowed about thirty-five miles, and stopped within ten miles of Hilo. Had the fountain played ten days longer, it would probably have reached the shore.

CAUSES OF SICKNESS IN DWELLINGS, BY E. M. SNOW, M. D.

In my opinion, the cellars under our houses are more often the cause of disease than is generally supposed. In their best condition, unless thoroughly ventilated, which is rarely the case, they contain a damp, stagnant atmosphere, which is more or less injurious to health.

In many cellars, even of the better class of houses, through the carelessness of servants, filth is allowed to accumulate, often containing boxes, scraps of vegetables and swill, which is very injurious to health. I am inclined to believe that one of the chief causes of typhoid fever among the farming population is the presence and decomposition of vegetable matter in the cellars. It is well known that this disease prevails much more severely and more fatally in the country, where everything would seem to be conducive to health, than in cities, where there is usually less vegetable matter kept in the cellars.

First of all, then, if we would prevent cholera and other diseases, let every householder examine his cellar. Remove every particle of filth at once; provide as much ventilation as possible and keep it up constantly; scrub all the bottom and walls of the cellar so as to keep out all water; and in some localities where the water cannot be kept out, the only measure which will insure safety is to fill up the cellar with clean sand.

Above all, let every cellar be thoroughly whitewashed with fresh lime before the 1st of June. This is most important. The whitewash makes the cellar lighter, and the lime destroys mould, mildew, and every variety of fungi, which vegetate in dark, damp places, some of which are supposed to be the specific causes of disease.

Remember for cellars—remove filth, make them dry, ventilate, and thoroughly whitewash. Do not wait for a notice from the Superintendent of Health, but do it at once. If not done the notice will be sent, and, so far as possible, will be followed by action.

There is no more dangerous cause of sickness in houses than the odor from cesspools and drains coming through the pipes in sinks. Any sink which allows this foul air to escape is a dangerous nuisance and should be abated at once. Fever, cholera infantum, diarrhea, cholera morbus and Asiatic cholera may all have their existing cause in such sinks.

Many of the sinks in the better class of houses are dangerous in this respect; but what shall we say of these arrangements in the cheaper class of tenement houses? In many of these houses a square wooden spout leads from the sink, on the outside of the house, into a cesspool imperfectly covered. The wooden spout is seldom water-tight, often decayed, and the spout, and the house and ground near it, are saturated with decomposing soapsuds and grease. Everytime the sink is used the liquid filth of the cesspool is stirred up, and noxious gases and odors have a free passage through the large spouts into the house, and generally into the room occupied by the family. Asiatic cholera luxuriates in such places, and a whole host of other diseases find in them their appropriate nourishment and abiding places.

Let every sink, drain and cesspool be covered air-tight, and let every pipe and spout for conveying slop water be made perfectly water-tight. Then let every sink in these houses, and in all houses, be provided with traps to prevent entirely the escape of foul air from the pipes into houses.

One-third of our existence, more or less is spent in sleeping rooms, and yet, as a general thing, these rooms are the smallest and most poorly ventilated of any in our houses. A large class of our population living in boarding houses, and many in private dwellings, spend their nights in rooms with not more than one-half or two thirds the cubic feet of space that is allowed to the inmates of our prisons, and with none of the ventilation which is considered essential to all well constructed prisons. The effects upon health are evil, and that continually.

In some of the streets in this and other cities, in the warm, still mornings of summer, as the windows of the crowded houses are opened, the whole atmosphere is perceptibly impregnated with the impure air which issues forth from the sleepingrooms of the inhabitants.

The paper covering the walls of sleepingrooms is often a serious nuisance. If is porus, absorbing and retaining impurities from the air; the paste used becomes moist and undergoes a fermentation, producing mold, mildew and poisonous fungi, which, as the paper becomes old and broken, send forth quantities producing fevers and other diseases. This evil is increased tenfold, and made tenfold more dangerous, when sleeping rooms are occupied by sick persons. Rooms in which there have been cases of sickness, and particularly of fever, should never be used until the walls have been thoroughly cleaned and thoroughly whitewashed with fresh slacked lime.

It were far better if our sleepingrooms had no paper on the walls and much less furniture in them, and if the walls were frequently washed or whitewashed. With special reference to the prevention of cholera, sleepingrooms should never be on the lower floor of our houses. The poison which causes cholera, like all malarious poisons, is low and grovelling. It keeps near the ground, and particularly in the damp air of the night it often creeps into the lower rooms of a house and into basements, when it does not reach the upper rooms. Avoid, then, sleeping on the lower floors of houses when possible.

Sleepingrooms are generally opened to the air in the morning for a short period; but not sufficiently. They should be freely exposed for longer periods to the air and to the sunlight, so as to remove the moisture which collects on the walls in the night, and to destroy and prevent the formation of mold and mildew.

For sleepingrooms: ventilate, ventilate, ventilate; permit no filthy paper and paste on the walls; whitewash frequently; and give them the benefit of free air and sunlight in the daytime, as much as possible.

In every portion of our dwellings there is defective ventilation, and a free and constant change of the atmosphere is too often unknown. Sunlight is practically banished from too many of our houses by curtains and blinds, and shutters, and shade-trees, and instead of its life-giving presence, we have a damp, dark, mold-producing atmosphere, at all times injurious to health, and in time of an epidemic especially dangerous. In houses and rooms which are kept closed and dark during the sultry heat of summer, microscopic vegetable fungi are produced in large quantities, which, it is believed, are often the cause of serious diseases.

Our advice is, then, generally, to banish shade trees from the immediate vicinity of houses, open the blinds and windows, let in the sunlight and the air, and obtain at all events a constant change of atmosphere in the house. For the prevention of disease, and especially to prevent the cholera, this is of the utmost importance.

When cholera is present, and the atmosphere is hot and damp, as it usually is at such times, a most important measure is to build fires, particularly at night, in different parts of the house, and if possible, in open fireplaces.

The dryness of the rooms, and the circulation of the air thus produced, are, in my opinion, of the utmost value in preventing cholera and other diseases. Whether the cholera is present or not, there are times every summer in our climate when this would be of great benefit.

There are some of the poorer class of tenement houses in the city, in which the walls of the rooms and passages are almost black with filth, certain to produce cholera and fevers. It is not necessary to say that such houses should have, and must have, a thorough cleaning and purifying with whitewash before summer comes.

Great Reduction in Prices!

HEAVY STOCK OF

FANCY GOODS.

NORTH, MURPHY & MASON,

233 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 dozen Handkerchiefs, 300 doz. Pocket Knives, 500 doz. Half-Hose, 300 doz. Ladies' Hose, 1000 dozen assorted Combs, 1000 doz. Spool Cotton, 1000 gross assorted Buttons, 500 doz. assorted Soaps, 500 doz. ass'd Colognes and Oils, 100 doz. Suspenders, 20,000 ass'd Paper Collars, 300 dozen Tooth Brushes, 200 doz. Gloves, 300 doz. Wallets, 300 doz. Neck and Ribbon Ties, 500 reams Paper, 20 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

233 Second St.,

NORTH MURPHY & MASON.

[marl5 1m]

FORTUNE TELLING.—MADAM ANNA, would respectfully inform the ladies and gentlemen of Memphis and vicinity, that she has lately arrived and has taken rooms in the Webster Block, No. 189 Main street, rooms on the third floor, where she can be consulted on the past, present and future. Will pursue stolen or lost property, etc., etc. Hours from 9 until 12 m., and from 1 until 9 p.m. apl-1m*

GROCERIES.

On Consignment.

600 Bales Hay.
1000 Bags Corn.
40 Tons Bran.
40 Bbls. Flour.
40 do. Beans.
40 Boxes Cheese.
100 Sacks Potatoes.
25 Bbls. Reed's Kentucky Whisky.
10 do. Old Bourbon Whisky.

QUIGLEY, LEES & MARLEY,
apl22 No. 358 Front street.

S. J. SEMMES, JOHN W. D. P. W. SEMMES, of New Orleans. Of Memphis,

B. J. SEMMES & CO.,

IRVING BLOCK,

Memphis, Tennessee.

Having resumed business in the north store, Irving Block, offer to their friends and the public a choice stock of fine Brandies, Wines, Whiskies, Segars, Tobacco, Refined Sugars, China and Japan Teas, Java Coffee, English Cheese, Sardines, Pickles, Brooms and Cans, Oysters, Fish, etc., etc., all of which we will guarantee as represented, and sell at moderate prices.

We have saved a portion of our choice old Wines, Brandies and Whiskies imported many years before the war, to which we invite peculiar attention. We enumerate a portion of our stock and shall be receiving additions from time to time:

Cognac Brandies.

J. & P. Martell, the oldest house in Cognac—various vintages in wood and glass.
Hennessy, Fine Castillon, Rastean, Chartreyer—various vintages in wood and glass.

Madeira, Sherry and Port, Champagne, Etc.

Howard, March & Co., "Old Dry South Side," 1840, imported by the late Raphael Semmes.
Howard, March & Co., "South Side," imported by R. J. Semmes.
Harmony's choice old Amontillado, Manzanilla, oloroso and Topaz Sherries.
Duff Gordon's choice old Standard and Pale Table Sherries.
Royal Wine Co.'s Port of the Upper Douro, for medicinal use (in glass only).
Pure Juice Port of the Upper Douro, in wood.
Three Old Oporto, imported in glass.
Oporto and Burgundy Ports, for the retail trade.
Heidsick Champagne, pints and quarts.
Meet & Chandon Champagne, "Green Seal," pints and quarts.
Meet & Chandon Champagne, "Veuve," pints and quarts.
Veu Cliquot, Ponsardin Champagne, pints and quarts.
Sparkling Moselle, very fruity and delicate, pints and quarts.
Claret Wines, good table to very choice, various brands.
German and California Hock Wines.
Assmannshauser, a very delicate and fruity red wine, for invalids and the aged.

OLD WHISKIES, GIN, ETC.

12 bbls Westmoreland, Va., Old Rye, 1840, stock of the late Raphael Semmes.
35 bbls Monongahela and Monongahela Old Rye, distilled in 1856 and 1861.
12 bbls Hermitage Rye and Barley Malt, distilled in 1856.
40 bbls Stauffers, Old Rye and Rye and Corn, distilled in 1858 and 1859.
5 bbls McKee's Pure Old Bourbon, eleven years old.
10 bbls McKee's Pure Old Bourbon, three and five years old.
DeKuyper's Genuine Schiedam Gin, imported in wood and glass.
Kickelson Scotch Whisky, (Mountain Dew).
Foreign Cordials and Liquors.
English and Scotch Ale, Porter and Brown Stout.

SEGARS & TOBACCO.

100,000 Havana Segars, of various brands, Regalia, Londres, Imperial Cabanas, Operas and Presidentes.
Virginia Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, fair to very superior.

SUNDRIES.

China and Japan Teas—Green, Black and Uncolored—part very choice.
Lovering's Standard Refined Sugars.
Muller's Patent "Out Loaf" Sugars.
English (genuine) Old Cheshire and Cheddar Cheese.
Government (Dutch) Java Coffee, very superior.
Oysters, Lobster and Salmons, in cans.
Preserves, Brandy and Pie Fruits, in cans and jars.
Pickles and Sauces of all kinds, English and American.
McMurray's Superior Baltimore Oysters, Tomatoes and Peaches, in cans.

apl28

JUST RECEIVED!

AND FOR SALE LOW FOR CASH!

25 CASKS BACON, Clear Sides and Shoulders.
20 Boxes Dryer R. C. Bread, but Bacon.
10 Tierces Rice's S. C. Hams.
10 do do do plain do
30 Bbls. Texas Pecans, extra large.
30 Boxes Messina Lemons.
100 Bbls. Eastern Mess Pork and Beef.
25 Half bbls White Fish, No. 1.
40 Hhds. all grades Louisiana Sugar.
30 Bbls. and half bbls. N Orleans, choice to
25 do do do do 8 orghum, good.
50 Bbls. White—Scotch—Rye, Robertson County, etc., etc.
10 Firkins W. R. Butter.

Also, our Own Importations of:

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