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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1866.

Abstract of the Report

OF THE

EUROPEAN SAVANS

UPON

CHOLERA.

Some time ago many of the European nations appointed learned professional gentlemen who were directed to meet at Constantinople as a cholera conference, whose duty it should be to investigate the nature of the poison which produces Asiatic cholera, and the method by which this poison is spread over the globe, and report upon the best means that could be adopted to prevent its northwesterly invasion of Europe and other countries. The conference took place within the last few months, and eight weeks were exhausted in the investigation of the subject for which those gentlemen were commissioned, and resulted in a lengthy report. The editors of the Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, having secured the first copy of the report which has reached this country, have published an abstract of it, as follows:

The Commission was divided into six sections, to each of which questions were distributed for consideration; and the answers then submitted for adoption by the whole Commission.

FIRST GROUP OF QUESTIONS—THE ORIGIN AND GENESIS OF CHOLERA; THE ENDEMIC AND EPIDEMIC PREVALENCE OF THIS DISEASE IN INDIA.

I. Whence did the cholera, called Asiatic, originally come? And in what countries does it exist in our day in an endemic form?

The Commission, with one voice, is able to answer without hesitation that the Asiatic cholera, which at different times has run over the whole world, has its origin in India, where it had its birth, and where it exists permanently as an endemic.

Adopted unanimously.

II. Out of India does the Asiatic cholera exist in our day in any part of the world in an endemic form?

The Commission considers as demonstrated that the Asiatic cholera, wherever it appears, is never spontaneously developed, and has never been observed as an endemic (care must be taken to distinguish secondary foci, more or less tenacious in their character) in any of the countries which have been enumerated, (Europe, etc.,) and that it has always come from abroad. As for the countries in the neighborhood of India, while admitting it as probable that the cholera does not exist there as an epidemic, the Commission does not feel itself authorized to come to any formal conclusion on the subject.

Adopted by all the members of the Commission except MM. ROLAK, SAWAS, and VAN GEUNS.

III. Is there any reason to fear that the cholera may acclimate itself in our countries?

The Commission, without rejecting the possibility of the fact, regards it as problematic.

Adopted unanimously.

IV. Is there in the Hedjaz an original focus of cholera, permanent or periodic?

The Commission is of opinion that Asiatic cholera does not appear to have had in the Hedjaz its original focus, but it appears to have always been introduced there from abroad up to the present time.

Adopted unanimously, except by M. Goodeve.

V. Are there in India certain localities which have the exclusive privilege of generating cholera, or which are more particularly favorable to its development? In other words, is cholera epidemic in all parts of India, or only in certain regions which it is possible to circumscribe?

At this time the Commission can only answer that there are in India certain localities, comprised principally in the valley of the Ganges, where cholera is epidemic, without being able to point out all of them, or to affirm that they have the exclusive privilege of giving birth to this disease.

Adopted unanimously.

VI. Do we know the causes by the concurrence of which cholera originates spontaneously in India, as well as the circumstances which make it take on an epidemic character?

The Commission feels obliged to limit itself to answering that we know not the special conditions under the influence of which the cholera breaks out in India and reigns there in certain localities as an epidemic.

Adopted unanimously.

VII. What are the circumstances which concur in the development and the propagation of epidemics of cholera in India?

The Commission believes itself authorized in answering, that pilgrimages are in India the most powerful of all the causes which tend to envelope and propagate cholera epidemics.

Adopted unanimously.

SECOND GROUP OF QUESTIONS—THE TRANSMISSIBILITY AND PROPAGATION OF CHOLERA.

VIII. Is the transmissibility of cholera proved to-day by facts which do not admit of any other interpretation?

Do not all these facts demonstrate conclusively that cholera is propagated by man, and with a rapidity in proportion to the activity and rapidity of his own movements? The Commission does not hesitate to answer in the affirmative.

Adopted unanimously.

The Commission, with unanimity, concludes that the transmissibility of Asiatic cholera is an incontestible verity, proved by facts which do not admit of any other interpretation.

Adopted unanimously.

IX. Are there conclusive facts which force us to admit that cholera can propagate itself at a distance by certain atmospheric conditions by winds, or by any other change, or modification of the surrounding medium?

The Commission answers that no fact has proved, up to the present time, that cholera can propagate itself at a distance, by the atmosphere alone, whatever may be its condition; and that besides it is a law, without exception, that never has an epidemic of cholera extended from one point to another in a shorter time than was necessary for man to carry it.

Adopted unanimously.

X. How is the importation of cholera effected, and what are the agents of its transmission?

It may be said, with more specific statement for the moment, that if all modes of conveyance from countries affected with cholera are not likely to propagate the disease, it is none the less prudent, at present, to consider all such means of conveyance as suspected. A more detailed examination will settle the question.

Adopted unanimously.

XI. Under what conditions does man import the cholera?

Man affected with cholera is himself the principal propagating agent of this disease, and a single cholera patient may cause the development of an epidemic.

Adopted unanimously; and

XII. The Commission has been led to conclude that certain facts tend to prove that a single individual (with much greater reason many individuals,) coming from a contaminated place, and suffering from diarrhœa, is able to cause the development of a cholera epidemic; or, in other words, that the diarrhœa called premonitory is able to transmit cholera.

Adopted unanimously.

XIII. What is the period of incubation?

In almost all cases the period of incubation, that is to say, the interval between the moment when the individual may have contracted the cholera poison, and the commencement of the premonitory diarrhœa, or of confirmed cholera, does not go beyond a few days; all facts cited of a longer incubation belong to the class where the contamination may have taken place after departure from the infected place.

Adopted unanimously.

XIV. Can the cholera be imported and transmitted by living animals?

There is no known fact which proves that cholera has been imported by living animals; but it is reasonable, nevertheless, to consider them, in certain cases, as belonging to the class of objects called susceptible.

Adopted unanimously, except by MM. BYKOW and LENZ.

XV. Can cholera be imported and transmitted by linen, clothing, and in general, by articles in common use?

Cholera can be transmitted by articles in common use, coming from an infected place, and especially by those which have been used by cholera patients; and it also results from certain facts that the disease may be transported to a distance by these same articles when closely shut up from the outer air.

Adopted unanimously.

XVI. Can cholera be imported and transmitted by merchandise?

The Commission, while admitting with unanimity the absence of proof of the agency of merchandise in the transmission of cholera, admits (by a majority of sixteen votes to six,) the possibility of the fact under certain conditions.

The negative votes were those of MM. BYKOW, GOODEVE, LENZ, PELIKAN, ROLAK and VAN GEUNS.

In consequence, until more fully informed, the Commission believes that it will be wise to consider as suspected, at least under particular and determined conditions, everything coming (route provenance) from a cholera district.

Adopted unanimously, except by MM. GOODEVE, PELIKAN and POLAK, who declined voting.

XVII. Can the bodies of patents who have died of cholera import and transmit the cholera?

Although it is not proved by conclusive facts that the bodies of patients dying with cholera can transmit the disease, it is prudent to consider them as dangerous.

Adopted unanimously, except by M. SAWAS, who declined voting.

ON THE INFLUENCE OF MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

XVIII. What influence do the various modes of communication, whether by land or sea, have upon the propagation of cholera?

The Commission answers, that maritime communications are by their nature the most dangerous; that it is they which propagate most surely at a distance, and that next to them comes communication by railroad, which in a very short time may carry the disease to a great distance.

Adopted unanimously.

XIX. What is the influence of deserts upon the propagation of cholera?

The commission, resting upon facts established by experience, concludes that great deserts are a most effectual barrier to the propagation of cholera, and it believes that it is without example for this disease to be imported into Egypt or Syria, across the desert by caravans from Mecca.

Adopted by all the members of the Commission except MM. MONLAU, PELIKAN, POLAK and VAN GEUNS, who declined voting.

THE INFLUENCE OF CROWDING.

XX. What is the influence of crowds upon the intensity of epidemics of cholera, as well as upon the propagation of the disease? And under what conditions does it exercise its influence?

All crowding together of human beings, among whom cholera has been introduced, is a favorable condition for the rapid spread of the disease—and, if crowding exists under bad hygienic conditions, for the violence of the epidemic among them.

In this case the rapidity of the extension of the disease is in proportion to the degree of crowding, while the violence of the epidemic is, other things being equal, so much the greater according as individuals have been little exposed to the choleraic influence or not at all; that is to say, in other words, individuals who have already been exposed to the influence of a cholera atmosphere enjoy a sort of relative and temporary immunity which counterbalances the bad effects of crowding.

Finally, in the case of a dense crowd the more rapid is separation, so much the more rapid is the cessation of the epidemic, at least if new arrivals of unaffected persons do not furnish new aliments for the disease.

Adopted unanimously.

XXI. What is the intensity and what the tenacity of cholera epidemics on shipboard?

The Commission replies that the intensity of cholera on board ships crowded with men is, in general, proportionate to the crowding, and is so much the more violent, other things being equal, if the passengers have not resided in the focus of cholera from which they started; that on crowded ships the spread of cholera epidemics is ordinarily rapid; finally, the Commission adds that the danger of importation by ships, and that of giving rise to a grave epidemic, are not entirely subordinate to the intensity, not even to the existence of choleraic symptoms appearing during the voyage.

Adopted unanimously, except by M. MONLAU, who declined voting.

XXI. What influence does the accumulation in lazarettos of individuals coming from a cholera district exercise upon the development of cholera among the people at quarantine and in the neighborhood?

The Commission concludes that the crowding together of people coming from a place where cholera reigns in a lazaretto, has not the effort of producing, among the people at quarantine, a great extension of the disease; but that such a gathering is nevertheless very dangerous for the neighborhood, as it is calculated to favor the propagation of cholera.

Adopted unanimously except by M. MONLAU.

XXIII. What influence do great collections of men, in armies, fairs, pilgrimages, exercise upon the development and propagation of epidemics of cholera?

The Commission concludes that great gatherings of men (armies, fairs, pilgrimages) are one of the most certain means for the propagation of cholera; that they constitute the great epidemic foci which, whether they march after the manner of an army, or whether they are scattered, as at fairs and in pilgrimages, import the disease into the country which they traverse; that these gatherings, after having been exposed usually in a rapid manner, to the influence of cholera, become much less susceptible to its power, and that it disappears very speedily, unless newly arrived persons take the disease.

Adopted unanimously.

XXIV. What is the influence of dissemination upon the intensity and development of cholera epidemics?

The Commission concludes that the breaking up of a collection of people, at an opportune time, may render less violent an epidemic of cholera, and even arrest its extension but that this scattering, on the other hand, gives rise to great danger of propagating it, if it take place in the midst of a region as yet unaffected.

Adopted unanimously.

XXV. What part belongs to the pilgrimage to Mecca in the cholera epidemics of our day?

The part of the pilgrimage to Mecca, as an agent in propagating cholera as regards the neighboring countries of Europe (the only one with regard to which we have positive information) has been the introduction of this disease into Egypt twice, with an interval of thirty-four years, during the hot season.

Adopted unanimously, except by M. POLAK, who declined voting.

THE INFLUENCE OF HYGIENIC CONDITIONS.

XXVI. What is the influence upon the violence of cholera epidemics exerted by hygienic and other conditions of locality; in other words, what are the assisting causes of cholera?

The Commission recognizes that the hygienic and other conditions which in general predispose a population to contract cholera, and consequently favor the intensity of epidemics, are: misery, with all its consequences; overcrowding, particularly of persons in feeble health; the hot season; want of fresh air; the exhalations from a porous soil impregnated with organic matters, above all with the dejections from cholera patients.

In addition, the Commission think that, as it appears, demonstrated by experience that the discharges from cholera patients contain the generative principle of cholera, it is right to admit that drains, privies and the contaminated waters of towns may become the agents for the propagation of this disease.

The Commission adds, that it seems to result from certain facts that the soil of a locality, once impregnated with cholera detritus, is able to retain for a considerable length of time the property of disengaging the principle of the disease and of thus keeping up an epidemic, or even of regenerating it after it has become extinct.

Adopted unanimously, except by M. PELIKAN.

IMMUNITY FROM CHOLERA.

XXVII. How is immunity from cholera to be interpreted?

The immunity which certain localities enjoy, that is to say, the resistance, permanent or temporary, general or partial, opposed by these localities to the development of cholera within their limits, is a fact which does not exclude transmissibility, but which indicates that certain local conditions, not yet entirely determined, are an obstacle to the development of the disease.

The same immunity, more or less complete and more or less durable, which the majority of persons in the midst of an infected district, enjoy an immunity which attests the individual resistance to the toxic principle, is a circumstance to which we should attach the highest importance.

In point of view of epidemic development, it is the corrective of transmissibility, and viewed with regard to prophylaxia. It sets in operation the proper means to arrest the ravages of the disease.

Adopted unanimously, except by MM. MONLAU and PELIKAN, who declined voting.

DEDUCTIONS RELATIVE TO THE GENERATIVE PRINCIPLE OF CHOLERA.

XXVIII. From the facts above established, and which relates to the genesis, the propagation and the transmissibility of cholera, can we draw any precise conclusion with regard to the generative principle of the disease, or at least with regard to the media which serve as its vehicles, or receptacles; with regard to the conditions of its penetration into the organism, the ways by which it passes out the duration of its morbific activity, in a word, with regard to all its attributes, a knowledge of which is important to guard against it?

In the actual state of science, we can only frame hypotheses as to the generative principle of cholera; we know only that it originates in certain countries of India, and that it dwells there permanently; that this principle is reproduced in man and accompanies him in his journeyings; that it it may also be propagated at a distance, from place to place, by successive regenerations, without ever being reproduced spontaneously outside of man.

Adopted unanimously, except by M. GOODEVE, who declined voting.

XXIX. What are the vehicles of the generative principle of cholera?

Under the name of vehicles, the Commission intends to speak merely of the agents by means of which the morbific principle penetrates the organism. To this question the facts reply that the air is the principal vehicle of the cholera principle. * * *

The action of the cholera miasm is so much the more sure as it operates in a confined atmosphere and near the focus of the emission. * * * It seems that it is with cholera miasm as it is with the miasm of typhus, which rapidly loses its power in the open air at a short distance from its starting point.

XXX. To what distance from a focus of disease can the principle of cholera be transported by the atmosphere?

The surrounding atmosphere is the principal vehicle of the generative agent of cholera; but the transmission of the disease by the atmosphere, in an immense majority of cases, is limited to a space very near to the focus of the emission. As for the facts cited of transportation by the atmosphere to the distance of one or more miles, they are not sufficiently conclusive.

Adopted unanimously, except by M. GOODEVE, who declined voting.

XXXI. Independent of the air, what other vehicles are there of the cholera principle?

Water and certain ingesta may also serve as vehicles for the introduction into the organism of the generative principle of cholera.

This granted, it follows, so to speak, necessarily, that the passages by which the toxic agent penetrates into the economy are principally the respiratory passages and very probably also the digestive canals. As for its penetration by the skin nothing tends to prove it.

Adopted unanimously.

XXXII. What are the principal receptacles of the cholera principle?

The matter of cholera dejections being incontestibly the principal receptacle of the morbific agent, it follows that everything which is contaminated by the discharges becomes also a receptacle from which the generative principle of cholera may be disengaged, under the influence of favorable conditions; it follows, also, that the origin of the cholera germ takes place very probably in the digestive canal to the exclusion, perhaps, of all other parts of the system.

Adopted unanimously.

XXXIII. What is the duration of the morbific activity of the generative principle of cholera?

It results from the study of facts that, in the open air, the generative principle of cholera loses rapidly its morbific activity, and that this is the rule; but that under certain particular conditions of confinement this activity may be preserved for an unlimited period.

Adopted unanimously.

Finally, the Commision adopts the following formula:

Observation shows that the duration of the choleraic diarrhœa, called premonitory—which must not be confounded with all the diarrhœas which exist during the time of cholera—does not extend beyond a few days.

Facts cited as exceptional do not prove that the cases of diarrhœa prolonged beyond that period belong to cholera, and are susceptible of transmitting the disease, when the individual affected has been withdrawn from all cause of contamination.

Adopted by fourteen votes against four, viz: MM. GOMEZ, MILLINGEN, MUHLIG and SALVATORI; M. MONLAU declined voting.

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AND WILL ALWAYS SELL ON AS FAVORable terms as the market will permit, or as any other house can give. Among the great variety of articles sold by WM. C. COLLIER, are the following: School Books of every kind used in the State, Law Books, Medical Books, Scientific Books, Theological Books, Agricultural Books, and all varieties of Miscellaneous Books, including Histories, Biographies, Travels, Novels, and Illustrated Works.

In fact the stock includes every variety of Books and Stationary, to which he invites the attention of dealers before purchasing, as he is confident he can offer the greatest facilities, and can give satisfaction.

WM. C. COLLIER,
sep2-6m 37 Union St., Nashville, Tenn.

Dr. A. M. D. Henrickson,
OF KENTUCKY,

Having permanently located in Nashville, Tennessee,

OFFERS HIS SERVICES IN THE TREATMENT of diseases by Vacuum, with

DR. G. HADFIELD'S EQUALIZER.

The efficacy of this instrument in Paralysis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Spinal Affections, Dyspepsia, Seminal Weakness, Derangement of the Menses, Asthma, Incipient Consumption, Shrunken Limbs, and many other diseases, surpasses any remedial agent known to the medical profession.

Physicians are specially invited to examine the claims of this invention. For evidence of its curative powers see Messrs. MORRIS & SPRATTON.

A female assistant will be in attendance.

Office Rooms at the City Hotel.
ap10—3m*

BANKS.

THOS. S. MARR, President.
S. J. TARBOT, Cashier.

NATIONAL SAVINGS COMPANY,
CORNER UNION AND COLLEGE STREETS.

The following are the rates paid for uncurrent money. These quotations are liable to fluctuate, but may be depended on for a sufficient length of time for remittances to be received by mail or express, if forwarded with outdatsy.

TENNESSEE		Georgia Railroad and Banking Company	26
Bank of Tennessee, old issue	40	Bank of Augusta	52
Planters' Bank	80	Bank of Fulton	45
Union Bank	76	" " savannah	50
Union B'k Certificates	76	" " the State of Ga	23
Bank of Chattanooga	20	City Bank of Augusta	31
" Commerce	par	Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank	12
" Knoxville	50	Mechanics' Bank	08
" Memphis	par	Merchants' and Planters' Bank	12
" Middle Tenn.	90	Planters' Bank	14
" Paris	par	Union Bank	10
" the Union	par		
" West Tenn	45		
Back's Bank	par	NORTH CAROLINA.	
City Bank	70	Bank of Cape Fear	22
Commercial Bank	58	" Charlotte	20
Merchants' "	par	" Clarendon	05
Northern "	par	" Commerce	15
Ocoee "	25	" Fayetteville	10
Bank of Shelbyville	86	" Lexington	10
Southern Bank	25	" N. Carolina	35
Traders' Bank	par	" Wadesboro'	20
Life and General Insurance Company	50	" Washington	05
		" Whitaker	15
SOUTH CAROLINA.		" Yanceyville	05
Bank of Camden	53	Commercial Bank	18
" Charleston	20	Farmers' Bank of N. Carolina	20
" Chester	22	Bank of Middle Ga	87
" Georgetown	21	Marine Bank	62
" Hamburg	15	Merchants' Bank	33
" Newberry	53	Bank of Roxboro'	20
" the State of S. Carolina	25	Miners' and Planters' Bank	25
Commercial Bank	17		
Exchange Bank	18		
Farmers' and Exchange Bank	56	VIRGINIA.	
Merchants' Bank	21	Bank of Berkley	80
Peoples' Bank	45	" Commerce	40
Planters' Bank of Fairfield	16	" Howardsville	35
Planters' and Mechanics' Bank	20	" the Old Dominion	45
State Bank	38	Bank of Richmond	10
Southwestern R. R.	50	" Rockbridge	35
Union Bank	60	" Rockingham	45
		" Scottsville	25
		" the Valley of Virginia	20
LOUISIANA.		Bank of Virginia	25
Bank of America	95	" Wheeling	95
" Louisiana	85	" Winchester	75
" New Orleans	95	Central Bank of Va	20
Canal Bank	95	Danville Bank	20
Citizens' Bank	95	Exchange Bank of Va	20
Crescent City Bank	95	Fairmount Bank	70
Louisiana State Bank	85	Farmers' Bank of Fincastle	35
Mechanics' and Traders' Bank	95	Farmers' Bank of Va	20
Citizens' Bank	95	Manufacturers' and Mechanics'	75
Commercial Bank	28	Merchants' and Mechanics'	40
Commercial Bank	28	Merchants' Bank	40
Eastern Bank	53	Northwestern Bank	90
Northern Bank	53	Southwestern Bank	25
Southern Bank	95	Traders' Bank	25
GEORGIA			
Central Railroad Bank	95	Tennessee Bonds	70
		Davidson Co. Bonds	70
		S. and N. R. Scrip	70

The above bonds are bought with coupons attached.

Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Stock.....35

NATIONAL
SAVINGS COMPANY
BANKING HOUSE.

THIS COMPANY, CHARTERED BY THE Legislature of Tennessee, is now organized and is prepared to do a general Banking business. Receives Deposits and makes Collections on all accessible points in the United States.

EXCHANGE FURNISHED on all the principal cities of the United States.

LOANS negotiated on favorable terms.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES,
TENNESSEE BONDS,
GOLD AND SILVER,

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON THE BEST TERMS.

The highest rates will always be paid for the various kinds of

SOUTHERN BANK NOTES.

A Catalogue of Prices will be published every two weeks, which will be furnished by mail gratuitously to any one on application.

Orders for the purchase and sale of Bonds, Stocks, and Uncurrent Money on commission solicited.

THOMAS S. MARR, President.
L. G. TARBOX, Cashier.
sep11—d2m

BANKING HOUSE
OF
A. WHELESS & CO.,
Established in 1855.
NO. 25 UNION STREET, NASHVILLE, TENN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, Stocks, Bonds, Specie, Bank Notes, Foreign and Domestic Exchange, Bought and sold.

Business Paper negotiated.

Collections made on all parts of the United States, Canada and Europe.

Reference is made to correspondents throughout the country, and to Banks and Bankers of this city.
A. WHELESS & CO.
june—tf

TO THE
HOLDERS OF THE NOTES
OF THE
Union Bank of Tennessee.

AT THE LAST TERM OF THE CHANCERY Court of Davidson county, the following order was made, viz: "It is ordered that the creditors of the Union Bank of Tennessee who hold the circulating notes and all who may hereafter become holders of such notes, shall, on or before the 1st of January next, 1867, file such notes with JOSEPH W. ALLEN, as Trustee, under the penalty, in case of failure so to do of being excluded from the pro rata dividends which may be made, and being barred from all claim against the trust fund by the statutes of limitation."

In accordance with the above order, all holders of Union Bank Notes are hereby notified to present them at the said Bank, No. 34 North College street, Nashville, Tennessee, for registration, between now and the 1st of January next, and receive certificates of deposit therefor.
JOSEPH W. ALLEN, Receiver.
aul1—3m

TRADERS' BANK,
ROBERT LUSK, President.
T. B. SAMPLE, Cashier.
NO. 48 NORTH COLLEGE ST.,
DEALERS IN
GOLD AND SILVER,
Government Securities,
Uncurrent Money
OF ALL KINDS.

LOANS made on satisfactory Collaterals.

COLLECTIONS made on all parts.

EXCHANGE on all prominent parts bought and sold.

STERLING EXCHANGE in sums of £1 and upward for sale.

Parties Remitting Uncurrent Money can always rely on getting Full Rates and Prompt Attention.
au30—3m

W. J. FRIERSON, C.T. PICTON, J.W. FRIERSON, JR.
New Orleans. New Orleans, Columbia, Tenn.
W. J. FRIERSON & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS
AND
Commission Merchants,
79 CARONDELET STREET,
NEW ORLEANS.

Liberal Advances made on Consignments. (sep6—3m

LOST,

A TIN BOX CONTAINING VALUABE Papers, with R. LITTON, in printed letters on the end; think it was deposited with some one by Mr. R. LITTON, a short while before his death. Any one knowing of the Box, or of any Papers belonging to the Estate, will confer a favor by advising
S. W. HATCHER,
oct10—1w* Comptroller of Tennessee.

70 70
BOLIVAR H. COOKE,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
READY MADE CLOTHING
AND MEN'S
FURNISHING GOODS,
70 PUBLIC SQUARE, NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.
sep16
70 70

SAMUEL COWAN. JAS. N. BRADSHAW. S. A. BANDLY.
COWAN, BRADSHAW & CO.,
Exclusive Wholesale Dealers in
WHITE GOODS, DRESS GOODS,
NOTIONS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, ETC.
NO. 63 NORTHEAST CORNER PUBLIC SQUARE,
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.
sep16

NOTICE.

HAVING CONCLUDED TO RETIRE FROM THE BUSINESS OF STORING COTTON, WE HAVE THIS DAY SOLD OUT TO ALLEN & HILL McALISTER.

The cotton in store consigned to us by our friends, will still have our closest attention, as we will always be found at the old stand, and will ship or sell for them as they may desire.

Nashville, Sept. 7, 1866. J. A. McALISTER & CO.

A CARD.

IN RETIRING FROM THE