MILAN EXCHANGE.

W. A. WADE, Editor and Publisher.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Two dollars a year; one dollar for six months; fifty cents for three months, INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

Louisville and Memphis Railroad.

TRAINS SOUTH.

	ARRIVES.	DEPARTS.
Day Express,	9:50 A. M.	10:10 A. M.
Night Express,	11:25 P. M.	11:35 P. M.

TRAINS NORTH.

Day Express,	8:48 A. M.	9:53 A. M.
Night Express,	6:35 P. M.	6:50 P. M.

A. W. LOVING, Agent.

Mississippi Central Railroad.

NORTH.

Day Express,	8:00 A. M.	8:20 A. M.
Night Express,	6:00 P. M.	6:20 P. M.

SOUTH.

Day Express,	9:27 A. M.	9:45 A. M.
Night Express,	10:00 P. M.	11:00 P. M.

P. H. HAWKS, Agent.

Trains on either road, if necessary, wait half an hour for trains on the other.

THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1874.

INTRODUCTORY.

It is a custom which we do not altogether approve to write a long and labored article on the commencement of a newspaper enterprise, in which the editor gives a detailed statement of his political principles, (whether he has any or not,) and then make all kinds of promises to publish more news and make a better paper than ever was published before.

Now we will "say our say" in very few words. We propose to publish as good a *newspaper* here as we can; expect to pay little attention to politics until the campaign opens, then we expect to support the nominee of the party opposed to radicalism. Our columns shall be devoted specially to advertising and building up Milan and West Tennessee. Certainly no portion of our prosperous State has before it brighter prospects of material growth than this; and Milan, with its three railroads and nearly two thousand population and enterprising people, will soon rival the larger towns in the State. We have promised to do our best. Now lend us a helping hand and bid us "God speed;" then, if energy and determination are availing, success is ours.

A SPECK OF WAR,

In the shape of a duel in newspaper circles, is looming up in Louisville. Henry Watterson, of the Courier-Journal, is out in a long card, explaining his course, and denouncing Harlan, Kelly and others, of the Louisville Commercial. He says he is opposed to duelling, but is ready to answer any and all demands made upon him; and further, "I suppose that it is true, as it has been hinted to my discredit, that I could not hit a barn-door at ten paces, though I think I might do something more creditable and effective in case it became necessary to shorten the range. In a word—to dispose of a matter the discussion of which is not likely to be enlightened by words—I neither seek nor avoid personal difficulties. I shall simply not place myself at the disadvantage of incurring the just censure of the brave by overstepping the bounds set upon the vigorous liberty of debate, or inviting assassination from the cowardly, who might feel themselves safe in provoking me to a one-sided encounter; at the same time that, observing the rule of the strictest responsibility, I hold myself answerable at all times for whatever appears in the Courier-Journal, and repeat that my place of business is accessible."

The Evansville Journal says that of all the new railroad enterprises proposed, that from Evansville to Jackson, Tennessee—the charter of which passed the Kentucky Legislature a few days ago—promises to be of greatest importance. "What we most need now," says our contemporary, "is to reach the southern network of railroads. Evansville merchants should sell to an extensive southern trade, which is now badly cut up; and much of the freighting business from the South should pass through our city, instead of being carried away out of the straight line to reach the eastern network of roads."

Poor downtrodden South Carolina has petitioned Congress for relief from the excessive taxation imposed upon her by the corrupt party that has controlled the State for the past seven years. Even the New York Times stands appalled at the fearful picture, and calls on Congress to do something for the prostrate State.

Steve Lowery, the last survivor of the notorious band of robbers and outlaws in North Carolina, was recently killed by three citizens. He was tuning his banjo, preparatory to playing for some wagoners, when three shots were fired at him, taking effect in his head, killing him instantly.

There was a very serious fire in Panama on the 19th ult., by which a great portion of the city was burned. Among the buildings destroyed are the Grand hotel, City saloon and the bank. The loss is roughly estimated at one million dollars, mainly covered by insurance.

Peach trees are blooming in Ouachita county, Arkansas.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

New Orleanists are feasting on strawberries at fifty cents per basket.

A dispatch from Buffalo, New York, says that ex-President Fillmore is in a precarious condition from paralysis.

The general Baptist Association of Tennessee and North Alabama convenes at Lebanon, Tennessee, to-day.

A Jefferson county, Arkansas, rattlesnake, having one hundred and eighty rattles on its tail, was recently killed. This is a rattling tale.

Tom Tuggle, a well-known colored man of Lebanon, Tennessee, was recently killed by Bill Johnson, colored. Cause, domestic trouble.

The American bark Everett, from Matanzas, reports that on February 17th, off Havana, she was boarded by Spanish soldiers and searched.

M. de Lesseps has had the good fortune to secure a decree from the Czar, sanctioning his scheme for the construction of a Central Asian railway.

The fortune left by the late Baron Meyer de Rothschild, though not so large as was expected, is likely to exceed fifteen million dollars in gold.

Milledge Daniels, a colored man, from Bolivar, in this State, a few days since had his lip bitten off by a ferocious negro at Pine Bluff, Arkansas.

The latest rumor about newspaper enterprise is that the New York Tribune is to be bought and conducted as the personal organ of Senator Conkling.

A dispatch received at the Indian office, in London, states that over a million people are starving to death in the famine-stricken districts of India.

A Pennsylvania man tried to work a pass out of Tom Scott by writing him that he used to know him when he, Scott, peddled apples, but the pass didn't come.

The following astonishing piece of philology is traveling through the newspapers: "The word 'husband' is composed of two Anglo-Saxon words, *hus* and *bonds*, meaning a *house-boor!*

The O'Donoghue having been elected in Tralee, Ireland, by a majority of three over the home-rule candidate, part of the town was draped in mourning, and the local newspaper appeared with a black border.

The Carlist junta, at Bayonne, have received a dispatch stating that Bilboa has surrendered to Don Carlos, and that one church, several banks, and seventeen private houses were destroyed by the bombardment.

President Eliot, it is reported, has not gone to Europe so much to find a successor to Agassiz as to be present at the annual examinations in Oxford and Cambridge, and to gather thence hints for the benefit of Harvard.

A most unusual case of modest generosity has come to light in Boston. A gentleman who obstinately refuses to have his name published has given property valued at one hundred thousand dollars to the Boston University.

Rev. Dr. Osgood says that Agassiz, not long before his death, declared that he felt as never before the importance of the movement in behalf of the physical education of women. He was understood to be in sympathy with the views in Dr. Clarke's book on Sex in Education.

Mr. Emerson, at the last meeting of the overseers of Harvard College, declared in favor of continuing the compulsory attendance of students on chapel prayers. He argued that prayer is the highest act of the human mind, and that it was not right to take away from or to let young men deprive themselves of the benefit of that act.

A Paris letter, referring to the approach of March 16th, when the prince imperial comes of age to govern, says: "For several months past the postoffice has been showering millions upon millions of Bonapartist tracts, handbills and songs over the country. Provincial electors, both in town and country, have received visiting cards bearing the prince imperial's photograph, and underneath the words, "16 Mars, 1874; appel au people." And one cannot travel twenty miles out of Paris without hearing of Bonapartist agents at work, in every village, as patiently and tenaciously as new world pioneers."

The Troy Times says that a few days since a gentleman from Chicago entered the store of a Troy merchant, and while there was accosted by a prominent River-street business man, who remarked, "I think this must be Mr. M——, with whom I attended school in 1846." And sure enough it proved to be M——. It was now the turn of the Chicagoan to try his powers of memory, and he said, "I remember a schoolmate of mine named K——, and should certainly think you were he, but I believe he lives in Wisconsin." It was K——, who after leaving school has resided for some time in the West.

The Nashville Banner says: "There was less spirituous liquor drank in Gallatin during the time the State Grange has been in session there than is generally the case in towns or cities where such large bodies of men assemble. This was a noticeable fact, and was mentioned in the pulpit and by the master of the State Grange. We heard a northern man, whose business takes him to meetings of granges, conferences and other like assemblies, remark yesterday, that for sobriety, intelligence and sociability, the Tennessee Grangers had the call. The general effect of the meeting at Gallatin last week, will be to arouse those subordinate granges, that have not heretofore been apprized as to the rapid increase of their ranks, to work more diligently and industriously in the interest of their order.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

Constitution Adopted by the State Grange.

The Committee on Constitution, after having worked laboriously for days and nights, perfected the constitution Thursday night, and presented it to the Grange Friday. It is as follows:

Art. 1. This Grange shall be known as Tennessee State Grange of Patrons of Husbandry.

Art. 2. The members of the State Grange shall be masters of Subordinate Granges, and their wives who are matrons. Past Masters and their wives, who are Matrons, are honorary members, and shall be eligible to office, but not vote.

Art. 3. Representatives to the State Grange shall be composed of one delegate from each county in the State, who shall be master of a subordinate Grange, and his wife, if a matron, to be chosen by ballot by the Masters in each county on the first Tuesday in January each year, at such place as they may select; each delegate so chosen to be entitled to as many votes as there are Granges in his county at the time of said election.

Art. 4. This Grange shall hold its regular annual meetings on the 3rd Wednesday of February in each year, at such place as the Grange may select. Special meetings of the Grange may be called by the written request of the representation of ten counties, together with the Executive committee—written notices of such meeting to be given to each subordinate Grange thirty days preceding, or by a vote of the Grange at any regular meeting.

Art. 5. Fifty representatives shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, but a less number may adjourn from day to day.

Then follow the articles prescribing the duties of the Grange.

Art. 15. All elections shall be by ballot and a majority vote elect.

Art. 16. All committees shall consist of not less than three members, and shall be appointed by the Master, unless otherwise ordered.

Art. 17. declares that at the regular annual meeting of the Grange three members shall be elected by ballot to be constituted an Executive committee, one of whom shall hold his office for three years, one for two years and one for one year, their several terms of office to be determined by lot, and at each annual session thereafter there shall be chosen one member of said committee, who shall take the place of the one whose term has expired. The committee to exercise a general supervision of the affairs of the order during the recess of the Grange; to instruct the Secretary in regard to printing and disbursements, and to place in his hands a contingent fund; to decide all questions and appeals submitted to them by the officers and members of Subordinate Granges; to lay before the Grange at each session a report of all such questions and appeals, and their decision thereon; and to discharge the duties of a financial committee. And they are hereby empowered to draw upon the Treasurer for mileage of five cents per mile and a per diem of three dollars while engaged in discharge of the duties enjoined in this section.

Art. 18. The officers of subordinate Granges shall be elected annually at the first stated meetings in March, and be installed at the regular meeting in April. The fiscal years shall commence on the first days of January, April, July, and October succeeding their organization. The fiscal year of this Grange shall commence on the first day of October, 1873.

Art. 19 provides for the revokal of any Granges that fail to pay their dues.

Art. 20. Persons making application for membership in our Order shall apply to the subordinate Grange nearest to them, unless good and sufficient reasons exist for doing otherwise, which reasons must be submitted in writing. In such case the Grange shall judge the reasons, and, if thought best, shall consult the Grange nearest the applicant.

Any person whose application for membership shall have been rejected may renew such application at the expiration of six months thereafter.

No application for membership in this order shall be entertained unless the applicant is engaged in agricultural pursuits and has no interest in conflict with our purposes as laid down by the National Grange.

Art. 21 provides that the Master of the State Grange shall appoint at least one deputy in each county, who shall be nominated by a majority of the Masters present from said county, each deputy to be confined to the county for which he was appointed. It shall be the duty of deputies so appointed to organize new granges on application made to them by those desiring such organization; to instal officers of Granges when elected, and shall be vigilant that no disorder shall obtain foothold in the granges under their jurisdiction, and shall promptly report any disorder to the Master. No other grange shall be recognized except those organized by the Master and Lecturer of the State Grange. The Deputies to receive ten dollars for each Grange they organize, and their traveling expenses, and he shall not organize but one grange a day.

Art. 22 provides that it shall be lawful for subordinate granges to form themselves into associations, to be called Councils, for the purpose of facilitating the transaction of business; of buying, selling and shipping, and for such purposes as may seem for the good of the Order.

Art. 23. This Constitution may be amended or revised at any regular meeting of the Grange, by a vote of two-thirds of the members present.

LONDON, February 28.—The trial of the Tichborne claimant on the charge of perjury, which has lasted one hundred and eighty days, resulted this morning in his conviction on all the charges, and he was sentenced to fourteen years penal servitude. The jury was only a short time out. There is great excitement over the verdict, and extras have been issued by the papers.

After the verdict was announced, the claimant expressed a desire to address the court, but the judge refused permission, and proceeded to pass the sentence. The prisoner maintained his usual composure when the sentence was pronounced. He shook hands with Dr. Kennelly, his counsel, and was then taken from the court-room by a seldom-used exit, placed in a private carriage, and rapidly driven to Newgate, much to the disappointment of an immense throng outside, gathered to see him pass.

A Joke that Howell Cobb Never Forgave.

Aleck Stephens has got so he can't sit up again, and though not able to sit in Congress, he can tell a good story. He explained the other night, *appropos* of the "woman's temperance war"—how the war started. When the Georgia delegation was on its way to the Cincinnati convention in 1856 they came by the way of Washington, and Toombs gave them a dinner. Among those present were Howell Cobb, Gen. Gardner, of Port Hudson fame, and Stephen Douglas. After the flowing bowl had been passed about frequently and liberally, and the three or four prominent Presidential candidates in the party had got well warmed up, Gen. Gardner proposed a toast: "Here's hoping you may all live to be Presidents of the United States." All rose, and as he raised the glass to his lips Douglas turned to Cobb and said: "Our friend wishes you a very long life, Mr. Cobb."

Cobb set his glass down on the table, glared at the little Giant an instant, and then joined in the drink and laugh that went round at his expense.

"But," said Aleck, tenderly lifting his bad leg over his that is not quite so bad, "Cobb never forgot nor forgave that *bon mot.* He treasured it up through Buchanan's administration, and it was often the cause of insidious advice from the Cabinet officer to the President prejudicial to the great Senator. And it rankled in Cobb's bosom when he planned the tactics that prevented Douglas getting the Charleston nomination by breaking up the convention.

It did more than any other personal thing to split the Democatic party, to elect Lincoln, to precipitate the war and to stand us where we are."

And then the old man's eyes grew sort of dim and the light was gone out of them as though his soul had gone back to the times of which he had been telling. It won't be long before it will go out to places of which there is no telling. And, take it all in all, I don't know but that the world will be something— a trifle only it may be—better for his having lived in it. At all events he won't be with us long, and every young man who has an ambition to figure in public affairs should try to find some opportunity to see and talk with Aleck Stephens as he fades away and before there is nothing left of him to talk to. He is a rare relic, and he delights to talk to young men.—*St. Louis Republican.*

The State Grange of Patrons of Husbandry recently held a very harmonious session at Gallatin, and accomplished considerable work. The delegates numbered about six hundred. They decided it was lawful to establish co-operative supply stores at such points as would be conducive to the interest of the Granges. They were opposed to electing purchasing agencies, but left it to the choice of the subordinate Granges to select their agencies. A resolution was adopted recommending the subordinate Granges to lessen the cotton crop one-half, and increase the corn crop one-half, and urging rigid economy on the part of the men and women of the order in the matter of dress and domestic affairs.

The amendments to the National Constitution, which were adopted and submitted to the State Granges for ratification, were adopted with the exception of two, one of which was in reference to representation in National Grange, and the other in regard to the election of officers of subordinate divisions.

A new constitution was submitted and adopted, but it will not go into effect until it is ratified by three-fourths of the State. Among its provisions is one reducing the representation to one from each county, to be elected by the various Granges in the county.

The address of the Worthy Master, Maxwell, no less sensible than timely, was well received. A number of by-laws for the government of the body were adopted. Knoxville was selected as the next place of meeting, and a proposition to establish a permanent headquarters was rejected.

Bolivar (Tenn.) Bulletin, February 27th: Great damage has been done to the Mississippi Central railroad by high water within the last few days, and the consequent detention and irregularity of trains are very great. Three hundred yards of the road have been washed away at Tallahatchie, and the water is now over it to such an extent as to preclude the possibility of repairing it. Other breaks not so serious have occurred this week on the road. It is feared by some of the employes of the road that a break may occur during the present rise in the levee across Hatchie bottom. Trains only run south from this place to Holly Springs, but make regular trips through to Cairo, as the road north is now all right. There is of course, great irregularity in the arrival and departure of mails. Some light express packages have reached here from the south by the way of Memphis, and unless the mails are brought by the same route, there will be very little mail matter from New Orleans for several days. The repairs on the road will doubtless be made as rapidly as possible under the circumstances, and the trains will be running on schedule time in a very few days. The weather is now cold and clear, and there is every indication that the waters will soon run down."

Ex-President Thiers was presented Saturday with an album sent by French residents of New York. Thiers, in expressing thanks for the gift said: "This gift is a strong testimony of the esteem of the Frenchmen residing in the several American cities, whom distance preserves from the political passions prevailing here, and who represent the impartial judgment of posterity. The noble example of Washington should be a model for all of us. Those who govern France will be fortunate if unitedly they succeed in accomplishing the work God gave Washington to achieve alone.

A dispatch from Fort Sully, Dakato Territory, says that the Nukapapas Indians made a raid on the herds near Grand river agency, on the twenty-second ultimo, killing Private Collins, of the seventeenth infantry, and stealing several horses. They were followed in the direction of standing Rock, by a party of soldiers, but the trail was lost. The same dispatch states that the Indians intend to concentrate at the foot of Black Hills by the first of April, preparatory to a general war upon the whites during the summer.

FUN AT THE PATENT OFFICE.

Unsuspected Geniuses Among Us—Specimen Letters to High Officials.

(Mrs. Ames's "Ten Years in Washington.")

With its comprehensive cares, one side of the commissioner's official life tends to jollity, good digestion and long life. In no other position in the world, probably, could a man discover how many crazy people there are outside of the lunatic asylum. The born inventor is always a dreamer. For the sake of his darling, though, he is willing to sacrifice himself, his wife and his children, everything but the "machine" growing in his brain and quickening under his eager hand. How often they fail. How often the precious thought developed into form is only a mistake—a failure.

Sometimes this is sad; quite as often it is funny. The procession which started, far back in the ages, with its machine of "Perpetual Motion," long ago reached the doors of the American patent-office. The persons found in that procession are sometimes astonishing. A doctor of divinity, well-known at the capital, and not suspected of studying any machinery but that of the moral law, appeared one day in the office of the commissioner.

"I know I've got it," he said.

"What, sir?"

"Perpetual motion, sir. Look!" and he set down a machine. "If the floor were not in the way, if the earth were not in the way, my weight would never stop, and my machine would go on forever. I know this is original with me, that it never dawned before upon any human mind.

So enthusiastic was the doctor, it was with difficulty he could be restrained from depositing his ten dollars and leaving his experiment to be patented. The commissioner quietly sent to the library for a book—a history of attempts to create perpetual motion. Opening it, he pointed to the would-be inventor where his machine had been attempted and failed more than a hundred years since. No one has ever heard him speak of perpetual motion since.

A very short time since a man sent a letter to the patent bureau describing a new process of embalming which he had originated. It was accompanied by a dead baby—"the model"—which he requested should be put in a glass case in the exhibition room. He considered himself injured when his request was refused.

NO HIEROGLYPHICS.

MAY 1872.

Hon Friend—Solicito of Patent I invented a sect form of writing expressly for the use of our gov in time of warfare the public demands it. It is different from any other invention known to the publick in this or any other gov. It consists simply of the English alphabet and can be changed to any form that the safety of our gov. demands it no higherglyphicks are employed but it is practicable and safe I propose to sell it to our gov for the sum of 1,000,000$ I propose to met any committee appointed to investigate the matter. If you give me your influence in Congress and aid in bringing a sale of the invention about to our government or any other, I reward you with the sum of 10,000$. It is no whim of the brain, but it is what I represent it to be, scientific, sure and safe. Wishing to hear from you on the subject, I remain, Yours, —— ——

Tom Marshall's Parole.

Whilst reading Paul Shipman's article on Tom Marshall, in the Galaxy, a few nights ago, we were reminded of a story that we heard told by one who knew whereof he spoke.

During the war, Capt. Marshall was arrested by some over-zealous friends of the Government, and taken to Lexington on a charge of disloyalty. When brought before Major Moore, the Provost Marshal, for this district, that gentleman, who soon saw there was nothing in the case and did not care to put him in prison, told Mr. Marshall that he would parole him to the limits of the city, but would require him to report at the Provost Marshal's office at least once a day. This was in the afternoon. The next morning before sun-up, the Major, who slept in a room above his office, was awakened by somebody quarreling furiously with the sentry at the door. He looked out of the window and saw that it was his prisoner, who demanded to see him in order that he might report according to orders. The Major ordered the guard to show the gentleman (who proved to be Mr. Marshall) up stairs where he sat, and they talked until the breakfast hour came. Of course he was invited to go over to the hotel and break his fast with the Major, and accepted. As they were entering the dining-room he turned to his entertainer, and in his inimitable style inquired: "Major Moore, is this the way you treat your prisoners, sir? Do you force men to load their stomachs with dry food and furnish nothing to wash it down with, or to help the digestive organs to dispose of it when lodged there? I could not believe such things of you, if I had not felt the cruelty myself?" Of course, the bar-room, had to be found.

After breakfast the prisoner went his way, but just before dinner he reported again. The same punctuality was shown at every meal for several days, when the Provost Marshal having become convinced that the charges were unfounded, and that his prisoner had been badly treated, dismissed him to his home.—*Clark Co., Ky., Democrat.*

Indian News.

OMAHA, February 28.—An official telegram received here to-day from Fort Laramie, says that the condition of Indian affairs is unsettled and unsatisfactory at the agencies. The good Indians seem to have been corrupted, and are leaving for the north to join the hostile bands. It is reported that the beef contractor has stopped the supply of beef, being afraid to drive the cattle through the reservation. There seems to be no doubt but the column of troops now at Fort Laramie will enter the reservation from that point, and it is thought they will meet with some opposition. No trouble with the Indians is any ways probable South of the Platte in Wyoming Territory. Nebraska is too far removed to be thought of in connection with the Indians. There is not one in the State but what is peaceable.

Tom Ford, a negro, escaped from the jail at Koskiusco, Mississippi, on the 23d of February. He was a grand larcenist.

DEATH AND CUPID.

AN ALLEGORY.

Oh! who but oft hath marvelled why
  The gods who rule above
Should e'er permit the young to die,
  The old to fall in love!

Oh! why should hapless human kind
  Be punished out of season?
Pray listen, and perhaps you'll find
  My rhyme may give the reason.

Death, strolling out one summer's day,
  Met Cupid, with his sparrows;
And bantering in a pleasant way,
  Proposed a change of arrows.

"Agreed," quoth Cupid, "I foresee
  The queerest kind of errors;
For you the king of hearts will be!
  And I'll be king of terrors!"

And so 't was done—alas the day
  That multiplied their arts!
Each from the other bore away
  A portion of their darts!

And that explains the reason why,
  Despite the gods above,
The young are often doomed to die;
  The old to fall in love!

JOHN G. SAXE.

A meeting of very great importance to the religious world was held at Nashville, on Wednesday, the object of which was to discuss the feasibility of uniting the Cumberland Presbyterian and Northern Presbyterian churches. A committee, consisting of Rev. Dr. Nelson, of Lane seminary, Cincinnati; Dr. Dickey, of St. Louis; Rev. Dr. Wilson, of Baltimore, and two elders, represented the Northern church; and a committee, consisting of Rev. Dr. Beard, of Lebanon; Rev. Dr. Miller, of Pennsylvania; Rev. J. B. Mitchell, of Missouri; Rev. Dr. Baird, of Nashville; Judge Caruthers, of Lebanon, and General A. P. Stewart, of St. Louis, represented the Cumberland Presbyterian church. The meeting was private, and the result has not, so far, transpired.

The Nashville Banner says: "The Hon. Jordan Stokes, of Lebanon, Judge E. H. East and Judge Wm. F. Cooper, the Chancellor of the Nashville Chancery Division, have been called to chairs in the Law Department of Vanderbilt University. These are most judicious and excellent selections. Mr. Stokes is one of the best advocates in the State, and has for years enjoyed a fine reputation and a large practice. He belongs to the Methodist Church. Judge East also belongs to the Methodist Church, and ranks among the best lawyers in the state. Judge Cooper belongs to no church, but is regarded as one of the best lawyers in the South. So it will be seen that the university is pushing forward. In a few months the chairs will be filled and we shall have a first-class university in full blast."

MARKET REPORTS.

Milan Cotton Market.

MILAN, March 6, 1874.

Market steady. Strict middling, 14½@15. Middling, 14. Low middling, 13@13½. Strict good ordinary, 11@12½. Good ordinary, 9@10½. Ordinary, 6@8. Inferior, 5@6.

Memphis Markets.

The cotton market Wednesday was quiet, at the following figures:

Inferior, 6@9; ordinary, 9½@10; good ordinary, 13; low middling, 14@14¼; middling, 15¼; strict middling, 16; good middling, 17.

Corn sold at 75½c. Oats were offering at 59c, but 58c was the best that could be found. Corn meal was weaker; sales at $3.45@3.50. Potatoes, russets, $2.60; peachblows, $3. Eggs, 18@18c. Butter, 38.

Other Points.

Reports for March 4th:

Louisville—Cotton easier at 15½c.

Savannah—Cotton, receipts, 1900 bales.

St. Louis—Cotton quiet and unchanged.

Nashville—Cotton unchanged, 13@14.

Mobile—Cotton, middling, 15¾.

New Orleans—Cotton, middling, 15¾.

Liverpool—Cotton, March and April shipments from New Orleans, nothing below low middling, 8½; uplands, 7⅞@7⅞d; Orleans, 8@8⅛d.

New York—Cotton dull; ordinary, 12½; good ordinary, 13¾; strict good ordinary, 14¼; low middling, 15¼; middling, 16½; Alabama, 16½; Orleans and Texas, 16½.

Nashville—Lard, 10; bulk meats, shoulders, 6½; clear rib, 8¼; clear, 8½; bacon, shoulders, 7½; clear rib, 9¼; clear, 9½; sugar-cured hams, 12½; whisky, 95.

Louisville—Hay, $18 on cars; bacon, shoulders, 6¾; clear rib, 8½; clear, 8¾; sugar-cured hams, 12@12½; lard, tierce, 9¼, keg, 9¾; whisky, 89½.

St. Louis—Flour, superfine winter, $4.75@5.25. Whisky, 93. Lard nominal.

L. W. Deshong,

FIRST DOOR ABOVE E. A. COLLINS', MAIN STREET,

MILAN, TENN.;

Dealer in

GENERAL, STAPLE & FANCY

GROCERIES,

Confectioneries,

TOBACCO & CIGARS,

—AND—

Whiskies

A specialty made of supplying the country trade, and take in exchange for goods all country products, allowing the highest price for every species of country barter.

Having bought entirely for Cash, will sell the same way, and at the shortest profits admissible.

Soliciting a call from the public, I will be pleased at any time to price goods.

mar5-3m

R. D. JAMES,

Manufacturer of

Buggies,

HACKS & WAGONS,

At his new Shop, on

WEST SIDE OF MAIN STREET,

MILAN, TENN.,

Would solicit his old friends and customers and the public generally to give him a call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere. All kinds of Repairing done with neatness and dispatch. A good assortment of

COFFINS

Always on hand at reduced rates. Also

METALIC BURIAL CASES,

Very low. A good Hearse ready when called for. All Work Warranted. mar5-ly

Shepherd & Harrison

dealers in

DRY GOODS,

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND AN assortment of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,
NOTIONS, BOOTS, SHOES,
HATS, CAPS, HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE, &c., &c.,

which they will sell at the lowest cash prices. Persons wishing good bargains will find it to their interest to call before purchasing elsewhere, as their goods are marked as low as they can be sold. Their terms are

Strictly Cash, or its Equivalent.

Call and examine their stock. They take great pleasure in showing goods.

NORTH SIDE MAIN STREET,
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