

MILAN EXCHANGE.

W. A. WADE, Editor and Publisher. SUBSCRIPTION RATES. Two dollars a year; one dollar for six months; fifty cents for three months, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE. THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1874.

DEATH OF FILLMORE.

Ex-President Millard Fillmore died in Buffalo, N. Y., last Monday morning, of paralysis. This is a shock to the whole country, for there were few better, purer men than he. He was thirteenth President of the United States. He was born in Cayuga county, New York, January 7, 1800; commenced the study of the law in 1819, unpracticed the profession with success until 1837, when he was elected Comptroller of the State. He went to Congress in 1832, and was a member until 1843. In 1848 he was elected Vice President, with Gen. Taylor as President. The death of Gen. Taylor made Mr. Fillmore President of the United States on the 10th of July, 1849. His administration was characterized by wisdom, prudence and conservatism. He retired from the Presidency the 4th of March, 1853, with no taint attached to his name and no stain to disgrace his reputation. In manliness of form, says the Memphis Appeal, in well-proportioned stature, limbs and bulk, in fine frontal development, in intelligent and benevolent physiognomy, and in ease, grace and kindness of manner, Mr. Fillmore was a perfect model. Goodness and amiability seemed to pervade his heart and emanate from his countenance, and they certainly found utterance in the gentleness of his musical voice. He was an honest politician and statesman, high above trickery, intrigue and deception, always acting with a single eye and a single heart to his country's good. He was a good man; just while he was generous. He was ambitious without selfishness, consistent without obstinacy, dignified without haughtiness, and genial in his bearing to all, without familiarity to any. The people of the Southern States will hear with honest sorrow of Mr. Fillmore's death. However many may have differed with him in politics, all must agree that as President of the United States Mr. Fillmore was the earnest, unyielding and consistent friend of the South; that he condemned the war that was made upon her constitutional rights, and that since the war he has done everything in his power to alleviate her troubles and mitigate her suffering.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The New Hampshire gubernatorial election took place last Tuesday, and the returns at this writing indicate a heavy democratic gain, if they have not carried the State. Returns from 147 towns give McCutchen 26,345; Weston, 26,687; Blackmer, 15,21. Republican net loss, 2158. There may be no choice for Governor by the people.

SUMMER DEAD.

Charles Summer died at his residence in Washington yesterday afternoon at a quarter to three o'clock. His age was sixty-three years, two months and five days. "Take care of my civil rights bill" were about his last words. We have not time or space to go into particulars this week.

Several of the governments of Europe and South America propose to erect a monument to Com. Maury, in the shape of a light-house, to be placed in some desirable position upon one of the great highways of travel, and to be named after him. He was an American, and a true representative of American intellect, learning and courage, whose name and fame is familiar to the shipping interests of every country in the world; but it is left to foreign lands to do honor to his memory.

The telegram from Buffalo, N. Y., announcing Ex-President Fillmore's death, says: "Ex-President Fillmore died at his residence in this city at ten minutes past eleven o'clock tonight. He was conscious to the last. At eight o'clock, in reply to a question by his physician, he said the nutriment was palatable. Those were his last words. His death was painless."

A dispatch from Washington says: Senator Sumner to-night (Tuesday) had two serious attacks of angina pectoris, which have seriously alarmed his friends. The senator is now sleeping quietly, with several friends at his bedside. It is a recurrence of a former disease, and is thought to have been brought on by his recent efforts in the senate chamber.

The Methodist ministers of New York are taking strong grounds in favor of the temperance movement, one clergyman wanting to expel members who derive any benefit whatever from the traffic in liquor.

The United States supreme court, in session at Washington, Tuesday, after announcing several opinions, adjourned at an early hour, out of respect to the memory of Ex-President Millard Fillmore.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

Of the 15,000,000 inhabitants of Spain, 12,000,000 can neither read nor write. The mayors of four thousand villages, towns and cities are unable to sign their names to public documents. The Government is gradually weeding out all foreigners who hold diplomatic and consular positions abroad, especially in Germany, where a few years ago, nearly every American Consul was a native of that country. There is no minister from the United States at Coosassie, King Koffee's capital. The position is not generally sought after, for the fastidious applicants for plenipotentiary honors prefer champagne in a palace to Koffee in a shanty.

A quarrelsome couple were discussing the subject of epitaphs and tombstones, and the husband said: "My dear, what kind of a stone do you suppose they will give me when I die?" "Brimestone, my love," was the affectionate reply.

Dr. Schmidt, of the University of Athens, has just completed a map of the moon, on which he has had work thirty-four years.—[Ex. It is to be hoped his very able and laborious researches in the cause of astronomical science will not render him a lunatic.

It is rumored that certain inhabitants of Fayal have addressed a petition to President Grant, praying for the establishment of a protectorate by the United States over the Azores, and that the President replied that the era of popular will has replaced the era of conquest.

In the market-place of Coosassie stands a monstrous basin of brass, where in a pebble is placed whenever the Ashantees go to fight. This basin is now so full that the stone commemorating their invasion of Fanteeland had to be placed with the greatest care to avoid overthrowing the pile.

Ivan Koscherkoffski was recently charged in Chicago with assaulting Marian Kalkferrski, but when the justice said that Kalkferrski was compassed about with a cloud of witnesses, among whom were John Rosinoskie, Cordejar Marchinskio and Mary Kosinowski, he promptly dismissed the case.

The California Legislature is considering a bill to license gambling. It contemplates a graduated scale, based on the business alone, ranging from \$2,000 in San Francisco to \$250 in Sacramento, and \$100 in smaller places. The argument in its favor is that gambling cannot be suppressed, and that it can best be kept under control by licensing and severe punishment of fraud.

Dr. Beke, the English traveler, reports that he has discovered the true Mount Simi. It is situated a day's journey northeast of the village of Akaba, at an altitude of five thousand feet above the level of the sea. Beke says he found the remains of animals that had been sacrificed, and he also discovered Sinitic inscriptions, which he copied.

The notorious Vazquez and his gang of outlaws have been again heard from. They robbed the passengers of the Los Angeles stage, near Solidad, Friday, and got three hundred dollars. No person was injured by them. At Solidad they robbed a store and stole six horses from a stable, robbed a teamster, and started for the mountains. No organized pursuit of the gang has yet been attempted, notwithstanding an offer of fifty thousand dollars reward by the State.

A citizen of Portland was walking down town one morning, when a stranger addressed him: "Do you know where the postoffice is?" "Yes," answered the Portlander, affably, and walked on without further parley. After proceeding about ten steps he looked back and enquired in his turn, "Why? Did you want to know?" "No," replied the victim with earnestness; and then the account having balanced the two shook hands gravely and walked off.

A writer in the Victorian Magazine, of which Miss Emily Faithful is the editor, says: "Germany, in spite of its military successes, and the splendor of its triumphs in the realms of science, stands lower in the scale of civilization than any other European country except Turkey; for in no other country does woman occupy so ignoble and servile a position. In England women are treated with respect. In France and America, so long as they are young and pretty, they are worshipped. In Germany they are simply utilized."

The New York Sun urges that every man should be a miniature fire department in himself. It says that "at intervals we are called to record the death of women by the contact of their light drapery with the flames. The two most notable instances were those of the wife of a celebrated surgeon in London and the wife of one of our own poets. Fire makes quick work of light clothing, but we hear a suggestion which might be acted on to advantage. Every man has, or should have, a sharp knife in his pocket, with which he could rip the clothes of a burning woman (putting the edge of the knife out, of course,) from her neck to the bindings of her skirts, leaving them on the floor, while his own woolen clothes would protect him from harm."

The McKenzie Times hears it rumored that A. G. Hawkins, Esq., of Hmtngdon, proposes to run for the office of State Senator from the counties of Carroll and Gibson.

The St. Crispins are on a strike in New York.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Helena, Ark., has two Chinese restaurants. Hernando, Miss., had a sulphur shower last week. A vein of rich iron ore has been discovered near Grenada, Miss. The Grenada (Miss.) Sentinel has a beet seventeen inches long and seven pounds weight. The Senatobia (Miss.) Signet thinks there will be more corn and less cotton planted this year than last.

The granite Confederate monument erected by the ladies of Atlanta is receiving its finishing touches. Pat Boyle, section master of the Mississippi and Tennessee railroad, had his right leg broken by the wheels of a car near Senatobia a few days ago. The Grenada Sentinel learns that work will soon commence upon the Grenada and Starkville and the Grenada, Louisville and Meridian railroads.

The Church Union styles "hotter and hotter" the fact that the First Presbyterian church at Baltimore has had for its pastors, in the order named, the Rev. Messrs. Furnis, Bellows, Sparks, Blazup and Burnop. Col. C. H. Fonda, agent, is prospecting on the line of the Mobile and Ohio railroad in Mississippi for the location of a colony of Mennonites, a class of Russians who, like the Quakers, have a religious aversion to war.

Savannah News: The woods of Florida are white with the snowy flowers of the dogwood, the borders of the swamps golden with the yellow jessamine, and the farm-houses buried in a bed of peach and plum blossoms, while the warm air is burdened with the fragrance. A bill has been introduced in the Missouri Legislature making it unlawful for a druggist to sell or give away various spirits in less quantities than one gallon, except upon the certificate of a physician, or the certificate of the purchaser that it is required for medicinal or culinary purposes.

Lynchburg Republican: We learn that the Rev. Dr. W. E. Munsey has been appointed by Bishop Pierce to fill a vacancy in the pulpit of the healing M. E. Church South in Augusta, Ga., at a salary of \$4,000. It is understood that his health has greatly improved of late, and that he will accept the position tendered him.

The editor of the Piedmont (Va.) Virginian poses the question to the idol of his soul in the following manner, through the columns of his paper: "We are under many obligations to lady friends for kind favors during the past two weeks; but especially are we indebted to the sweetest young lady in the place—one for whom we have a tender feeling under our vest pocket—for nice pudding, cake and pickle, made with her own dainty hands, and sent to us as a birthday present."

The bill to repeal the social evil feature of the city charter of St. Louis has been informally laid over in the State Senate, on motion of one of its most prominent friends. Another bill was introduced yesterday, the main features of which are that any person keeping or in any way interested in any kind of house of ill-fame, or who shall rent any house for such a purpose, shall be fined five hundred dollars, or imprisoned six months, or both. Any person found entering any such house, except on official business, shall be liable to a fine of one thousand dollars, or imprisonment, or both. It shall be the duty of any officer of the law to enter forcibly if necessary any such house on complaint of any person, and arrest every person found within; and any officer failing to do this shall be fined one thousand dollars and be disqualified from holding any office under the laws of the State. All physicians or other persons having knowledge of the fact shall immediately report to the Board of Health or County Court any person afflicted with any venereal disease, and, failing to do this, he shall be fined one thousand dollars. All physicians prescribing for any venereal disease shall write the true name and residence of the person applying for treatment, and also a true statement of the disease in plain English, and sign his name thereto, said prescription to be filed in a book, which will be subject to public inspection.

Philadelphia's Big Show. The Philadelphia newspapers talk about nothing but the Centennial. Says the Press: "No one can fail to be impressed by the simple grandeur by which a real or centennial rises above the din and confusion that often fills the atmosphere of this lower world of ours." The Philadelphians have already begun to talk about building immense new hotels, widening streets and making everything get out of the way for the great event. They say that the crowd of heads of Europe and the manufacturers and traders all over the world are looking upon the preparations with the intensest interest, every item pertaining to them is copied by the foreign papers, all the exhibits at Vienna are going to Philadelphia, and even the Pope has pronounced his benediction on the enterprise. It is proposed to celebrate the Fourth by a parade of troops, embracing a regiment or two from each State, exhibitions of civil science and performance by an immense orchestra. Statues of distinguished Americans will also be exhibited. It is further proposed to solicit an act by Congress authorizing the President to invite European and Asiatic Sovereigns to be present with small detachments of troops, while the regular army is to be represented by a body of troops under the command of distinguished officers, and the navy by as many vessels as possible.

WASHINGTON.

Death of Ex-President Fillmore. See page from the President—Proceedings in View of the Sad Event. IN THE SENATE. WASHINGTON, March 9.—Senator Fenton said that intelligence of the death of Ex-President Fillmore had been received, and though it might not be the time now to make suitable remarks, he thought it appropriate that the Senate should adjourn in respect to the memory of the illustrious dead; he therefore moved that the Senate adjourn. Senator Sherman inquired what precedent there was for such action, and though he was willing to follow the established precedent, he did not think the example a wise one. He entertained every respect for Ex-President Fillmore and his public services, and would yield to no one in doing honor to his memory. Senator Blair said the Senate adjourned upon the death of Ex-President Buchanan. Senator Anthony said Congress adjourned upon the death of General Washington, and it was upon that occasion that the phrase "First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen," was uttered.

Senator Fenton's motion was agreed to and the Senate adjourned. IN THE HOUSE. Mr. Daves announced the death of Ex-President Fillmore, and said that the death of a man who had held such an exalted position in public and in private life made it the duty of the House to arrest its further proceedings and take some proper notice of such an event. Mr. Cox moved the following resolution: This House having received with becoming sensibility and sorrow intelligence of the death of Millard Fillmore, Ex-President of the United States, at Buffalo, N. Y., on the eighth instant, do hereby resolve,

First, That the members of this House, of which he was a distinguished member and leader, unite in honoring the purity of his private character, probity, ability and patriotic motives which illustrated his public career, and the grace and dignity which marked the retirement of the latter years of his life. Second—As a token of honor to the many virtues, public and private, of the illustrious statesman whose death in the ripeness of his age has arrested the attention of the nation, the Speaker is requested and authorized to appoint a committee of seven members to attend the funeral of Mr. Fillmore on behalf of the House, and to communicate a copy of these resolutions to the relatives of the deceased.

Messrs. Wood, Cox and Maynard spoke of the private character and public services of Mr. Fillmore. The resolutions were agreed to and a committee appointed, consisting of Messrs. Cox, Daves, Maynard, Tyler, Wheeler, Wells and Darnall. The House then adjourned. EXECUTIVE MESSAGES. WASHINGTON, March 9, 1874. It is with deep regret that the President announces to the people of the United States the death of Millard Fillmore, one of his honored predecessors, who died at Buffalo, N. Y., last evening. The long-continued public services and eminent purity of character of the deceased Ex-President will be remembered beyond the days of mourning in which the nation will be thrown by the event which is thus announced. As a mark of respect to his memory, it is ordered that the executive mansion and the several departments at Washington be draped in mourning until the close of the day on which the funeral shall take place, and that business be suspended on the day of the funeral. It is further ordered that the war and navy departments cause suitable military and naval honors to be paid on the occasion to the memory of the eminent citizen whose life is now closed. U. S. GRANT, President. HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

IN THE SENATE. WASHINGTON, February 10.—The chaplain, in his prayer, said an honored son of this great people lies dead among us, and brought Divine Providence to be gracious to the shadowed household of the deceased, and the bereaved city where his remains lie; that the nation might bow beside its deceased son, and be chastened into the humility of reverence before Almighty God. Senator Conkling, after speaking of the life and character of the late Ex-President Fillmore, offered a resolution, which was seconded by Senator Fenton and advocated by Senator Hamlin, and finally unanimously adopted. The following is the resolution offered by Senator Conkling relative to the death of Ex-President Fillmore: Resolved, That the Senate has heard with deep regret of the death of Millard Fillmore, former chief magistrate of the United States and Vice President, and that a committee of three senators be appointed by the chair to attend his funeral on behalf of the Senate.

The chair appointed, as the committee to attend the funeral of Ex-President Fillmore, Senators Fenton, Hamlin and Bayard. Henry Connors, age thirty-five, made a wager in New York, Saturday, that he could drink a pint of whisky and a gallon of beer in an hour. He won the wager and died before morning.

THE SEVENTH ADVENTISTS.

An Interesting Visit to a Settlement of Adventists. [Continued from the Country-Journal.] BATTLE CREEK, MICH., Mar. 5. Among the most peculiar classes of modern religionists are the Seventh-day Adventists. Unlike, in many respects, any other set, their singular characteristics are indeed interesting. Though there are several phases of the belief, and, therefore, different classes of believers in the faith, perhaps the most numerous wing of the sect is that which centers at Battle Creek, Mich. Here is the Advent village, which lies immediately adjacent to the business portion of the city, and forms an incorporated part thereof. Before giving the peculiarities of the Adventists and of their faith, we will give the reader a faint idea of the appearance of this abode of the saints. Passing from the west side of the city to a slight elevation, you are made aware of the unusual cleanliness of the surroundings. The houses are built in plain, modest style, not wholly unlike those of other people. In the center of the village stands the church, which is a model of plainness. Near this stands three good sized brick buildings, built in a very substantial manner, and all alike. These comprise the publishing house, which is the largest in Michigan. The printer, upon entering one of these buildings, is captivated with the scrupulous cleanliness and order around him. The floors have been scrubbed and scoured, the walls are of a snowy whiteness, and the dress of the operatives, which is of the plainest kind, at once arrests your attention. Here, as elsewhere, many of whom are employed, dress in a sort of blouson fashion, and the tolerance of a single show of gaudiness or jewelry is prohibited. This is a part of the faith. Beside the vast amount of book which are published in the village, the principal organ of the sect in the United States, the "Advent Tidings," a Danish monthly; the "Youth's Instructor and Health Reformer" (monthly), and the True Missionary. No less than \$200,000 worth of work is turned out annually, though the inhabitants of the city and adjoining country scarcely realize the extent of this branch of industry. One of these buildings is being temporarily appropriated for the use of the college which is about to be started. This is to be a sectarian school, for the education of young men for the ministry. This building is only to be used until the college building can be erected, for which some sixty thousand dollars have been pledged. Besides, there is the water cure.

It may be the best known fact that the Adventists are all hygienists. This is the character of the water cure, and a visit through its departments is full of peculiar observations. Order and the strictest cleanliness are everywhere apparent; while the attendants and physicians alike present the appearance of the most thorough-going devotion to their adopted faith. The food is cooked without salt, and mostly of Graham and corn meal. Fruits, preserved and green, are extensively used, while meat, as with old Ad. Adventists, is almost entirely ignored. Consequently, the Advent is known by his pale face and sallow skin, which, together with his perpetual sobriety, gives him the semi-appearance of a convalescent invalid.

It was the intention of this letter to speak more particularly of the Adventists' belief, as regarded in the light of a religion. The principal feature of the belief is that of the second coming of Christ, whose advent upon earth is momentarily expected. The same as the faith of the Jews, Saturday is regarded as the Sabbath, and strictly kept. This commences at sundown, Friday night, and lasts until Saturday night at the same time. The belief of Christ's coming, and the destruction of the earth, the death of all sinners, etc., seems to be one of the most effective incentives to induce constant reverence for the church that was ever known among Christians. Their life seems to be a constant prayer, and ex a consequent, all brethren of the faith grow into a spiritual condition, which could in no other way be attained.

Thus far, we have discovered nothing more than the usual characteristics of Christians; but the strangest feature of all is the belief in a female prophetess, whose word is everywhere supposed to be regarded as the highest human authority. This person is Mrs. Ellen G. White, formerly a resident of Battle Creek. For a time she received for this purpose the confidence of her followers is remarkable. Instructions direct from the Lord are supposed to come through her by means of visions, which, if we are to judge, are exceedingly mundane in their nature. For instance, if an advent mother has a son in any way distasteful to the church, that mother receives instructions to send him from her house, and he is invariably sent. If a daughter desires to wed, the prophet is consulted; but, if the occasion is supposed to entail any burden upon the church, her desires are made second by her duties to the church. This religious tranquility is evoked where worldly indiscretion might prevail.

Some years since an extensive foundation for one of the largest medical institutes of the state was laid, near the village of all, both in and out of the church. When a portion of the brick wall had been laid, work ceased, and ere long the imagined structure grew less, the foundation was torn up, and today the spot forms a portion of the yard of the old institute. Should it be said that a single vision did all this? From that time murmurings among the church have been heard, and though suspicious of the fallacies of these visions have been heard, they are by some still as well regarded as ever. A vision bearing upon this point was invoked. This is called the "Third Angel's Message," and directly commands all "murmurings against the church to cease, in deference to those who bear the special burdens and afflictions in the church." These visions, which occur at the most convenient intervals of the church difficulties, have all been printed, and from them the daily codes of life are deduced. To attempt a description of the prophetess, her personal appearance and deportment, would be tempting to resort to tediousness in order to convey the first impression one would have of her. She is a small person, walks in a slightly stooping posture, with head

bowed in habitual reverence, and to trace upon her stolid countenance the look of hypocrisy would be difficult for one not acquainted with her calling. She has grown quite old, and is failing fast in health, as is also her husband, who is the principal male leader of the sect, with his wife's assistance. By means of the faith placed in Mrs. White, the vast property which we have described has mostly been accumulated. Whether from faith or duplicity, wealthy people have been induced to move to Battle Creek, whose riches are soon eked out in support of the church. When all property is gone, a message from the Lord induces the brother to move to other parts, which is only to make room for the new comer in their midst. Thus there is a continual change of element, and thus, too, the danger of mutinous charges against the saints are precluded. For when a brother, no matter how important his position, becomes conversant with the workings of the church, he invariably yields his place to another. An unbroken faith and deference, however, is accorded Mr. and Mrs. White, whose positions in the church are alone permanent.

At the world's conference, held in Battle Creek recently, a committee was appointed to induce "proper persons" to come to that city, as we have described. Men of more than ordinary talent accept the proffered terms (probably with or without conscientious motives), but seldom are they allowed to remain longer than property will permit. At each conference landing resolutions of the genuineness of Mrs. White's visions are passed, and thus is bolstered up what may readily be deemed a most successful fraud.

In their worldly dealings they are invariably honest, but very close. Their religious schemes seem to be a growth of ordinary human hypocrisy, from which larger denominations are not always exempt. There is no freedom in the church; all is arbitrary and exacting; and though there may be enough sincere followers of Mrs. White to comprise a creditable religious sect, we are loth to believe the leaders worthy of their fellowship.

Mysteries of a Mountain Cave.

John McCorquidall, a prospector, came in yesterday evening and reported a most wonderful discovery in the Aquarius mountains. We give his story; believing it to be true. He has been out about forty days, starting in at a point twenty-five miles from this place, and in passing up a canyon he noticed the formation as being peculiar and showing signs of recent travel. On his return through the narrow canyon he found a fresh living stream running down the middle of the gorge, which had evidently been opened by the shock of an earthquake or by the heavy rain bursting out from some underground passage. On following the spring to its source he found a fissure in the rocks, out of which the stream seemed to come. Providing himself with torches, he forced himself through the fissure, wading the stream for one hundred yards, when he came to an immense cave or cavern. Here he found old mining relics, such as picks, shovels, etc., made out of stone and copper. On one side he found what he considered to be tombstones, with numerous tablets and hieroglyphic pictures and writings. One of these tablets, made of copper, he tore off and brought with him. It bears the inscription, "Sit ubi Jeraa Erat." In one place he found a stone box, which he broke open and found some very ancient coins. On some of them the word "Pezze" can be plainly made out. Another tablet bears the inscription: "Juda inire Mesos." He also found a scabbard, richly embroidered and having a coat of arms of solid gold, set with precious stones. The place bore evident traces of many people living there at some previous time, and that they excelled in mining and some art beyond a doubt. He also carried away other valuable articles which he declines to exhibit. He goes to San Francisco immediately, where he will exhibit his curiosities and make arrangements to come back soon and thoroughly explore the entire cave and the mountains of the vicinity. It is the opinion here that there is immense wealth buried some place in the cave. Many men are fitting out to make a search for the cave themselves. McCorquidall feels safe in holding his secret.

His story has created the greatest excitement among those to whom he told it, and excellent specimens.—Present (Ariston) Miner.

A negro at St. Charles, Mo., has been sentenced to the penitentiary for ninety-nine years, and the St. Louis Times consoles him with the assurance that, under the law in regard to good behavior, he stands a chance of getting out in seventy-four years and three months. That is very consoling.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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