THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY M'CLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL. MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE, FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 10, 1858. VOLUME IX.---NUMBER 228.

The Memphis Appeal.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI WEEKLY AND WEEKLY, BY JNO. R. M'CLANAHAN, LEONIDAS TROUSDALE, BENJAMIN F. DILL. Under the style and firm of M'CLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL, TO WHOM ALL LETTERS ON BUSINESS, OR OTHERWISE, SHOULD BE DIRECTED.

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DR. J. WILSON, OF LONDON, EUROPE,

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The Doctor has made these open branches of the profession his entire study for the last fifteen years, and has an experience greater than any other living man in Europe, enables him to perform some of the most remarkable cures in a short space of time. The Doctor's skill and success in treating Cancer, Tumors, Tetter and cures upon the new and now fully discovered principle at Kirsch's College Hospital, London. Also, all cases of Inflamed Wounds, Ulcers, Sores, Scrofulous Eruptions.

TO THE LADIES.

I am convinced from twenty years' observation, that eight-tenths of the females in general are afflicted with diseases peculiar to their sex. To them I would observe, I have had a large practice in the Hospitals of Prussia, Paris and Florence, Inflammation and Tuberculous, and all diseases of the Womb—and, I could boldly say, I am a leader of great celebrity, and can be relied on implicitly, before the disease has so a chronic or incurable state.

Persons may be treated at a distance by giving a description of their case in writing and enclosing a fee of $10. Cash have medicine sent to any address.

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GEORGE DIXON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, has removed his office to Lodge Hall, on Court street, two doors east of corner of Main and Union streets. n26-tf

HUGH D. GREER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Memphis, Tennessee, will practice in all the Courts of Memphis, Shelby County, Chancery Court at Somerville, and will attend promptly to the collection of claims in Fort and Tennessee, and North Mississippi.

OFFICE—North side of Union street, two doors east of Main. n12 3m

WALTER COLEMAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 308 Main street, 3rd door over Memphis Bank, Memphis. sep7-1y

DR. T. A. MEANS, OFFICE over River Bank, corner Main and Madison streets—Residence at Bethel. n26-1y

SAM. C. WITT.....WM. V. DIXON. WITT & DIXON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY, Memphis, Tenn., will practice their profession in all the Courts held in the City of Memphis, and the Supreme and Federal Courts at Jackson. Prompt attention will be given to all claims for collection entrusted to them. Office in New Bank Building, corner of Main and Madison streets, over River bank. Entrance on Madison street. [n26-1f

C. ROOK WALKER.....W. L. M'CONICO. WALKER & M'CONICO, Lawyers, Memphis, Tenn. Office, No. 27 North side Court Square. n26

DR. T. F. PEYTON, OFFICE at the corner of Jefferson and Second streets, in Parnassus Building. jan22-1y

WILLIAM KENNEDY, Jr., ATTORNEY AT LAW—Office over Gaston Bank Building, Main street, Memphis, Tenn. may15-1y

DR. CREIGHTON'S OFFICE HOURS For attending Diseases of the EYE AND LUNGS! ARE from 8 to 11 A. M. and 2 to 4 P. M. The business of his time will be devoted to ophthalmic practice.

N. B.—Persons wishing Dr. Creighton's services should address early. feb18-tf

DR. THOS. TATE, OFFERS his services to the citizens of Memphis and vicinity. Office on corner of Second and Washington streets. may21-1y

Notice.

THIS is to give notice, that I have taken out letters of administration upon the estate of Capt. Charles Ratchelich, late Second Lieutenant in the United States Army. Liberal R. died in the city of Memphis, it is believed intestate, a few months since, and left a well selected military and personal wardrobe, a few valuable pieces of jewelry, a small amount of money, and some debts to his father (over $500) owing to the United States Treasury.

The administration is taken principally with the view of citizens desirous of a claim against the Government, if any there be, may find—but all persons having claims against the Government, will please present them in two years, otherwise they will be barred by law.

n27-tf J. SNOW WALKER, Adm'r.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF

Steamer Wm. Garvin

BY virtue of the power vested in me by a certain Deed of Trust executed to me by Jacob Bernhardt, on the 8th day of August, 1858, to secure Jacob Bernhardt and S. F. Ball, which deed is of record in the Chancery Court at Memphis, and in the Register's office at Shelby county, Tenn., to secure the certain debts therein specified, I will sell to the highest bidder, for cash, at public auction, at the wharf in the city of Memphis, on the 15th day of December, 1858, the steamer Wm. Garvin, with her machinery, tackle, furniture, &c.

n26 td

Memphis Bluff and Vicksburg Packet will insert the above till day of sale, and send bill to the office.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS IN THE Southern Pacific Railroad.

PROMPTLY pay the 1, 2, and 3 installments on each share, or surrender one-half of the stock paid up in the first three months, and your dividends, as recommended by the Louisville Convention, into the office of L. B. Kirtland, at Memphis, Tenn. S. Y. HARDEE, Agent. Southern Pacific Railroad. dec8-tf

New Orleans Convention

AN adjourned Stockholders' Meeting will be held at New Orleans on the 20th December, and doubtless large attended. I trust every stockholder will pay up all unpaid installments on stock, or whatever land—due, forfeited or sold. We desire every stockholder near by personally to be present at Jackson. The days are widely open, but all others who pay installments and surrender stock, or scale 20 cents per share, are small beg to protect such as neglect or refuse to do so. No cents is now entertained of paying off the $327,000 on 15th January, 1859, or admitting possession of the Company's property, and the dissolution of the State's guarantees. All who act will be protected, those who do not comply can be cut off.

I append a resolution of the Board of Directors, unanimously adopted 19th November 1858:

Resolved, That the President be hereby instructed to adopt under the advice of counsel, the measures best calculated, by the issue of Bonds, to protect those who shall pay the last installments, and all those who shall make the loan of 50-100 dollars per share, or surrender one-half of their 5 per cent stock, as recommended by the stockholders at the first meeting."

All should pay money or surrender stock to the agents appointed by the stockholders. They will, respectively, meet in one at Memphis, Tennessee, twice a week, and assemble at New Orleans a day or so before the meeting of the Stockholders. We have perfect unanimity of feeling and purpose, and the enterprise preserved, I trust, from all danger hitherto imminent.

JEPTHA POWELL, President.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., November 29, 1858.—dec7-tf

W. H. Weller.

BUILDER! Memphis, Tenn.

SHOP on Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth. All kind of jobbing and repairing of buildings promptly attended to. n26-6m

TO TEACHERS.

THE undersigned, Trustees of the Mississippi Female College, at Hernando, are desirous of procuring a first-class teacher at the above institution. To a most of family this offers a fine opening, as the situation can be obtained on very favorable terms.

W. A. BOON, T. W. WHITE. n27-tw*

Executors' Notice.

THE undersigned, having qualified as Executors upon the estate of the late GEORGE FLAHERTY, deceased, hereby give notice to all persons indebted thereto to the late firm of GEO. FLAHERTY & BRO., are called to come forward and discharge the same. And persons having claims against the said estate will present them to the undersigned for settlement.

JAS FLAHERTY, MARY FLAHERTY, Executors. n24-6tm

Late Arrivals of Boots and Shoes.

WE are now in receipt of our Fall and Winter stock of BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS, to which we would invite attention. We have taken unusual pains in getting up our stock with reference to the market, and feel assured that we can give satisfaction, both in price and quality.

From planters, River Traders, and Merchants, generally, we would respect an examination before purchasing. Terms Cash, or city acceptance.

WALLACE & VAN PELT.

THE DAILY APPEAL.

FRIDAY.....DECEMBER 10, 1858

Resolutions of the Arkansas Legislature on the Death of Gen. John A. Quitman.

Last week, in the Senate, Mr. Redmond, the able State Senator from the counties of Phillips and Monroe, introduced the subjoined resolutions:

They do credit alike to the head and heart of Mr. Redmond. They passed both houses unanimously.

Mr. Redmond of the Senate offered the following joint resolutions, viz:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Arkansas, That the people of Arkansas have heard, with profound regret, of the death of the hero and statesman, John Anthony Quitman.

Though the State of Mississippi claimed him as her own, his name and fame are the common property of the nation whose interests he ably defended and whose flag he proudly bore on many a well contested field and carried in triumph through the Belen gate into the city of Mexico—while his memory is cherished by all the people of the South whose gallant champion he was.

In every station he filled—as legislator, judge, soldier and statesman, he adorned and illustrated it by his surpassing abilities and spotless character. In the field, in the forum, or on the bench his bearing was that of a gallant gentleman, his aims were always just, and his was an integrity for which the Universe held no bribe.

His clear and far sighted mind early saw the importance of the acquisition of Cuba and the spread of Democratic principles over our neighboring territory. To this end he labored and had he lived this important step would have been sooner and honorably taken. An upholder and exponent of the doctrine of State rights, he never wavered for a moment in their defense and was their firm and consistent advocate.

In his death, on the eve of a momentous struggle, the South lost a man whom she could ill spare.

Resolved, That the General Assembly of the State of Arkansas, in common with the people of the South, mourn the death of one whose brilliant mind and unblemished character won for him the proud title of the Chevalier Bayard of the South; "without fear and without reproach."

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered on the journals, as a testimony of respect for a great man whom all loved and honored, and that copies of the same be transmitted by the Governor of this State, to the widow of General Quitman, and to the Governor of Mississippi.

Resolved further, That the members of this General Assembly wear crape on the left arm for thirty days as a testimony of grief for the loss to the nation of General John A Quitman.

Adopted unanimously by the Senate

J. D. KIMBELL, Secretary of the Senate.

Unanimously concurred in by the House of Representatives.

S. M. SCOTT, Clerk of House of Representatives.

A Boy's Trials.

The Springfield *Republican* has a capital article on this subject. Here are some extracts:

HIS REGULATIONS WITH THE "OLD MAN." We suppose that the first severe trial a boy has to undergo, is to submit to the will of the old man, whom he is taught to consider his father. To be restrained indoors at night, to be forbidden to go in swimming five times a day, or to be hindered from pinching the rear of the children's feet for fun, is an interference with natural, unalienable rights, every way injurious to the feelings. And then, when upon some overwhelming temptation, the boy asserts his independence of paternal control, and receives a "tanning" with a switch from a quince bush, either upon his back or his bare feet, it becomes really a very serious thing. We never could see that the enact of an operation like this was at all assuaged by the affectionate assurance that it was bestowed out of pure love.

SITTING WITH THE GIRLS.—The next great trial of that boy is to be obliged by a cruel master to sit with the girls at school. This is a great trial for the development of those undeniable affinities which, in after life, would tend to make the punishment more endurable. To be pointed out as a "gal boy," to be sniffed at grimly by the master, who is so far delighted with his office as to take pleasure as to give the boys license to touch aloud, and to be placed by the side of a girl who had no handkerchief, and no knowledge of the use of that article, is, we submit, a trial of no mean magnitude. Yet we have been there, and have been obliged to "sit up close" with big Rachel, laughing and blushing till we came to hate her name. We wonder where the overgrown, frowzy creature is now, and what the condition of her head is?

THE FIRST LONG TAILED COAT.—We do not believe that any boy ever put on his first long tailed coat without a sense of shame. He first twists his back half off looking at it in the glass, and then he stows one out of doors it seems to him as if all creation was in a broad grin. The sun laughs in the sky; the cows turn to look at him; there are faces at every window; his very shadow mocks him. When he goes to the cottage where Jane lives, he dares not look up for his life. The very boards creak with consciousness of the strange spectacle, and the old pair of pantaloons that stop a light in the garret window, and with derision. If he is obliged to pass a group of men and boys, the trial assumes its most terrific stage; his legs get all mixed up with embarrassment, and the flap of the dangling appendage is felt upon them, moved by the wind of his own agitation; he could not feel worse were it a dishcloth worn as a badge of disgrace. It is a happy time for him when he gets to church and sits down with his coat tail under him; but he is still apprehensive with thinking of the Sunday school, and wonders if any of the children will ask him to "swing his long tail blue."

GOING HOME WITH THE GIRLS.—The entrance into society may be said to take place after boyhood has passed away, yet a multitude take the initiative before their beards are presentable. It is a great trial, either to a tender or a tough age. For an overgrown boy to go to a door, knowing that there are a dozen girls inside, and to knock or ring with absolute certainty that in two minutes all their eyes will be upon him, is a severe test of courage. To go before these girls and make a satisfactory tour of the room without stepping on their toes, and then to sit down and dispose of one's pockets, is an achievement which few boys can boast. If a boy can get so far as to measure off ten yards of tape with one of these girls, and cut it short at each end, he may stand a chance to pass a pleasant evening; but let him not flatter himself that all the trials of the evening are over.

There comes at last the breaking up. The dear girls don their hoods, and put on their shawls, and look so saucy, and mischievous, and unimpressible, as if they did not wish any one to go home with them. Then comes the pinch, and the boy that has the most pluck makes up to the prettiest girl, his heart in his throat, and his tongue clinging to the roof of his mouth, and crooks his elbow, stammers out the words, "shall I see you home?" She touches her fingers to his arms, and they walk home about a foot apart, feeling as awkward as a couple of goslings. As soon as she is safe inside her own doors, he strides home, and thinks he has really been and gone and done it. Sleep comes to him at last, with dreams of Caroline and calico, and he awakes in the morning and finds the dours of life open to him, and the pigs squealing for breakfast.

CONCLUDING REFLECTIONS.—We have passed over churning, and learning, and catechism, because we are fearful of making this article too long, although we might have talked of butter that would not be persuaded to come, and perplexities of literary turn of mind, and a head that measured seven and a quarter when asked what the chief end of man was. Boyhood is a green passage in man's experience in more senses than one. It is a pleasant thing to think over and laugh about now, though it was serious enough then. Many of our present trials are as ridiculous as those which now touch the risibles in the recollection, and when we get to the other world and look upon this, and upon the infancy of the soul through which we passed here, we have no doubt that we shall grin over the trials which we experienced when we were weeping or our buried, and when we didn't get elected to the legislature. Men are but boys of larger growth.

DEATH OF A GALLANT GENTLEMAN.—During the exciting discussions in the last Congress on the Kansas bill, when a great deal of sharp shooting and parliamentary maneuvering were employed by both parties, there was no more impressive and striking feature than the aspect and bearing of the two chiefs and leaders of the opposing forces. In many respects they resembled one another. Both were able, adroit, ready and indomitable—accomplished in all the arts of parliamentary skirmishing, experienced in debate, and perfectly fearless in action. But still more were they alike in their physical peculiarities and condition. Both appeared to labor under great physical debility and prostration—and yet were able to rise above all such weakness, and prove themselves equal to the demands of an exciting occasion, and the labors of a most responsible position.

One, the leader of the Lecompton party, was a most ghostly and unnatural looking man, a living skeleton, a galvanized corpse, a supernal and unearthly object, that seemed to have emerged from the sepulchre to lead and direct others of a more fleshy and earthly character, who passively obeyed his beckoning and followed him, as Hamlet pursued the fleeting shadow of his father. This was Stephens, of Georgia, a physical and intellectual phenomenon, a poor, collapsed, fleshless skeleton of a man, kept alive by the Prometheus fire of genius and courage. As I felt back and deferred to that spectral man of the flashing eye, the long, bony arm, the shrill, shrieking, weird-like voice. He who had to be carefully unhandaged and put to bed like a helpless child at night by a servant, became, on the floor of Congress, the chief and leader in the most vigorous conflicts of a powerful party.

Opposed to him, was a small, square built man, even more feeble in physical power, of most sallow and unwholesome aspect, with very thin gray hair, an eye glazed as by the film of approaching dissolution, and limbs that hung helpless beside a body which needed to be sustained by some friendly hand, and to be propped up by cushions. This was Thomas L. Harris, the gallant Illinoisan, whose eagle eye had gazed unblenched on the most sanguinary incidents of the bloody battle of Buena Vista, and whose unyielding heroism had blazed with such splendor on that memorable occasion. With like spirit and manhood he now came from his sick bed, with barely blood enough left in his veins after a constant hemorrhage, to keep the veins from collapsing and the heart from stopping its vibrations—he came now to lead the force which, marshaled under his banner, in favor of what he believed to be his duty and the right—returning, after the conflict of the night, to the care of nurse and physician. This was Thomas L. Harris, of Illinois.

Through all these conflicts and that which followed in his own State, from which he emerged a triumphant victor, having been returned by a majority of over four thousand, he was only kept alive by the proud spirit, the indomitable courage and devotion to faith and duty, which were the noble characteristics of the man. He died like Nelson and Wolfe, in the arms of victory.

The Republic has lost one of its truest and best sons in Thomas L. Harris, and Illinois a champion and hero, whose fame and memory she should cherish with religious care, love and affection.—*New Orleans Daily Delta.*

A Paris Sunday.

The efforts of anti-Sabbath men (says the *Journal of Commerce*) are directed to the introduction of a *holiday* observance of sacred hours. The "National Sunday League" of England, and corresponding organizations in this country, act on the principle that the most plausible and effective mode of destroying the divine institution is to appeal to the love of pleasure. It is well, then, to study the character and influence of the "recreative Sunday" to be substituted for our day of rest and worship. The last document of the New York Sabbath Committee—*The Sabbath in Europe*—furnished welcome light on this point. The residence of the Secretary for two years in the Old World afforded opportunity for accurate information. The following extract will show whither we shall drift if we give up our Sabbaths for a Continental Sunday:

A Paris Sunday has become proverbial for its godlessness. Passing along its clean and beautiful streets, you find the cafes and restaurants crowded with men, taking their morning meal and reading the newspapers of the day. Cries of fruit-dealers and street-venders are everywhere heard, though the needless abomination of crying newspapers is not tolerated, even in Paris. Peviors, masons, roofers, painters, all kinds of mechanics, are engaged in their usual avocations. Places of business are universally open till mid-day, as on other days. The whirl of cabs and omnibuses is even more constant than during the six days of the week. I find the carriages thronged with vehicles passing the Industrial Palace, Champs Elysees, mostly going to or returning from the Bois de Boulogne, in the afternoon of the 2nd Sabbath in August—the grand fete day at Cherbourg, when Paris was emptied of its elite of its fashionable society—and found the average to be one hundred and forty a minute, or one thousand six hundred and eighty an hour! The grand water-works at St. Cloud and Versailles play only on Sunday.

As the day advances the gardens of the Tuileries and the Champs Elysees present a scene of unrivalled gaiety and folly. Bands of music executed lively military and operatic airs. Gaudy booths are scattered around, crowded of men, women, and children, absorbed by childish sports. Automata too silly for the amusement of infants serve to delight other groups of soldiers and strugglers. Goat carriages and white riggies of ponies or animals ships divert the children and nurses. An evening sets in the out-door concert and drinking saloons flaunt their attractions; brilliant uniforms and the gaudy dresses of the singing men and singing women, accompanied by orchestras below, amuse the multitude with comic and sometimes immoral songs. Every conceivable device for drawing the people away from home and from God is employed. The Champs de l'imperatrice furnishes its equestrian attractions and its mirth-inspiring exhibitions. Adjacent public gardens are thronged with dancers. Operatic and theatrical amusements add their seductive influence. For miles the line of the Boulevards is filled with people seated in front of the cafes, sipping their branded coffee, playing dominoes, or gazing at the promenaders along the broad pavements. Houses and homes (if there be such a thing, without the name, in France) seem to be emptied into the streets and places of amusement, and the city is converted into a pandemonium of folly and of genteel or gross dissipation.

Since the accession of the reigning dynasty Sunday labor has been suspended on the public works in France; but I observed that the stupendous preparation for the Emperor's fete day in August, when the Champs Elysees and the fireworks in the Place de la Concorde were in full progress on the second Sabbath in August, the fete occurring on the succeeding Sunday; but on Monday the Sunday workmen were not there, either because dissipation or ever exertion compelled a day of rest.

Such, without more of detail, is a Paris Sunday. In the light of reason and of the Bible, and of eternity, how does it look, and what are its fruits? Are they not found in the thriftless condition of a vast *proletaire* population, from hand to mouth, restless in spirit, ferocious in temper, and kept from rebellion by a numerous soldiery, or quieted by government labor and food? May they not be seen in the dwarfed stature, and pallid aspect, and wretched inefficiency of the laboring classes, and in the "blue Monday" records of the employers or of the magistracy; the Sunday's dissipation disembalming thousands from Monday's occupations or sending them to prison? Can they not be traced in the general declension of private, commercial and political morals, whatever cover the refinement and high civilization of Parisian life may throw over the inconceivable iniquity of its social condition; in the loosening of conjugal bonds, the utter loss of a home feeling, and of all the restraints and joys of home life; in the prevalence of infidelity, of religion and infidelity; and in the ascendancy of civil and spiritual despotism? Better would it be for Paris, for France, for the continent, that no distinction of days were recognized, and that the tide of life should flow without cessation, than that the Lord's day should be thus perverted into a day of sinful folly and universal demoralization. Ceaseless occupation, with all its physical evils and its enervating influence would be less disastrous than this devotion of sacred time to godless pleasure.

HOME INFLUENCE.—There is a reality in the enjoyment of the domestic relations which has no parallel in the associations of our race. The hallowed influence of the mother's love, the joyous prattle of innocent childhood, and the merry laugh of more matured youth, form links in the golden chain which bind our hearts together, and render home a little heaven below.

When the toil of day is over and the foot steps are turned homeward, and the weary spirit well nigh faints on life's rugged pathway," it is then the heart is lightened of its burden, and the spirit renews its strength under the peaceful and holy influence of the home circle. What a delicious atmosphere laden with the perfume of cherished memories, of hallowed associations, and of a peace which the world can neither give nor take away—a peace which nature, with our years, increases in proportion to our capacity for its enjoyment, and shall last while time with us shall be no more.

Cherish, therefore, a love for the home circle. Let its influence go with you into the busy scenes of active life; think not it will conflict with a sense of duty, or prevent a due exercise of interest in business. On the contrary, it will be an incentive to action in all the walks of life. It will lend an interest to business, and render you more diligent when in your memory thoughts of those for whom toil is cheerfully endured, and in defense of whom life itself is counted of little value. Cherish such thoughts. Yes, let them take root upon your life; they will lighten your toil, renew the spirit when borne downward by contact with the stormy scenes of earth. They may be a source of enjoyment when all others fail, and their associations spread, unmoved by the vicissitudes of life, some of its members may be called to distant parts of the earth; they may associate with the stranger scenes of a foreign clime; but they will ever carry with them the influence of the home circle of their youth.

The father's admonition and the mother's love will restrain them from dissipation and riot, while the remembrance of the sister and companions of our childhood will urge to deeds of purity and manliness, and cause the prayer and thanksgiving to ascend to the Throne of Grace, in behalf of the "Loved ones at home."

MURDER—CIRCUS COMPANY ARRESTED.—We regret to notice that the circus company in which Mr. Martenia was engaged, has been so unfortunate as to bring down upon them the vengeance of the law. To many of our readers Mr. Martenia is personally known, and, as far aswe have been able to learn, he enjoys the character of a very quiet, sober and inoffensive gentleman. The company of Orton & Oldere have the reputation of being a disorderly set, and have committed several depredations, previous to the occurrence of this unfortunate difficulty. We copy the following from the last Montgomery *Advertiser*—*Bellefonte, (Ala.,) Era.*

Thirty of the employees connected with Orton & Oldere's Circus Company, which performed here last week, were arrested at Notasulga yesterday evening, and are now in the county jail of Macon county, at Tuskegee. They are charged, we believe, with murder, the circumstances of which are as follows: The company performed at Notasulga on Wednesday evening, after which many of the employees, who, it is said, had been drinking very hard during the day, went to the grocery of Mr. LeCroix, and demanded liquor, which was refused to them. The front door of the grocery was fastened at the time, and admittance denied the circus men, whereupon they divided into two parties, one of which forced the front and the other the back door of the grocery. Inside were Mr. LeCroix, his son, and a man named Keyes, a laborer employed on the plantation of Dr. Delbrige. When the riotous party entered the front door, Keyes was the nearest man to them, and received from some one of them, (many, if not all, of whom were armed,) a fatal stab from a knife, which felled him to the floor, when he expired almost instantly. Mr. LeCroix and son, upon whom an assault was then commenced, defended themselves for a time, but were finally compelled to seek safety in flight. About thirty of the circus party were arrested shortly afterwards, and placed in the jail at Tuskegee. It is said, however, that the man who inflicted the fatal stab is not among those arrested, but has fled in company with many others who participated in the affair. An armed party of citizens of Tuskegee and Notasulga, (sixty in number, we understand,) left Tuskegee on Thursday morning in pursuit of the fugitives. Great excitement exists in the neighborhood.

Fifteen Hundred Dollars in Fifteen Minutes—The Press Did It.

(From the Chattanooga Advertiser.)

The sum of *fifteen hundred dollars* was made a few days since at Lynchburg, Va., in *fifteen minutes* by a New York gentleman; and the lick by which it was done should be known by business men in our section generally. The circumstances were these: He was a passenger *en route* to the South by the line of the Tennessee and Virginia railroad. There was a slight detention of the train at Lynchburg, and to see what there is to be seen in the line of business, he stepped into a store, inquired the price of dried peaches, was informed, asked how many bushels they could furnish, was told, gave a check for the amount, made arrangements with the selling party to ship to New York, returned to his seat in the cars, was gone not longer than fifteen minutes, took out his pencil, made an estimate of his purchase, calculated the expense of shipment, insurance and all, and remarked to a friend sitting by, from whom we learned the facts, that he had made just *fifteen hundred dollars* clear of everything—a good fifteen minutes work, and a sharp business man, say we, and so respond all. But the lick by which it was done—that's what we are after. Well, that man kept *posted* on the prices current; at every town he inquired for the latest papers, patronized the *Press*, kept posted on the rates of freight from point to point, would invest a dollar or so each day for telegraphic intelligence from New York, and studied his business thoroughly and made the newspaper his text book.

The morale of this transaction is and should be, that, all business men, the producer, seller and buyer, should patronize the *press* and patronize it *liberally*, that they gather from its columns the latest quotations, the supply and demand of any article upon the market, the rates of freight from point to point—that they invest for telegraphic information, that they be active, investigate and pry into their line of trade, and by so doing they will put money into their pockets, and put it in honestly. Had the Lynchburg merchant kept posted on the demand and prices of dried peaches in the New York market, as did the railroad traveler, he might have made the fifteen hundred. That merchant doesn't patronize the press as he ought. And this little, simple, straightforward transaction by which fifteen hundred dollars was made in fifteen minutes, and all the result of patronizing the *press*, should arouse all men to shell out the dollars for good, reliable and active commercial newspapers, and they should *read and study* them, and our word for it, though they may not make fifteen hundred dollars in fifteen minutes, will find the price of subscription the best investment possibly to be made. If you would be intelligent, and know the exact time when and how to make money, take three or four good newspapers. The New York gentleman is a case in point, and only one of a thousand that are constantly occurring.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY IS NOW OFFERED TO DEALERS OR MANUFACTURERS For an Investment in TWO of the Greatest Inventions in Agriculture and Cotton Gin Improvement.

THE undersigned inventor, and Patentee, proposes to sell two patents for sale on very reasonable terms, to any capitalist or other that manufactures or sell or uses in any other manner than as now allowed and being satisfied that the inventions are of great value, and as low as they can be brought from St. Louis or Cincinnati of the same quality of work. [d-3m J. A. WOODRUFF.

Business Cards.

J. S. MITCHELL, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES Wines, Liquors, Cigars, &c., PROVINE & STEWART'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET, MEMPHIS, TENN.

FAMILIES may always rely on finding at this establishment choice articles, at the lowest Cash prices. n12-1m

To Hardware Buyers.

A. J. WHITE.....F. A. MYERLE. A. J. WHITE & CO., Importers and Dealers in HARDWARE, CUTLERY Guns, Nails, Castings and Metals. HAVE now in store, a full assortment of articles in their line, to which the attention of CASH and PROMPT TIME BUYERS is invited. Purchasing direct from the English and American Manufacturers, enables us to offer Goods at prices much lower than heretofore sold in this market. A. J. WHITE & CO., 49 Front Row. 20-1tawstfm

GOGGIN & HOLT, GENERAL COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF Manufactured Tobacco, Leaf Tobacco, and Cigars, Corner of Main and Union streets MEMPHIS, TENN.

$25,000 Worth of SADDLERY AND GIN BANDS, FOR SALE LOWER THAN EVER.

FORD, BEGBIE & CO., RESPECTFULLY announce to their customers and the public, that they are again ready at their old stand, 231 MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE COURT SQUARE. We are now opening our large FALL STOCK, which we bought low for Cash, and will not be undersold. We keep in our employ the best workmen in the Saddlery or Harness Line, AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, To give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. Also, for sale at a great sacrifice a few SADDLES damaged by water at the late fire. Work made to order and warranted, respectfully, FORD, BEGBIE & CO. sep4-1m

R. E. NORRIS.....S. PHELON. MEMPHIS FOUNDRY AND Machine Shop. R. E. NORRIS & CO., MANUFACTURERS of Steam Engines, Saw Mills, Grist Mills, Gearing, Horse Work such as Prints, Sugar Caps, &c. Steamboat repairing and jobbing work of every description attended to promptly. Persons sending their work to us can rely on getting it at the time promised. We are prepared to execute orders for Steam Engines and Saw Mills as cheap and as low as they can be brought from St. Louis or Cincinnati of the same quality of work. [d-1y

O. COLEMAN & CO., AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF VIRGINIA MANUFACTURED AND SMOKING TOBACCO. ALSO GENERAL COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, No. 3 Madison Street, MEMPHIS, TENN. [n26 dawly

J. B. SHARPE.....J. N. ESTES. J. B. SHARPE & CO., WHOLESALE TOBACCO FACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS No. 12 Front Row. MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE. We will dispose of Kentucky Sackers by with the same, or handle equally as good, from 1 box to 1,000. [n6-6m

BRUCE EUTHAN.....JOHN M. STRESHLY. EUTHAN & STRESHLY, FORWARDING MERCHANTS No. 8 Front Street, New Orleans. WILL pay strict attention to and forward with the utmost despatch all goods intrusted to our care. Refer to—Messrs. Coleman & Co., Messrs. Winn & Co., Messrs. W. A. Violett & Co., Messrs. Patton & Smith. [n26-1y

SAM PUTNAM, 127 the agent of the above house in this city, and prepared to receive consignments for the firm, and to attend to all settlements and other business of the firm. may21-1y

P. F. L. FRANK, 185 Main Street, UNDER THE WORSHAM HOUSE. HAS the pleasure to announce to the public, that he has now opened and for sale an entirely new and splendid stock of JEWELRY, the latest patterns; WATCHES and CLOCKS, of the best makers; DIAMOND SETTS and RINGS. An extensive stock of SPECTACLES with Scotch Pebbles, which he will sell at the most liberal terms. Watches and Jewelry repaired promptly and warranted. Also pianos of the Atlantic Guitar and Dulcimer. [n6-1y P. F. L. FRANK.

J. & A. WOODRUFF & CO., Carriage Manufacturers And Dealers, Nos. 3, 4 & 5 Exchange Buildings, MEMPHIS, TENN. HAVE now on hand one of the largest and best selected stocks of Carriages and Buggies, ever offered in this market. Having had a long experience in the business we know the wants of the country, and feel warranted in saying, that our facilities for obtaining good work are unsurpassed by any house in the South. Our stock is of our own manufacture, and work guaranteed. All kinds of repairing done with neatness and despatch. [n26-1y J. & A. WOODRUFF & CO.

E. F. RISK, Wholesale and Retail DEALER IN STOVES, GRATES, PLAIN & JAPANED TIN-WARE! Ladlow's Self-Sealing and Winchell's Wax FRUIT CAN! Also Harrison's Patent Kitchen Stove, ALL SIZES. The Celebrated WROUGHT IRON STOVE —FOR— Steamboats, Hotels, Boarding Houses, And Family Use. Bucket Covers, Ears Tea Kettle Bread Rivets, Sheet Iron, AND VARIOUS OTHER ARTICLES SUITABLE FOR Country Tinners! ALL OF WHICH I OFFER CHEAP FOR CASH! At 284 Main Street, BETWEEN MADISON AND MONROE. [n25-tf

MERETO & ROJOUX, Watch Makers and Jewelers, CORNER OF ADAMS AND MAIN STREETS, MEMPHIS, TENN. WHERE now in receipt of a splendid stock of WATCHES, CLOCKS and JEWELRY, and will keep constantly on hand a full supply, which we offer at reasonable prices. We are prepared to do repairing, and cleaning, at all times, and warrant to give satisfaction in all cases. Call and examine our stock. [n19-tf

A. VACCARO & CO., DEALERS IN GROCERIES, Foreign and Domestic Liquors, WINES, CIGARS, FRUITS, &C., No. 7 Front Row, MEMPHIS, TENN. dec3-tf

Fall and Winter Goods —AT THE— Emporium of Fashion 299 ..... MAIN STREET ..... 299 MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE. STILLMAN & CO. IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN Rich Goods of all kinds. Dress Goods. Elegant Silks, Velvets, and Cashmere Robes, Rich Plaids, Plain and Black Silks for Dresses, French Merinos, all wool DeLaines, plain and printed, and all other kinds of Dress Goods. Cloaks and Shawls