THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY M'CLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL. MEMPHIS, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1859. VOLUME X.—NUMBER 3.

Daily Appeal.

TROUBLES IN SOUTHERN KANSAS.

The following extract from the Fort Scott (Kansas) Democrat, of the 23d, detail the outrages of which we have already published telegraphic and other important accounts.

MOB LAW TRIUMPHANT—NOT SURE ANY ONE—A PRISONER RESCUED FROM THE SHERIFF.—The reader of the Democrat will remember to have read in our columns that "Sam Kane," of Cass county, Missouri, had been arrested, and brought, a few weeks ago, by Capt. John Hamilton, a Free State man, on the charge of having stolen the 1000 Sharp's of Mr. Pusser.

On Thursday morning, the 16th instant, at break of day, and before the citizens were up, our town was surprised by Kane, Messrs. Stephenson and Bain, with about 100 men under their command, doubly armed with Sharpe's rifles and revolvers, and mounted, by a well mounted camon. Before we knew it, this armed gang had gained possession of what is known as the Free State Hotel, in which place was barricaded. Here, they took everything, they effected an entrance into the room where Rape was imprisoned, had cut his head, beaten him, and carrying him off.

There was but little chance for the inmates of the hotel to make resistance. All the rooms were surrounded before they could have an idea and effect a concert of action, and the balls were in possession of Montgomery's men. It was too late to save Rape, and life and property might be saved by a surrender. A few were hustled outside with which to burn the building, in case a shot was fired. Besides, many of our citizens had been taken, and were in the midst of the bandits as hostages.

It was pre-arranged to disarm and imprison every man who made his appearance in the streets. They had a guard at every house, and kept detaining men to assist. Col. Wilson, one of our leading merchants, with his wife and servant man, were the first that were taken. They were marched into the "prisoner's ring" a circle formed in the pavement by about twenty of these ruffians, stationed with the points of their rifles towards the prisoners. They tried to persuade the negro man to accept a bribe, but he refused. Next, Gov. Robinson, the Receiver of the U. S. Land Office, came out of his house to investigate the cause of an early noise. These rifles were cocked upon him, and he was ordered to join the prisoners, but with orders that they were going to hang him. Next came Dr. Hoff, member of our attorneys. Then Mr. Stewart, Mr. Sutphen, Mr. White, Mr. Bentley, and others. Esq. Blackett was also taken by them. Mr. Alex. McCrosky escaped from his porch to see what was going on, and was shot in the right ventricle. Upon his refusal, he was instantly fired upon—the Sharpe's ball passing through the same hand he had mashed a few days before. He was conveyed to our house, in consequence of a quick movement to one side.

Meanwhile the house and store of D. Blake Little, adjoined to the hotel, were the scene of intense interest. They were ordered by the Doctor, his son, John H., who was recently Deputy Marshal, and the black servant girl and boy. Mr. George A. Crawford had gone to his friend, John Little, the night previous, to assist in the defense in case the long rumored attack should come. They were waked, as they was breaking, by the little black boy, announcing that the town was full of "Jay-Hawkers" and the hotel was taken. As soon as they could dress, John stepped to the door with his gun to see the position of friend and invaders. The guard appointed for that door advanced and was told not to come further. He did so, and in an instant drew the door, closing the door and repeating that he had shot one of them. The guard lodged a ball in the side of the door, about an inch above his head.

Soon after, a Sharpe's rifle ball was sent through the window, the stove pipe and the partition wall. Eyes were set to watch every door and window. Mr. C. took his friend's gun in hand, and I, disappeared into the store room by an inside door. By moonlight a half-grown lookabout boy, ran out of a back door of the dry, when a Sharpe's rifle ball penetrated his forehead and landed against the ceiling. He fell instantly; his blood and brains pearing and upon the floor. Dr. Little and Mr. C. in the long hours remained imprisoned—their guns in their hands. Every window and door was guarded, and to place a head in view was death. At last they heard threats of burning the building, then the bringing and planting of the cannon close against the window, and the surrender of every John and brother, with their arms and rifles. The order to make ready was given, just at that moment Mrs. Campbell raised the cry that a negro was in the chimney, which was found. A few minutes were given to get them out.

During this pause, it was ascertained outside that John Little was not in the house killed. The twelve reached, and went any further attempt at bloodshed was stopped.

The body of the dying young man was carried into the next room. They stole articles from the room when he was dying. Before we fairly knew what they were about, the goods were carrying out from the store and office. Proceeds of the Doctor's most valuable goods. They took at least $5,000 worth. They had provisioned their men from some of the hotel whatever they could find that was valuable. They took a rifle worth $60, belonging to Mr. Gaskill, the postmaster. They took a brace of Mr. Nail's; he were persuaded to give it up. Having done their work of course, robbery and murder, they started for the North. Many of the boys belong far away from this country. The company of "Old John Brown," of Osawatomie memory, was among them.

THE CASE OF WRIGHT FOR FORGING THE DEFENDANT'S NAME TO THE ANSWER IN THE INSANE.

We have have heretofore stated that in the case of Mr. Daniel Sharp Wright, of Hopkinsville, Hopkins county, charged upon a charge of forging bond, warrants, the defendant, upon a plea that he was insane, had been examined by Dr. Eseelman, of this city, and Dr. Cheatham, the physician of the Asylum for the Insane, who pronounced him sane, and that he had been committed to jail, in default of giving bail in the sum of $20,000 for his appearance at Jackson, on the first Monday in April, 1859. Subsequent developments have induced his physicians (Dr. Eseelman) and the jailer to believe that he is insane.

Yesterday, Col. G. C. Tochett, the attorney for Wright, by appointment of the court, presented a petition to the Hon. West H. Humphreys, supported by affidavit, stating that he was informed that the defendant was and is totally or partially insane, and that he believes that information to be true, and that his present condition in the jailer intolerable, and cannot, under the circumstances of the jail, be alleviated, and consequently, from the great exposure to which he subjects himself, and from which he cannot be prevented while he is confined, his life is in great danger. He therefore, prays that an investigation be had as to the facts, and that he be made to the proper asylum humanity and the law of the land may demand.

Dr. Eseelman, Mr. Hobson, the jailor, and others, being before the Court by subpœna, gave their testimony in regard to the condition of the defendant, Wright, of which we present the following abstract:

Dr. Eseelman stated that he had given attention to cases of insanity—had been attending physician of the defendant since his confinement on the 18th inst.—that upon an examination of the defendant with Dr. Cheatham, on the 19th, he was of the opinion that he was a case of feigned insanity, but that his physical condition was very bad, and that he required medical treatment—that under the order of the Court, he had been in attendance upon him up to this time—has, he had, after some difficulty, got Wright to take some medicine, after which he thought he was better. Wright has written much more, and Dr. Eseelman is now satisfied that he is insane. His circulation is very rapid, his eyes dilated, his pulse 120, fluttering and active. He is of a deranged mind. This opinion of Dr. Eseelman was formed from repeated examinations made in the last ten days, and he stated that the defendant's life was in danger if he was not removed from his present place of confinement.

Thomas Hobson, the jailor, testified that when Wright was first put in jail, he thought he was not insane, but he is now satisfied that he is insane. He had observed the conduct of several persons who had been confined in the jail and who were now in the Asylum, from which he arrived at the conclusion that Wright from a similar disease appeared to be in the same way deranged. He said if he pay clothes upon Wright in the morning, he would tear them off before night. He had watched Wright from a place of concealment, to satisfy himself in regard to his mental condition. Wright was constantly talking or setting on the side of the chair on his bunk, upon the wall, or figuring upon the wall or floor. He was directed to keep Wright comfortable, but he tore everything in the room to pieces; he overturns dinner stove, pipe, and was nearly suffocated with smoke when discovered and had fires to alarm. He then moved Wright to the jail yard, and there hedge down the water-pipe, and he (the witness) upon himself. His whole conduct and appearance were those of a deranged man. He thinks Wright is in the jail in danger. Witness told Dr. Eseelman and Gen. Clements that he was unwilling to keep Wright, as he did not wish him to be responsible for his life. Wright should become very cold, he thought Wright would freeze to death—that he had a very big cough now. He rats but little, though he does not complain of his food. Wright had asked him to get a law book, saying he understood his own case. He talks sensibly for a short time, and then of conspiracies dodges and hides himself behind the door.

General G. S. Smith said he had had little opportunity to form an opinion in regard to the condition of Wright's mind. He had visited the jail in company with the Marshal, when he had seen Wright. He stated that if he had never heard about Wright, he would have said he would have had no hesitation in pronouncing him in that condition, from what he had seen and heard. He ascertained that Wright sought to be removed to the Asylum for the Insane. When he saw Wright he had no clothes on, about his person, except something like a rag on his head. He was then in a state of violent raging. The jail is built of stone, and the walls were wet from dampness, and the cells were warmed only with iron grates. He suggested Wright's situation as dangerous in the extreme. He had stated, after the visit that he should not be surprised to hear of Wright have inflicted injury upon himself.

Col. Turbell stated that he had heard at various times during the last fifteen years, that Wright was deranged on a frequent occasion. He believed the humanity required that Wright should be removed from the jail to some more comfortable and healthy place of confinement.

Gen. Clements stated that he was informed by the Superintendent that Wright could be safely kept in the Asylum.

The Court thereupon directed the Marshal to remove Wright to the Asylum, and deliver him to the Superintendent, there to be safely kept, further orders from the Court.—*Nashville Union, Dec. 30.*

ORGANIZATION OF A GRAND LODGE.—The several lodges of Good Templars in the State of Mississippi are required to send up two delegates each, for a Convention to be held at Holly Springs, on the 3d day of January, 1859, for the purpose of forming a Grand Lodge for the State of Mississippi.

PACIFIC RAILROAD CONVENTION.

(CONCLUDED.)

The committee of twenty-five had was called to order by the President, Hon. Jeremiah Morton.

The Business Committee was called upon for their report. Gen. Richardson, on their behalf, made the following report:

Your committee report that they have given due consideration to the facts now existing, to the present wants and resources of the company, also to the action of this convention at Louisville, and have also estimated the value, to the present and contingent, of the company, and to the action of the convention and property, and concerning action of the directors suggested, and have unanimously agreed to report the report and accompanying resolutions for your approval and adoption.

Resolved, That as soon as the company shall come into the possession of the road, its franchises and other property, we recommend that the capital stock of the company shall be scaled down to a denomination equal to the cash value of the property of the same, and certificates for the same shall issue to all stockholders at the reduced value.

Resolved, That the certificates issued by the collecting agent of the Pacific Railroad, and by this convention, shall operate as the obligations of the company to refund the amounts expressed in them, bearing interest at the rate of twenty per cent. per annum, until paid, and such certificates, or any part thereof, shall mature three years from date, at maturity, at the option of the holder.

Resolved, That upon taking the advice of the Board of Directors, we recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the President be authorized by the Board of Directors to appoint a committee of twenty-five to confer with the President and Directors at this time.

Resolved, That the following resolutions of the Board of Directors be adopted by this convention:

Whereas, The President has full confidence in the integrity and ability of the present counsel in Texas, but as they may not be known to the distant stockholders, he has recommended to the Board the appointment of additional counsel, who would have their entire confidence.

Be it resolved, That we hereby appoint Col. F. Gorman of Kentucky, such additional counsel to the company.

Be it further resolved, That as many of the directors and stockholders as possible, be requested to accompany the President to Texas, and to attend an adjourned meeting, to be held in Texas, on the month of January next."

Gen. Richardson stated that the report contained all the subjects upon which the committee thought it necessary to take action, as the convention had already taken up all the facts concerning a money loan from the stockholders and prompt payment of all some due and work subscriptions.

The convention unanimously resolved, on Thursday evening, to form a line to march on the shaw; and that all does on stock must be paid in gold or the stock would be forfeited under the rules of the company.

As the convention has already taken action on the above resolutions, we have thought it was a work of supererogation to embody them in their report.

During the explanation, an invitation was extended the Hon. T. Butler King to address the convention.

Mr. Post was called upon to explain to the stockholders the nature of the assets and the character of the debts. He narrated the history of each item in the above table, and made a full and clear exposition of it clear to the comprehension of all present.

A resolution has been presented requiring the mode of the New Orleans contribution on the stockholders of the Pacific Railroad of the company, thinking it expressed a want of confidence in him, tendered his resignation. The resolution was withdrawn and the resignation withdrawn, and after some discussion, the resolution was withdrawn, and the following substitute, offered by Mr. Adam, of New Orleans, was unanimously adopted in its place:

Resolved, That the President of this convention appoint a receiver to collect the contributions and payments of the New Orleans stockholders and others, and that said receiver report and pay over to Joshua Fowlkes, President of the company, the amount collected on the 1st of February next.

The President appointed Mr. Burkhardt, of Kentucky, under this resolution.

Mr. Green presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That we approve of the call for the Railroad Convention proposed to be held in the City of Memphis, Tenn., on the first Monday in February next.

Resolved, That when this convention adjourns this night, it will adjourn to meet in the City of Marshall, Texas, on the 12th day of January next.

A resolution complimentary to Mr. Geo. D. Verger, the former president of the road, was then called up from the table. The convention refused to entertain it.

Mr. Cassidy, of Cincinnati, gave an account of the sale of stock in Cincinnati. That city held about the same number of shares which had been taken by the citizens of New Orleans. A considerable portion of this was taken at an early day, long before the subscriptions in this city. It had been paid for in installments, first remitted to New York, then to the office opened in this city.

The management of the company has been reckless in the extreme. Mr. Cassell, in mentioning the subject, exceeded the amount of money expended, and the cost of the work accomplished. He instanced the worthless cars which were brought here and placed upon the road, not being worth their freight to Marshall, as an evidence of the mismanagement of the officers of the company. He said he had brought on the crisis that made the deed of trust necessary, which caused the sale under that deed, and have forced the stockholders to come forward with new contributions to save the road from destruction.

Cincinnati felt a deep interest in its success. Though the road in this city was not so important to that city as to New Orleans, situated at the very end of the road, still every stockholder there felt the importance of the road to Cincinnati, and he brought with him $30,000 as their quota in this time of necessity. It could not be possible that New Orleans would contribute less proportion in liberality than had Cincinnati, and he believed the great work of redeeming the enterprise from ruin was therefore accomplished.

But the history of the past was suggestive of greater caution for the future. The stockholders must take an active interest in the manner of the management of its affairs. They must vote at elections and be represented in the direction. It would not be right for them to leave the officers, and then to appoint some one of them executive as the President and executive administrator of the company.

With the view of enabling the stockholders of each State to have prompt warning in case of future mismanagement, he would offer a resolution to the effect that in the re-organization of the company a director be appointed for each State, as far as practicable, where any considerable amount of stock is held.

After some discussion, the resolution was rejected by the convention.

On motion, the thanks of the convention were tendered to the President, Jeremiah Morton, for the dignity, ability and impartiality with which he had presided over the convention.

On motion, the thanks of the convention were tendered to the press for the accurate manner in which the reports had been published, and to the secretaries of the convention for their zealous and efficient services.

On motion, the convention ordered the proceedings of the convention to be prepared for publication in pamphlet form.

The President, having congratulated the convention on the judgment, discretion and sound sense displayed by the members, the convention was adjourned, and announced the body that a brighter sun shone upon the future prosperity of the great enterprise than at any previous period in its history, adjourned the convention, to meet in Marshall, Texas, in accordance with the resolution previously adopted.

Arrival of Senator Douglas at New York.

Senator Douglas and lady arrived at New York from Havana on Tuesday night, 28th ult. He was waited upon at the wharf by Alderman Bradley and Counselman Baker, of the committee appointed to receive him, and escorted to his rooms at the Everett House.

Yesterday morning he was visited by Speaker Orr, Recorder Johnson, George N. Sanders, John B. Haskin, M. Cozzens and others.

Shortly after breakfast, Mr. Alderman Clagerty, Bradley, and McSpedon called at his rooms, Mr. Bradley, after congratulating the Senator on his arrival, presented the resolutions of the Common Council, remarking that they not only tendered the freedom and hospitalities of the city, but also endorsed his political course.

Mr. Douglas in response, said this was a complete surprise to him, as until last night he had no intimation that any such honor was intended. He had not imagined that his course had attracted the attention of the authorities of this great city, or secured them so favorably as to lead to this mark of approval.

To receive this compliment from the city of New York was indeed an honor. Of all the cities of the Union, New York is the commercial, political, and monetary heart of this nation, the prominent as it is, and as it is to be under the Constitution of the United States, in the face of the earth.

The city was the representative of all the States and all the Territories of the Union, whatever the party feelings may be, may arise upon the act of upon the 1852. Sectional controversies might disturb other portions of the country, but New York had not listened and would not listen to those appeals which would arrayed the North against the South, the South against the North, or any other sectional feeling. Another, The heart of New York palpated throughout the Union and for the Union. New York was for promoting peace, fraternity, and good feeling among all the States, and all the people of this country.

To receive, then, this compliment, under these circumstances, was one of the proudest events of his life. He gratefully accepted the proffered honor, and would preserve this paper to be transmitted to his posterity.

Mr. Bradley further stated that they desired Mr. Douglas to appoint a day to receive his friends at the City Hall.

Mr. Douglas then inquired, Thursday; but Mr. Clancy thought Speaker Orr would want to leave on that day, and it was finally arranged that Mr. Douglas should see his friends at the Everett House's rooms between one and two o'clock, on Friday.

Mr. Douglas, appearing somewhat fatigued, came in during the interview, and was introduced to the committee.

THE WABASH AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

A correspondent of the *Washington Union* writes to that paper an account of the visit of the United States steam-frigate Wabash to Constantinople, where the highest honors were showed her by the Turkish authorities:

"On the first day of her arrival, she was visited by Mehemed Pasha, the Admiral who recently visited the United States, and who, as I have before said, brought home with him so favorable a recollection of his visit. She was likewise visited by Mehemed Pasha, Grand Admiral of his Imperial Ottoman Majesty, and Minister of the Marine, as well as by all the other high officers connected with the Admiralty, and other high dignitaries, merchants, and residents, &c., &c.

A more distinguished mark of respect, however, was that shown by the dinner given to flag-officer Lavalette and his officers, and to the American Minister, Mr. Williams, and the American Consul-General and Dragoman, Mr. Brown. Mehemed Pasha, Minister of the Marine, and Admiral of his Imperial Ottoman Majesty, at his another residence on the Bosphorus, near the Celestial Waters of Asia, by the express direction of his Majesty the Sultan. There were present at the dinner, besides those whom I have named, all the high officers connected with the Admiralty.

Flag-Officer Lavalette and other officers of the Wabash, the American Minister and the American Consul-General and Dragoman, were in a steamer specially provided by his Majesty the Sultan. Observing, they were welcomed by a magnificent band of music. "Hail Columbia" echoed and rang from the hall, but from every chord of every American heart present. Then came the "Sultan's March," then, "Yankee Doodle," and, alternately, throughout the evening's entertainment, national airs of the two countries, made still more lovely the enchanting scene which, on all sides, surrounded the guests. Never, I ween, I have yet to speak of the more distinguished honors, as well as the more interesting incidents of this memorable visit. Flag Officer Lavalette, accompanied by the American minister and family, and the consul general, had crossed over in the Asiatic shore, a day or two before the dinner, to return the visit to which same religious ceremony, at which the Sultan was expected to be present. On one side of the street, which led to the room in which his majesty had retired, several regiments of infantry were drawn up; on the other, near the Bosphorus, stood the vast crowd, among whom were our own little company of Americans. A little while before the Sultan came out, to return to his caique, an officer cleared the street into which some had pressed too far, and gave orders that an open space be left in front of the flag-officer and his attendants, that they might have a better opportunity of seeing the Majesty the Sultan. All were on the tip-toe, yet none looked for such mark of distinction as it seems was in store for us. The Sultan, instead of proceeding directly to the caique, as he was then the object, as I supposed was his intention, came straight up to where the American Minister stood, who, thereupon, presented to his Majesty Flag Officer Lavalette. Such an interview, so entirely spontaneous and informal, springing, as it must have done, solely from the suggestions of friendship and good feeling for the American Government, was communicated by the entirely formalized and formalities which generally mark the interviews of Sovereigns with those to whom they give audience, was regarded by all, as no doubt it was intended, as a most flattering and distinguished mark of consideration, and, as far as I know, altogether unprecedented.

Subsequently, more formal interview was conceded to the flag officer at the imperial palace of Dolma Bolche, upon the Bosphorus. At the hour appointed for the interview, the flag officer, attended by the American minister, the consul general, and dragoman, and some twenty or thirty of the frigate's officers, proceeded in the ship's boat to the palace. They were ushered first into a large saloon, where, after being seated a short time around the room, the flag officer, the American minister, and the consul general and dragoman occupying the side which fronted on the Bosphorus, pipes were brought. The stems of these hands the flag officer and minister were of jasmine, the mouthpieces of amber, richly adorned with rings of diamonds. The others were of cherry, mouthpieces of amber, and likewise adorned with a single circle of diamonds.

After enjoying our hitchcoupes a little while, Mahmoud Pasha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, entered, and after presentation, seated himself on the divan, between the flag officer, Lavalette, and the American minister, to prime a short conversation through the medium of interpretation, then pipes, coffee, of course. It was handed in a beautiful, tiny, china cups, about the size of a thimble, in golden filigree, set in a filagree case of gold. As with the pipes, so with the coffee, there was a servant for each two of the guests.

But the highest honor of all was reserved for the last. On the day previous to the departure of the Wabash, she was visited by his Imperial Majesty, the Sultan himself, in proper person, preceded by many of his high state dignitaries. He was received with a salute of 21 guns, and received on board by the ship's crew of about 700 fine looking sailors and marines, with a full complement of most gallant looking officers, headed by the accomplished flag-officer, might well bestow. His majesty remained on board about an hour and a half, examining everything, and making the most minute inquiry about everything novel in this most beautiful ship.

The engraved likenesses of Washington and President Buchanan, which figure in the ship's upper saloon, attracted his special attention, and drew from him several complimentary remarks upon our country. He exhibited, like, indeed, all other distinguished visitors, a very gentle and discreet looking old gentleman, body servant of flag officer, Lavalette.

Negroes for Hire.

FOR HIRE, for the ensuing year, about thirty very valuable Negroes. Boys, Negro men, Mechanics, &c. Among the number, a first rate cook, and excellent Family Servants, Cooks, Washers and Ironers. Apply at the office of the Memphis Hotel.

dec 22-2w 204 Main street.

Fine Flour.

100 BBLS. Fine Family Flour, just received and for sale by ROBT QUIN.

Trust Sale.

By virtue of a deed of trust, executed by C. N. Robinson, on the 6th day of June, 1856, and duly recorded in Shelby county, Tenn., in Book No. 1, page 1, of Trustees' Book, on the 24 day of March, 1856, to secure certain debts therein mentioned, in the city of Memphis, Tennessee, and in the hitherto, 1856, and duly recorded in Shelby county, Tenn., in the aforesaid being the secured thereof, I, the undersigned, Trustee, in said deed, do hereby give notice that I will sell to the highest bidder, for cash, on the premises, on the 1st day of February, 1859, the following described property, to wit: Beginning at a point on the north side of said Creek, thence south 71 chains 66 links, to a point on the west side of said Creek, thence west, for quantity of pasturage is supposed sufficient to feed 100 head of cattle, and is usually worked in such, though I shall sell only the right, title, and interest of said C. N. Robinson, in said property.

J. P. STRONG, Trustee.

Collierville, Shelby county, Tenn., Dec. 29, 1858.

Estrays—Shelby County.

TAKEN up by Patrick Rutledge, on the 24th day of November, 1858, a BAY MARE, about 15 years old, some 14 hands high, with a star in the forehead, and right hind foot white, branded on the shoulder, "P" or "R" and on the left side of Memphis.

R. R. LEWIS, Trustee.

HILLMAN BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Tinware, Stoves, Tubes, &c. No. 3 Front Row, Memphis.

We would respectfully inform our customers and the public generally, that we have on hand a large and well assorted stock of Tinware, Stoves, which we keep constantly on hand. We also stock our Tinware, Stoves, Tubes, &c., at the lowest cash or best country produce.

HILLMAN BROTHERS.

THE GAYOSO HOUSE

WAS closed for repairs, December having work to close for the year 1858 will do well to call and see for themselves. Those who have visited the house since it was opened, I have now, will confirm me by saying it is the best house in the south. Proprietors if required.

D. COCKRILL.

JAMES YOUNG,

(Late Kirkman & Young)

REAL ESTATE BROKER,

LAND AGENT,

No. 11 Madison Street, Up Stairs, over A. J. Montgomery's.

CITY property and suburban plantations with negroes, for sale on reasonable terms. Have some valuable plantations, with negroes, for sale, on the Mississippi River, near Lake Providence, La.

A few houses for sale in two adjoining wards of closed.

I have situation for rent, close in business part of the city. Inquire of

JAMES YOUNG,

Real Estate Agent.

C. H. Kirkman, Office, up stairs.

NOTICE

To Lumber Men and Builders.

I HAVE on hand at my MILL, at Forked Deer Depot, on the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, a large number of Poplar, Ash, and Cypress Boards, together with a large number of Cypress Shingles.

Also, I have the of White Oak suitable for car building and machine work generally. I can furnish bills at short notice, and on the most reasonable terms, and at the lowest number, from 10 to 40 feet long. Orders will be received at A. Lanier & Co., No. 17 Front Row, or to me at the above Depot.

W. C. JONES.

dec 23-1w

Joe Etcheyarne's

University of DeSoto,

—OR—

SIMPLE BROADDUS COLLEGE

THIS well and favorably known Institute will open for the reception of pupils on the 1st of JANUARY, and continue in session five scholastic months, with a vacation of two weeks in the month of FEBRUARY. An entire new philosophical and chemical apparatus has been purchased by the present proprietor, and placed in the hands of Professor Shelby, teaching chemistry, natural philosophy, and mathematics. Terms, Session, $25. Boarding, $8 per month. Session commences the 1st of January, or January 3, and continues five months. The same unexcelled facilities to insure proficiency, convenience, and economy, which have made the institution so popular in the past, will be continued, and increased. The same intercourse between the pupils and the family, which has been so much admired, will be continued. Government is now, and will be, as it has been, a pleasant, yet effectual, system, which has never failed to secure the confidence of the parents of the pupils.

J. P. STRONG, Sole of Trustees.

Collierville, Shelby county, Miss., Dec. 29, 1858.

Removal.

R. E. OKNE'S LAND OFFICE.

HAS been removed to Stewart & Trezevant's Block, on Main street, opposite the Post Office, where he will be pleased to see his friends and patrons.

W. H. Weller.

BUILDER!

Memphis, Tenn.

SHOP on Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth. All kinds of building and repairing of buildings promptly attended to.

Oat Seed.

ORDERS for prime OAT SEED left with WALKER & NELSON & CO., Jefferson street, will be filled in the order of their receipt. Early applications are desired that they may be booked and send.

S. J. HAYS.

Fine Smoking Tobacco.

WE have the celebrated Mr. Jones's very superior Smoking Tobacco, in large and small packages, for sale, in our heavy stock of all grades of Virginia and Western manufactured Tobacco, for sale lower than ever.

R. S. BRAMLETT & CO.,

No. 10 Front Row.

COMMERCIAL RESTAURANT,

Jefferson Street.

SPEAKING of OYSTERS, we have a few of those old Virginians.

By the dozen.
By the Barrel.
By the Bushel.
By the Gallon.
By the Quart.
By the Gallon Keg.
By the Quart Keg.
By the Can, $1 00.
By the Can, 50 cents.
By the Can, 50 cents.
By the Dozen.
By the Quart Dozen.
By the Single Can.

We have Oysters.
We have the Fried.
We have the Stewed.
We have the Scalloped.
We have the Roasted.
We have the Baked.
We have the Boiled.
We have the Raw.
We have the Stewed.
We have the Roasted.
We have the Baked.
We have the Boiled.
We have the Raw.

With the best of Oysters. The best of ladies and gentlemen, we do trade in Oysters.

dec 15-1m CHARLES SAUPMAN.

NEW ERA STORE.

THE SOLDAT PIANOS

P. FLAVIO,

HAS the pleasure to announce to his friends, and the public generally, that he has been appointed by Messrs. Soldat & Martin, of New York, agent for sale of SOLDAT PIANOS.

He is now prepared to receive orders for pianos, at low cash from the Union Stock, a large stock which will be sold at the lowest cash price.

For Sale.

THE DOUBLE TENEMENT HOUSE on the west half of Lot 175, on Adams, Main street, adjoining the R. R. Railroad. The tenement is rented by the month, and yields the rent of $20 per month. For sale on reasonable terms. Apply to

M'CLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL.

NOTICE.

HAVING just received a fresh supply of Drugs, Dye Stuffs, &c., to Messrs. PLUMER & ELDRIDGE, we solicit for them a continuance of the very liberal patronage bestowed on them. Persons desiring to see us, can find us at the old stand, adjoining the Bank of Memphis.

G. C. HARRIS & CO.

MESSRS. PLUMER & ELDRIDGE

WOULD respectfully announce that they have purchased the Drug Store of G. C. Harris & Co., and will keep a full supply of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Paints, Oils, Glass, Putty, Brushes, Cutlery, Fancy Goods, Toilet Articles, Pure Wines and Liquors, and will keep at all times an entire and perfect stock of Drugs, Chemicals, Oil Painting Art, and will sell them on the lowest terms for cash. Physicians' prescriptions will be carefully compounded at all hours of the day and night.

MEMPHIS, November 29, 1858.

JAMES & M. FLAHERTY,

(Successors to the late firm of Geo. Flaherty & Bro.)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

FURNITURE,

PIANOS, ETC.,

Memphis, Tenn.

HAVING removed to the new and commodious Warehouse on Union street, between Main and Second, we are now prepared to offer our friends and the public generally, a large and well selected stock of FURNITURE, PIANOS and MELODEONS, together with a fine assortment of Carpeting, Floor Oil Cloth, Curtain Goods, Cornices, Window Shades, Looking Glasses, &c., &c., all of which we offer upon the most reasonable terms. We invite our friends and the public to call and examine our stock, before purchasing elsewhere.

JAMES M. FLAHERTY.

Splendid Saw-Mill

FOR SALE.

I HAVE one of the best Double Circular Steam Saw-Mill in the country, with a First-Mill attached, which will saw at a rapid rate, 3 logs to a log, 3 logs to a log, 3 logs to a log