THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY M'CLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL. MEMPHIS, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1859. VOLUME X.—NUMBER 80.

Daily Appeal.

THE NORTH CAROLINA CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS.

From the Wilmington Journal (Nov. 28.)

In the first district appearances election the belief that there will probably be conventions of both parties—Democratic and Opposition. Who the Opposition candidate may be we are unable to say—perhaps Mr. Smith, the gentleman who run Dr. Shaw defeated two years ago. The Opposition has no better or stronger man in that district. We think it more than likely that a convention will be tendered to Dr. Shaw by the Democratic convention, should one be held; but, in any event, the district is possessed of a large supply of gifted men in the Democratic politician. Hill, Barham, and Person, among others, either of whom would represent the district most ably and satisfactorily.

In the second district it seems to be conceded that Col. Ruffin, Democrat, will be allowed to walk over the track. If there be any opposition from any party, we rather think that it is very slight.

To our own district we have already alluded. Mr. Winslow is the only in the field, so far as announcing himself a candidate for re-election, subject to the action of a convention, should the Democratic party think proper to hold one. This is the proper ground, and it is due to Mr. Winslow that the Democratic party in the different counties should speak out frankly and freely, and indicate the course which it may desire to see taken. It is better always that these things should be done openly and at once. We stand ready to act in accordance with the will of our party fairly and properly expressed.

In the fourth district, that recently represented by Hon. A. O'B. Branch, we presume that the incumbent will be a candidate for re-election. From all that we can learn he will certainly be re-elected.

In the fifth district Mr. Gilmer, the Opposition member elected two years ago, will, we suppose, be again a candidate. His majority, considering the district, is very largely anti-Democratic, and the fine made over him, we very largely disproportioned to his talents or services, was small, humiliatingly small; and, in truth, had the Democrats only known their own strength and exerted it to the full, Mr. Gilmer might have been wheedled to stay at home, as he had been the year before when he offered for Governor—he could hardly have been said to run. If the Democrats work together vigorously, Mr. Gilmer, a good man in his own way, will have a chance to be set at home.

The sixth district was represented in the last Congress by Hon. A. M. Scales, who beat Mr. Puryear pretty badly, although Puryear's whisky is hard to beat. We take it that Mr. Scales will again be a candidate, and will again be elected. Who will be the Opposition candidate we have not heard. It has been thought that Col. Puryear, anxious to "give it up no" wants to try another turn on the track, but his party will hardly give him a chance.

The seventh district was represented by Hon. Burton Craige, who will no doubt represent it again. The ferocity of the Washburn dogs is amazing as its energy is startling. It is Burton Craige, greatly alarmed at the fierceness and revolutionary tendency of the *left*.

Mr. Craige will, of course, be elected, and young friends of the party may find that they have been firing away all in vain.

We have already alluded incidentally to the matter of conventions. We have only this to say: if the Democrats allow local issues, with which Congress has nothing to do, and which have nothing to do with the question of a representative in Congress, to divide them, they will act very imprudently, and will be justly rewarded by a defeat.

We have now nothing to add on the subject of conventions. We look upon conventions or their equivalents as always affording the safest instrumentality for party organization, and, in general, we may be safely guided by the place of a nomination of some man, but, but to do fully there ought to be no doubt about the matter. Should it be found that a respectable number of errors in any district call for a convention they have a right to have their wishes respected, even although they may apparently be carried into a minority. More than one instance, of course, another thing. Such things do not necessarily, nor indeed at all, imply hostility to any particular candidate. Conventions, Congressional meetings of friends, not of enemies—they are held to prevent or adjust differences, not to create them.

We do trust that care will be taken and the best means adopted to ask certain that the persons put forward in the several districts are really the strongest. We have only this to say: that they are really the choice of the Democratic voters in their respective districts.

ORIGIN OF THE WORD "CAUCUS."

The following is taken from the volume of the new Cyclopedia about to be issued, elucidating a word which has ever been a stumbling block to foreigners, and is not imperfectly understood even by the native citizens. It may, therefore, serve to illustrate the need and use of a Cyclopedia:

"Caucus, a word of American origin, employed in the United States to designate a part of the political machinery of the country, which, though unknown to its written constitutions and written laws, forms a most prominent feature of the American political system. The oldest written use of this word is probably in the following passage in John Adams' diary, dated Boston, February, 1763: 'This day learned that the caucus club meets at certain times in the garret of Tom Dawes, the adjutant of the Boston regiment. He has a large house, and he has a movable partition in his garret which he takes down, and the whole room is made one room. Here assemble the sons of liberty, and here they smoke tobacco till you can't see from one end of the garret to the other. There they drink flip, I suppose, and there they choose a moderator who puts questions and votes regularly, and selectmen, overseers, collectors, wardens, stewards, and representatives are chosen by them. These are the men who are to assume the merchants' club, and to propose and join in the choice of men and measures. Captain Cunningham says they have often selected him to go to the house of assembly.'

Gordon, in the following passage of his "History of the American Revolution," under date of 1764, says: "Mr. Otis, who was of Barnstable, near Boston, and very intimate with the political leaders of the day—trace back this process to a much earlier date: 'About three hundred years ago Mr. Samuel Adams father and twenty others, one or two from the north end of the town where all the ship business is carried on, used to assemble at a caucus, and lay their plans for introducing certain persons into places of trust and power. When they had settled it, they reported, and used such a hand among the inhabitants of their own district. He and his friends would furnish themselves with ballots, including the names of the persons fixed upon, which they distributed on the day of election. By acting in concert, together with a careful and extensive distribution of ballots, they generally carried the elections to their mind. It was from this circumstance that Mr. Adams first became a representative for Boston." It has been plausibly conjectured that caucus is a corruption of calkers. Very likely the caucus club which met in Tom Dawes' garret was originally a mechanic's club, which name, with a variation, it still retained after it had grown into a political club of distinction.

The change of government consequent on the revolution, led—in the northern States especially—to a rapid and great increase in the number of elective offices, while the prevailing idea of the impropriety of self-nominations, and of a personal canvass for votes, made some nominating and canvassing machinery necessary. Meetings held for this purpose received the name of caucuses. These caucus-powers no longer private clubs.

Soon after the adoption of the Federal Constitution, the people of the United States became divided into two strongly marked parties, the Federalists and the Republicans. Even the local elections of the smallest places speedily came to turn for the most part on this great national party division. Each party held in every election district its own caucus to nominate candidates. Public notice of the time and place was given, and every voter of the party was at liberty to attend; but, of course, the attendance was chiefly confined to zealous politicians. A moderator and clerk being chosen, a nomination list was opened. Each person present nominated whom he pleased. Several copies of the list were made and distributed through the meeting, each person present placing a mark against the candidate whom he proposed, and the candidate having the highest number of marks was declared the nominee. This, method, however, was evidently impracticable where the constituency was large or the distance extensive, as was the case when State Senatorial Representatives in Congress were to be chosen. Hence the practice of a representative caucus, delegates being appointed at meetings like that above described, held in case of cities in large towns in the wards, and in country districts in the townships. These elective caucuses commonly took to themselves the name of Nominating Conventions, and their introduction marks a third era in the development of the caucus system. A considerable period, however, elapsed before this convention system was adopted in the Presidential nominations. The members of the State Legislature in the one case, and of Congress in the other—those of each party holding them—were regarded as the most competent to make these nominations.

At the first legislative and congressional caucuses were held purposes of a much more gradually diffused among the local leaders of the party by private correspondence. Afterwards, however, they came to be formally and avowedly held. Committees were appointed to look after the elections, and besides a State committee, legislative caucuses assumed the power of nominating the candidates for local county and district conventions. At length, it began to be objected that in these legislative caucuses only those members in which the party was in the majority were represented, and this and other causes led, between 1800 and 1830, to the substitution in New York and Pennsylvania of State conventions in their place—a system since universally imitated. Congressional caucuses about the same time fell into disfavor. That held in 1823, to nominate a successor to Monroe, was but sparsely attended, and its nomination was extensively disregarded, so that Mr. Crawford, its nominee, was left behind both Jackson and Adams in the popular vote. At the Presidential election of 1828, Adams became the candidate of one party and Jackson of the other, without any formal nomination. Indeed, it may be observed of the congressional caucuses, that, so farm the Presidency was concerned, they all, except the last, of which the nomination failed, did not select the candidate already designated by popular expectation. The congressional caucus system lasted until the Jackson, or Democratic party, held, in 1832, a national nominating convention, each State being entitled to the same number of votes as in the Presidential election, and similar conventions of that party have been held to nominate candidates for each successive Presidential term. The Opposition, then known as Whigs, adopted the same policy in 1837, and since that period all nominations for the Presidency, by whatever party or fragment of party, have been made by a similar agency.

The southern States, in which original letters were few elections by the people, except for the State Legislature and Congress, and in which the English system of self-nomination and a personal canvass prevailed, long stood out against the caucus system. But, as the choice of State Governors and other State officers has been given to the people, this system has gradually worked its way till it is now fairly established in all the States. The power of assembling three bodies rests with a committee appointed by the previous convention. Besides judging the qualifications of their own members and nominating candidates, they assume the power of drawing up party creeds or platforms, as they are called, and in determining, in case of new and important questions, what position the party shall take. Though their authority, like that of the religious organizations of the United States, to which they bear a certain resemblance, is destitute of any legal sanction, yet it is generally upheld by the force of party feeling, especially in times of great party excitement, fidelity to regular nominations being zealously inculcated by caucus politicians, but disregard to be visited to success and as the greatest of political virtues. Membership of these conventions, when made an object of contest, is generally attained by superior activity and address. Cases, indeed, have occurred in some cases open violence, are resorted to, possession of the majority in the convention ordinarily carrying with it, as between the different cliques contending for its control, the leadership of the party. The caucus system is thus often converted into a contrivance for the distribution of offices among men more distinguished for intrigue than for talent, who, by combination and mutual support, and by serving each other's turns, are often raised to offices, and sometimes very high ones, for which apart from a caucus nomination, they would hardly have been thought of as candidates.

Sentence of a Woman to Death—Affecting Scene.

Mrs. Mary Harrung, a very pretty young German woman, was sentenced in Albany, N. Y., to be hung on the 27th of April next, for poisoning her husband, which she did to make way for a lover and countryman of her's. The Albany Journal says:

Mrs. Harrung was brought into court soon after Judge Harris took his seat. She was dressed in a pretty dark brown dress, with a light plaid shawl, and wore a black velvet hat, a veil partially concealing her face, and when she took her seat behind the District Attorney, bowed into the bar. No sooner had the announcement had been made of the time when the Judge would pass the sentence upon the unfortunate woman than a dense mass was crowded. Among the and once were many ladies.

The Judge called upon the prisoner to rise and say anything, if she could, against the sentence about to be pronounced upon her. For a while there was no response, Mrs. H., sobbing and weeping most piteously, her face buried in her handkerchief. In about one minute she responded as follows:

"All I have to say is, that I am not guilty of the murder of my husband. This man Rhinemann has sworn falsely over my dead body."

After an interval of a few seconds, Judge Harris addressed the prisoner as follows:

"I desire to say a few words to you before proceeding to pass upon the awful duty devolving on me. First of all, I would have you dismiss all complaint of hardship, and to reconcile yourself to your fate. I will not unfeelingly say a word that shall add a single pang to your wretchedness. You have received the most heartfelt pity and commiseration of all. You have the sympathy of all engaged in this trial. There is not one, I am persuaded, who feels the least unkind toward you. But you must recollect that it is my bounden duty, painful it may be, that the murderer must lose her life, in order that the lives of others, who do not deserve to be saved, may be kept safe. God and the law of man alike command it; and if you feel it is hard, as I have no doubt you do, then remember how hard it was for that man, unofficially, to be cut off in the prime of life from him. Remember the terrible agonies of that night, and, as I said before, endeavor to bring your feelings to bear upon this painful subject.

"Another thing I would have you feel. I fear, very much fear, from the strong sympathy in your behalf and the great efforts of your counsel, that attempts may be made to excite that you may escape. I entreat you to dismiss such hopes. There is but little chance, I assure you, that you will escape. There is therefore it is appalling to see one so young as you doomed to a certain and speedy death, and that, too, not by the allotment of Providence, but by the judgment of your fellow-citizens. Give up any hope you may entertain of escape. Suppose you could escape, suppose by an executive clemency this sentence should be commuted, and you sent to the State prison for life.

"What better would it be for you? I know, although branded with infamy as you now are, you could enjoy the presence and smiles of your family. In the gloomy retirement of a prison, what would life be worth to you? Is it not worth to-day? Is it not what you know—you better than I—how lily prepared you are for that thing. It is not all of man to die; there is a life after death, and that life is unending. What is a few days of life to be the short period left you? You have a soul that will not die on the gallows! It will live forever; and I tell you, you shall meet your master, Jesus H. There is a being that can save your soul. Go to the Savior—your Savior and my Savior—confess your guilt, and seek forgiveness of that Savior, who pardoned the penitent thief on the cross, and who saved one and carried him into Paradise—a thief on the cross with him! Oh! do not neglect this advice. Seek forgiveness by repentance and faith.

"The judgment of this court is, that you, Mary Harrung, be confined in the county jail until the 27th day of April next, and on that day, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the morning, and 2 in the afternoon, you be hung by the neck until you shall be dead! May God, in the fullness of his mercy, save your soul!"

Immediately after the sentence was pronounced, the prisoner was removed from the court, in charge of the sheriff. Judge Harris was much affected while addressing the prisoner, and at the close of his remarks could not proceed for sobbing. The scene in the court room were moved to tears, as well they might have been, for it was one of the most affecting scenes we ever witnessed.

Headwork in Farming.

It is surprising how much muscular labor is wasted every year, which might be saved or better directed. Thousands of lives of all kinds of business, and not, the least in farming. For instance: how many farmers toil on year after year, with some of the simplest implements of husbandry. The modern improvements, which save much labor and do the work cheaper and better, they will have nothing to do with. Improvements in the shape of seed they tend to be almost without exception, humbugs. Draining and subsoil plowing are ranked in the same category. They are but labor lost, but measuring cold, wet lands, and plowing them late in the summer, a few inches deep, and gathering scanty crops—this is not labor lost. Rotation of crops also appears to them to be nonsense to the grain or roots to be grown on them, they consider something like book farming—a very dangerous thing.

We never could see why farmers should not think for themselves, and be able to give a satisfactory reason for every process they undertake. We think they should and they should not endeavor to improve in all farming operations, to learn the very best way of doing everything, and then do it the best. It is held of a certain backwoods farmer, who had not yet found time to clear the stumps from his fields, that his boys complained bitterly of their troubles in plowing and harrowing—the old fashioned "drag" especially troubled them by its frequent overturnings while plunging among the stumps, and needing to be set right side up at every few rods. "Boys," said the enraged farmer, one day, "take that harrow over to the blacksmith, and tell him to make all the teeth twice their present length, and sharp at both ends, and warn him what I tell you." The thing was done; the teeth now pointed both ways, like those of a revolving rake. "Get up, Bill; now go along." "But, father it has upset again, and broke all to pieces." "Never mind, boys, go right ahead; it will work well either side up. See, now, what comes from a little thinking!" The harrow did work, and the field was harrowed in spite of the stumps. We might have selected a more dignified example of the use of headwork, but this homely story will answer our purpose.

In the matter of rotation of crops, there is need of forethought and management. Some farmers neglect to manure largely, because of its expensiveness; they would like to underdrain more extensively, and to subsoil plow the lands, if these things do not cost more than they have money for, and they think they can spare. But it costs no more to follow a good system of rotation of crops, than it does to carry on a farm without any such a plan. Yet such a system may bring the farmer threefold greater and better crops. Nor in devising such a plan, has he got to depend entirely on his own experience and observation. Books and agricultural journals are at hand, containing the results of other men's experience, and all that is to be done is to adapt such information to the wants of his own farm. A very little headwork of this sort would pay well. It would pay in the increased and prolonged fertility of the farm, and in more beautiful crops.—*American Agriculturist.*

MATRIMONIAL BROKERAGE IN THE METROPOLIS.—Prescott F. Harris was arrested in the office of the New York *Herald*, last evening, by officer Masterson, of the detective police, on a charge of attempt to extort money by threats. It is stated that Harris has connected with him two young and beautiful females, with whom he takes lodgings at hotels. Of course, the good looks and fascinating manners of the ladies attract numerous admirers, and some of the followers of the gentlemen are of such a character that Harris, it is alleged, under the assumed relation of husband, uncle or brother, steps in, and, by means of threats, induces the parties to extract money. It is satisfactory well known citizens have been victimized in this manner; Harris, it is further alleged, under the assumed name of Prescott Fitzallen, published a pamphlet called the Cupodic."—*N. York Post, 30th March.*

SHOOTING AFFAIR.—Another instance of this gentlemanly amusement came off a few days since, in the lower part of the county, in the name of Bennett and Hall, the latter being a young man known as Lewis, but not seriously hurt. The shooter was arrested, and needing help, sent up to town and engaged our young friend Neil to defend him. Jeff. West, however, thereby missing the cotillion party, but his client concluded that although he had great confidence in the ability of his counsel, he could do better for himself and so gave "dog out hell" by putting off into the overflow. Jeff. says he admires his prudence but don't like the plan of disposing of the case.—*Madison (Ark.) Pioneer, March 31st.*

☞ "I say, Germany, her yer got any saddles for dogs?"

Now, if young America, no doubt, expected Hans to hand a stick of wood in the immediate vicinity of the cur, but no! Looking up from his work computedly, he replied:

"Tow, come in, tell yer von on!"

Young America sloped.

A VERY SINGULAR SCENE IN A CHURCH.—A singular incident occurred here yesterday (Sunday) afternoon. A preacher from some other town had been expected to hold forth in the Baptist Church, and the audience were gathered, and the preacher arose. After announcing his text he proceeded with his sermon, but had not gone far when he said to the astonished audience:

"I have been instructed not to preach anything of Abolitionism or Republicanism—but I must serve my Master, and I——"

At this juncture Deacon Doolittle rose and said:

"Hold on. It's my impression that you have said enough." (Turning to the audience,) "Meeting is out."

The audience rose simultaneously, and, taking their hats, went out. The minister sat down. Deacon Doolittle went to the pulp't and said to him:

"If you want to preach politics I have no objection, and my house is at your service. But this church is not the proper place, and it cannot be permitted. If you desire to give a political sermon or speech you can do so at my house, or any other place, and I will warrant a good audience, and you shall have fair play and not be hurt. But you must not attempt it in this church."

There was no more preaching in that church that afternoon. These are the facts as related by some who were in the audience when this scene took place.

☞ I gave her a rose and gave her a ring, and I asked her to marry me then; but she sent them all back, inscrutible thing, and said she'd no notion of men. I told her I'd oceans of money and goods; tried to frighten her with a growl; but she answered that she wasn't brought up to the woods, to be scared by the screech of an owl. I called her a beggar, and everything bad; I slighted her features and form; till at length I succeeded in getting her mad, and she raged like the sea in a storm. And then in a moment I turned and smiled, and called her my angel and all; she fell in my arms like a weariesome child, exclaimed, "We will marry this fall."

W. F. PLUMMER. J. W. ELDRIDGE. WM. C. ANDERSON
Pulaski, Tenn. Memphis. Memphis.

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MEMPHIS, TENN.

HAVE in store and are now receiving a fresh and extensive assortment of

DRUGS, MEDICINES AND CHEMICALS,

PAINTS AND OILS,

FINE TOILET SOAPS AND PERFUMERY,

Fancy Articles, Brushes, Combs and Pomades,

Window Glass and Glassware,

Pure Wines and Brandies,

for medicinal purposes,

Spices and Herbs, Instruments,

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and all other articles in their line of business. They respectfully solicit the custom of Druggists, Merchants and of the public generally.

Our Prescription Department is complete, having in our employ two of the most careful and skillful prescriptions in the city, who will give their undivided attention to Physicians' Prescriptions at all hours of the day and night.

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2☞ Wood Cuts, Seals, Door Plates, Badges, Stencil Plates, Steel Stamps, Envelope Dies, &c., &c.

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A VALUABLE FARM

Possession Given the First Day of January next.

IT is situated six miles east of Brownsville in Haywood county, within a mile of the Memphis and Ohio Railroad, and near a Post Office. The farm contains 325 acres, about 400 of which is inclosed and has been in cultivation; has tolerable improvements, good well water, gin house, stables, cribs, etc., and is in a good neighborhood.

I will sell the above described premises for one-third cash, the balance upon such time as a purchaser may likely desire. See Richard Taylor, Esq., adjoining the farm, or address, near Mason Depot of M. & O. R. R.

J. F. JETT, Sharon, Tipton County, Tenn.

mar8-4m

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Two doors South of Planters' Bank

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NEGRO BLANKETS, KERSEYS AND LINSEYS,

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NEGRO SUITS, made up.

2ND BLANKETS, 8 to 12 quts.

EXTRA 12-4 SADDNY WOOL AND HORSE BLANKET, 8 to 12 quts.

MEN'S MEDIUM AND EXTRA FINE CLOTHING.

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Also a general assortment of

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NEW STORE,

Corner of Court and Main-Sts.,

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Watchmaker & Jeweller,

DEALER IN

FINE WATCHES, DIAMONDS, Silver and Plated Ware.

TAKES this method to inform the citizens of Memphis and the surrounding country, that he has permanently located in Memphis, and hopes to merit public attention to business to merit a share of the public patronage.

He will be constantly in receipt of the newest, and most FASHIONABLE GOODS, from the best French and American manufactures. He will also keep a very handsome and choice assortment of

FANCY GOODS

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Particular attention paid to the

REPAIRING of WATCHES & JEWELRY.

Our Assistants in this branch have no superiors.

Engraving in all its branches,

Executed in the best style.

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Lumber, Lumber.

40,000 FEET Seasoned Oak, 1½ inches thick, from 9 to 16 wide.

Also, Seasoned Poplar Filled to order. Also, Steamboat Lumber of all sizes to order. Office, No. 41 Main street. Lumber Yard north end of Navy Yard.

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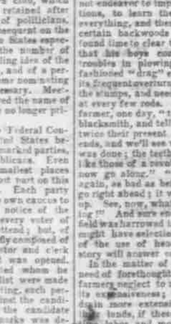

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AURIST,

Can be consulted on ALL DISEASES of the EYE and EAR, which require Medical or Surgical treatment.

Artificial Eyes INSERTED, without causing any pain.

DR. VON MOSCHZISKER, the only Homœopathic European Oculist and Aurist that has ever visited the United States, is now in Memphis, and can be consulted at his rooms on the Eye and Ear, which require Medical or Surgical operations.

Testimonials from hundreds of the most known citizens of New Orleans, Nashville, St. Louis and Cincinnati, who have been treated by Dr. M., for Deafness and Blindness, and entirely restored, can be seen at his office. Also, a letter from the Hon. Senator Pugh, Judge McLean, of the Supreme Court, Professor Bryant, Mayor of Cincinnati, and other well known Physicians.

N.B.—Dr. M. will be in the city as one of the medical Faculty also with his accompanying patients to consult him.

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First Floor—Nos. 277 and 278.

Persons calling on Dr. M., particularly Ladies, will consider by the Ladies private door.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

mar27-dawtm

ICE, ICE, ICE, ICE!

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WOULD respectfully set their patrons in the ice business that their vessels from Pittsburg, arrived here yesterday with six large barges loaded with ice, and has contracted for the balance of their supply; they will have this year considerable more than double the quantity they ever had any previous season, and are now ready to deliver ice by wholesale and retail.

Steamboats can be supplied and their orders promptly attended to, by leaving their orders, 276 Main Street, or at the Company's new house on the levee.

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☞ Contractors will find a supply of Lower Mattresses, not to be surpassed in quality, and the lowest in price.

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HAVE a large and well selected list of Lands in Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas. The Memphis Trustees in any size to suit purchasers, and in almost any locality in the Mississippi valley. Also, improved and unimproved lots in the City of Memphis and Certificates are given a list of some of the locations of our lands. We will be pleased at any time to have the pleasure of showing these lands to any and all persons in search of lands for settlement in the Mississippi valley. We feel that we are prepared to give as general information and as near correct in data for obtained elsewhere from any one, in reference to the general character of the country, as the different circuits one of the Mississippi valley. Appraised the most of the numbers of our lands.

No. Acres	Township.	Range.	County.	State.
640	4 north.	5 east.	Crittenden.	Ark.
640	4 north.	6 east.	"	"
320	4 north.	6 east.	"	"
720	4 north.	7 east.	"	"
			320 acres deadened.	
1280	4 north.	7 east.	Crittenden.	Ark.
215	4 north.	6 east.	"	"
215	4 north.	6 east.	"	"
300	4 north.	7 east.	"	"
1760	7 north.	8 east.	"	"
1760	7 north.	8 east.	"	"
300	7 north.	8 east.	"	"
1280	8 north.	7 east.	"	"
1400	8 north.	7 east.	"	"
			100 acres deadened.	
640	9 north.	7 east.	Crittenden.	Ark.
2720	9 north.	7 east.	"	"
			800 acres deadened.	
6000	10 north.	5 east.	Mississippi.	Ark.
			300 acres deadened.	
480	11 north.	3 east.	Mississippi.	Ark.
1120	12 north.	3 east.	"	"
1200	18 north.	6 east.	"	"
1200	18 north.	6 east.	"	"
760	12 north.	4 east.	Pulaski.	Ark.
2560	15 north.	4 east.	Jackson and St. Francis, Ark.—Cache river.	
1000	4 north.	2 west.	Jackson.	Ark.
2000	5 north.	2 west.	"	"
640	7 north.	2 west.	"	"
800	14 north.	4 west.	Drew co.	Ark.
1200	14 north.	4 west.	"	"
1200	5 north.	3 west.	Whiteco.	Ark.
2195	13 north.	3 west.	Chicot co.	Ark.
1200	10 north.	3 west.	Dallas co.	Ark.
480	11 north.	2 west.	"	"
320	8 north.	11 west.	Tunica co.	Miss.
320	4 north.	16 west.	"	"
800	24 north.	1 west.	Coahoma co.	Miss.
			320 acres deadened.	
320	28 north.	4 west.	Coahoma co.	Miss.
320	28 north.	4 west.	"	"
2560	26 north.	2 west.	Tallahatchie.	Miss.
			Bolivar county, Miss.	
2160	25 north.	3 west.	Sunflower co.	Miss.
1280	16 north.	2 west.	Washington.	Miss.
160	15 north.	2 west.	Bolivar.	Miss.
			Washington.	Miss.
700	17 north.	2 west.	Washington.	Miss.
			Washington.	Miss.
800	18 north.	2 west.	Washington.	Miss.
800	21 north.	2 west.	Sunflower.	Miss.
800	22 north.	2 west.	"	"

Set down four miles north of Point Rock Depot, in Jackson county, Alabama; a plantation on the above, 400 acres cultivated and the balance inclosed; to be sold for other plantations in that part of Alabama. To reference in the last mentioned plantation, see the two gentlemen, Huntsville, Alabama, or us here.

Having the lands in Tennessee, Ark., in many other tracts, down less, etc., we are compelled to give real estate most of our attention, and as it is about our business, and a heavy one, we have determined to tender our services to the public generally as agents to buy or sell, or lease, if desired, lands in the Mississippi valley, and not here, either in the city or country. We could give a satisfactory reference in Memphis, Nashville, Louisville, and but little magnitude, as anybody can give name enough. People after our mode of business.

mar27 HOPKINS & KIRBY.

For Sale or Rent.

A PLANTATION in Shelby county, Tennessee, on the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, at Brunsdale Depot, known as the Mansion Plantation, containing 1,000 acres, 400 of which are in cultivation, 600 acres, and all the buildings, gin house inclosed to serve a force sufficient to work the place.

—ALSO FOR SALE—

A beautiful Residence location, 20½ acres, six miles north of Memphis, adjoining the lands of Dr. Dunlap and the Memphis and Raleigh Plankroad at their junction. Will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, or divided purposes. For information go to the store, cor. Main and Monroe streets.

HOPKINS & KIRBY.

to her Main and Monroe streets.

JUST RECEIVED!

By Block, Gronauer & Co.

50 BBLS. Pike's Wheisky, 90 bbls. Premium Whisky, 50 bbls. Rye, and 50 bbls. Bourbon Whisky.

5 gr. pipes pure French Cognac. Also, 1000 assorted Segars, Segars, Segars, Segars, Segars, Segars! Wines, Lemon Cordial, Raspberry Brandy, Cigars, etc. Also, 2000 Segars, Segars, Segars, Segars, Segars, Segars, which we offer at the lowest market prices.

BLOCK, GRONAUER & CO.

No. 7 Howard's Row.

For Sale.

2000 BUSHELS of Pennsylvania Cotton Seed, in the quantity of two bushels each.

The Pennsylvania Cotton Seed produced for the number of its bolls, fullness of seed, length of staple, etc.

Also, 2000 bushels of Cotton Seed, equally as good as the Pennsylvania, considered among planters of this State and Mississippi, the best blooded cotton in use.

L. KETCHUM & CO.,

mar18-dawtfm 22 Front Row, Memphis.

NEW FIRM.

JAMES YOUNG.....E. A. HOLT & A. R. HOLT, Memphis. Late of Georgia.

YOUNG, HOLT & CO.,

Real Estate Brokers, Commission Merchants, General Agents,

ETC., ETC., ETC.,

NO. 348 MAIN STREET, UP STAIRS,

3d Door South Speel, Desoto & Strange's,

Memphis, Tenn.

PARTICULAR attention paid to the sale of any and every property. Also, lands in Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas. Will also receive and sell country produce, Merchandise, etc., and effect loans on good city property. Will also receive and sell on consignments.

We solicit a share of the public patronage. Prompt attention given to all business with which we may be favored. Give us a call. YOUNG, HOLT & CO.

mar29-1m No. 11 Madison street, up stairs.

We have for sale the following:

10,000 acres of choice Arkansas land, lands in each per chancery.

2000 acres in three miles of Arkansas river, between 400 and 700 deadened.

640 acres in Madison county, Mississippi, well improved, with eleven thirty farms.

640 acres in Madison county, Ark., well improved, with eleven thirty farms.

640 acres in Mississippi county, Ark., well improved, with eleven thirty farms.

640 acres adjoining the above, improved, with two houses, stable, stock, wagons, etc.

600 acres six miles from Memphis on the Raleigh road.

320 acres three miles from Memphis, near Raleigh, well improved, with 40 acres deadened, well watered with springs and stock water.

1300 acres in Tipton county, Tenn., 500 acres in cultivation.

1100 acres on the Memphis and Ohio Railroad, near Mason's Depot; well improved; four houses; all necessary out houses, gin house, etc.; 300 acres in cultivation.

320 acres eighteen miles from Memphis, near the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, well improved, with out houses, etc.

300 acres in Shelby county, Tenn., twenty miles from Memphis; 100 acres cleared; near Fisherville.

320 acres in Shelby county, Tenn., near Lick Creek; Lake Beard; 120 acres cleared.

ALSO—Between Lake Beard and Lake Shelby, and within five miles of the latter, good location for a school; large enough to accommodate 75 or 100 pupils.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

Brick House on Court street, below Third; 35 feet front, and two stories high; well filled to order. Also, two or three other fine residences on Court street.

Also, a number of lots on Court street.

Also, a number of lots on Wellington street.

Also, a large number of lots in Lauderdale, with five rooms, cisterns, kitchen, and lot inside the corporation, near John Brown's.

Three brick on Front street lot up town, 27 feet by 140 to feet.

100 feet Main street below Beal street, at a bargain.

Wanted—Any quantity of good Cotton Seed, for sale in the city, and some elegant pieces in the suburbs, improved and unimproved.

Also a large quantity of lands in Tennessee, Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas.

We have a large number of houses and such persons wishing property, will give us a call.

YOUNG, HOLT & CO.,

apl No. 11 Madison street, up stairs.

Houses for Rent.

A HOUSE on Overton street, near Second street, with five rooms and cisterns. Rent moderate.

A House and lot on Second street, near Lauderdale—on Lerose street, near Calhoun.

FOR LEASE—Three acres of ground; orchard and garden; on the Raleigh road, two and a half miles from the city.

A House on Center street below Vance; with five rooms.

YOUNG, HOLT & CO.,

No. 11 Madison street.

Valuable City and Suburban Property for Sale.

A FINE House on Harrison street, near Mat Dowell's, three and half acres of ground; six 10 foot rooms, with cisterns, kitchen, and servant's rooms, 500 barrels cistern, well, stable, carriage and cow houses, 150 fruit trees. Terms—One-third cash, balance in one and two years, with interest.

ALSO—6 acres near the Memphis and Ohio Railroad Depot. Terms—One-third cash, balance in 4 and 12 months, with interest.

ALSO—A very desirable building lot on Shelby street, 50 feet front by 200 feet deep.

ALSO—IN acres lot on DeSoto street extended, eighteen hundred feet from Jefferson street. Price $50 per acre.

ALSO—34 acres of beautiful land, three miles from Memphis on the new State line road for sale or exchange for Memphis property.

ALSO—A lot on Georgia street, 75 by 150 feet, near John Brown's.

ALSO—A few acres choice land, near State Female College; good building site.

YOUNG, HOLT & CO.,

apl No. 11 Madison street.

FOR SALE.

THE handsomest place in South Memphis.

apl YOUNG, HOLT & CO.

CHANCERY SALE

OF

A valuable Tract of Land

Near Collierville, Tenn.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Chancery Court of Memphis, rendered November Term, 1858, in the case of Thomas Bunkley against Wm. Bunkley, et al., I will sell at public auction, on the premises, to the highest bidder, the following

Friday, April 15, 1859,

at the Depot of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad at Collierville, Tenn., the following valuable property, to wit:

A VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND

lying and being in Fayette and Shelby counties, Tenn., and the tract of land known as the Bunkley place,

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY ACRES,

and described and bounded as follows, to-wit: Being the Tenth and Eleventh Civil Districts of Shelby county, and the Tenth Civil District of Fayette county, and being a part of the lands conveyed by the Chickasaw Cession, bounded on the south by the Wolf River, and containing three north 176 poles to a stake with a post-oak and hickory pointers; thence west 94 poles and 8 links to a stake in the old Winchester State Line Road; thence west with the Winchester State Line Road 176 poles to a hickory corner; thence south with Powell's line 94 poles to a stake; thence east 8 poles and 16 links to P. C. Hardy's corner; thence south's south boundary line; thence south with P. C. Hardy's line 176 poles to a stake with one pointer; thence east 160 poles to the beginning corner.

TERMS OF SALE.—The