# THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY M'CLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL. MEMPHIS, SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1859. VOLUME X.—NUMBER 83.


## Daily Appeal.

### THE TREATIES OF 1815.

From the New Orleans Picayune 14

The diplomatical settlement of the geographical and political relations of the States of Europe, made at the Congress of Vienna, after the final overthrow of Napoleon, in 1815, have been assumed to be the basis of the public law. It is to this that Austria appeals as a formal recognition of her territorial rights in Italy, against which the Sardinian movement is directed. The force of the plea is mostly recognized by nearly every statesman, of both political parties, in the British Parliament, at the same moment that each of them spoke with strong reprobation of the tyranny and misrule which are exercised there by Austria. Lord Palmerston, in the House of Commons, added his common denunciation his expression of a strong desire that Austria might be made in some way to resign her hold on these provinces, and something like an intermeddling of the part of the French Emperor, for a revision of these treaties.

The organs of Russian opinion on the continent concur strongly in this view, and call for a revision of the treaties as the only means of preserving peace in Europe.

The plain intent of this call is, that there shall be a congress of the great Powers, for the purpose of changing the political relations of Italy and redistributing the parts to as to prevent the disturbance of the community which its present condition threatens. In other words, Austria is to be required to surrender her portion of Italy for the general peace. If she does not consent, then, in the language put forth in the French Emperor's celebrated pamphlet, the same thing will necessarily come to pass. He says:

"If Eur ope does not decide to make these inevitable changes, there will be an armed collision, and the day after a decisive battle, these treaties must be revised and remodelled."

This language is copied and endorsed at St. Petersburg. Whether it is only to be prevented by a revision of treaties, and war at would will only be terminated by a revision of treaties.

It may, therefore, be of interest to our readers who have not access to these celebrated documents, to know what these treaties were, and whom they bound.

After the fall of Napoleon in 1814, the powers that were allied against him held a congress at Vienna to agree upon the use they should make of their victory. They were disturbed in their arrangements by the return of Bonaparte from Elba, but after the fright was over, and their armies again victorious, they renewed their labors, and on the 9th of June signed what is known in diplomacy as the "final act" of the Congress of Vienna. It is very long, containing 120 articles, of which some contain numerous sections. The plenipotentiaries there took a new map of Europe and proceeded to portion out secondary powers, principalities and provinces, according to their ideas of an equilibrium of mutual checks themselves, as they said in the preface, "should obtain a preponderance over the others, and this "balance of power," which was the object of the settlement, "to be guaranteed by the law of right among themselves ever since, although circumstances have constrained them more than once to agree to a change of its provisions.

We need not do more than recapitulate its chief provisions, especially those which bear on the possession of Italy and her relations to the Germanic Confederation, which has been appealed to take part in the controversy.

Poland, which had asked for a restoration of her ancient nationality, was then divided between Russia, Prussia and Austria, with promises of improved institutions, which were not fulfilled.

The Kingdom of Saxony was merged in that of Prussia, which also received a accession from Austria and Hanover, and made concessions to Holland of Belgium, which then belonged to the British crown. A large number of the little independent governments of Germany were what is termed mediatized—that is, lost their sovereignties—of which Prussia got a large share.

The sovereign princes and free cities of Germany were formed into a Germanic Confederation, of which Austria is the chief State and president of the Diet. The possible collisions of Austria, in a state of war, to this Diet, makes it desirable to explain the constitution more in detail.

The States are represented in the Diet only as Germanic States, and not for any possessions outside of the Confederation. Austria is there for her Germanic possessions, not her Italian, as Denmark has a voice for the Germanic portion of Holstein, but not for the portion of union is that all these States engage to each other not only to defend all Germany, but each individual State against any foreign invasion, and to maintain the entire territories. But the guaranty is only for German territories, and if any member of the Confederation engages in a war with a foreign State, independent of the Confederation, that remains neutral, unless the Diet shall decide that there is danger to the federal territory. In the threatened war with Austria, the extra Germanic territories only are threatened; and our readers have seen that the Diet of Frankfort has proposed for neutrality, and decided to wait for the development of events.

In the Frankfort Diet, there are seventeen votes, in what is called the Ordinary Assembly, each representing a separate State, having one vote. But in what is called the General Assembly, for the discussion of several privileged questions referring to the general interests, the number of votes cast by each representation varies. The whole number is 70, of which six larger powers, which include Austria, have four votes each, Prussia has three votes, Saxony and all the smaller States, several of which are consolidated to give one vote in the Ordinary Assembly, have one each in the General Assembly.

The Swiss Confederation, as it exists now, was organized by the treaty of Vienna. Some existing contained in the old, were added and territorial exchanges were made with France and Sardinia. The kingdom of Sardinia was enlarged by the formal addition of the territory of Genoa.

The 56d article and its successors treat of the acquisition and possessions of Austria in Italy.

By them the signers of the treaty recognize the Emperor of Austria as legitimate sovereign of the provinces and territories acquired by a series of treaties named, or by the war just closed. They enumerated Istria, Dalmatia, the city and islands of Venice, the duchies of Milan and Mantua, and numerous other Italian possessions and dwellings in his present war. The enumeration contains a list of all the States which constitute what is familiarly called the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom. Its chief cities are the duchies of Milan and Mantua and the city and dependencies of Venice. Article 95th defines the frontier boundary of the Austrian dominions in Italy which Austria now holds them, and article 103, which regulates the concessions of certain legations, being in the Austrian dominions, to the Pope, provides that the Emperor of Austria (what have the right to keep garrisons in Ferrara and Comacchio, places within the Legation of the Pope, for defensive purposes.

The Bourbons of Naples were re-established on their thrones, and some regulations were made for the restoration of Guiana, in South America, to France.

There were a great many additional provisions in regard to the navigation of streams and other questions of international interest in Europe, but the above constitutes, in fact, the territorial settlement, which constitute the elements of territory of which it is now proposed to revise that part which recognizes the Italian sovereigns of Austria.

The parties to the treaty, signed in alphabetical order, to avoid questions of relative dignity, were: Austria, France, Great Britain, Portugal, Prussia, Russia and Sweden. The Minister for Spain refused to sign because the claims of the Spanish princes to some of the Italian duchies was rejected.

If the subject of a general revision be concerned, Austria, and perhaps others, will hardly be expected to demand that cessions and concessions shall not be enacted alone of her, but that Europe may require new apportionments in other quarters, to secure the equilibrium which seems to be exacted, in theory, as the only condition on which European monarchies can possibly live at peace with each other.

### Latest Continental Correspondence.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times, of the 18th of March, says:

The French people keenly feel the peril which assumes them and all Europe in the struggle on which they are invited to enter. It is with the full knowledge of the prospect before them that the good sense of the public sounds the very idea of war, in spite of all the efforts of those writers in the press who boast of their participation in State secrets and of the inspirations they receive from high quarters. The tone is now changed, and they say—and I repeat it with regret—are only meant to delude. Europe, to mask the real projects which the revolutionary party hope to achieve, are proposed to disclose to all the world.

The Vienna correspondent of the same paper says:

The Vienna papers contain extremely warlike articles, and there is reason to believe that several of them are "inspired" by persons of high position and great influence. It is believed in official circles that the Emperor of the French will manage to find an excuse for coming to the assistance of the Sardinians, and measures are taken accordingly. Austria will not be the attacking party, because she wishes to give the world a proof of her moderation and forbearance, but she will not be sorry if the other party should force the Sardinian government to act aggressively. The highest military authorities are of the opinion that Austria will be able to hold her own in northern Italy against any force that can be brought against her, and they are therefore desirous that the evil day, "which sooner or later must come," should be at hand. Moreover, men think that Austria will be able to bear two years' war without any financial catastrophe; but I am not of the same opinion.

The Turin correspondent of the same paper gives the following curious statement as to a secret compact made preliminary to the nuptials of Prince Napoleon and the Princess Clotilde:

The Emperor Napoleon promised assistance, offensive as well as defensive, to the King of Sardinia, if such great Sardinia, and Victor Emmanuel whatever territorial advantages might ultimately be obtained in Lombardy. In return for these services, the King of Sardinia pledged himself to transfer Savoy and Nice to France. Among the persons who one might suppose would have been privy to this agreement—so remarkable, if true—but who, nevertheless, in order to its profound secrecy, were kept in the dark, is said to have been Prince Napoleon. Two reasons are assigned for his exclusion from confidence: one is, that his discretion was not fully confided in, and that it was feared that he might be unable to resist the temptation of imparting the news to some of his friends here; the other reason, which may, perhaps, be based chiefly on conjecture, but which is, nevertheless, plausible enough, is, that he might have been ill disposed to concede in an agreement fatal to any hope he may have cherished of one day ascending the throne of his cousin Italy. It has not been stated to me whether he has been acquainted with the compact since the marriage, nor have I heard it suggested that its communication to him had had something to do with his recent resignation of office, for which, moreover, there seems to have been a sufficiency of other reasons. But the most astounding part of the story is yet to come, and I impart it to you with all reserve, because only one of my authorities mentions it, although, if it be true, it may possibly obtain confirmation of it from the other. It is to the effect that, while Lombardy was to be united to Piedmont, and Nice and Savoy ceded to France, Austria was to be suffered to retain Venetia and the fortresses.

The correspondent of the London Herald says that the ominous silence preserved respecting Lord Cowley's mission tends to increase the apprehensions of war.

The Times' Paris correspondent points out contradictions in the recent article of the Moniteur, and expresses an opinion that Germany has really good reason to dread a French army returning victorious from Italy.

*La Nord*, in its sunny towards Austria, is unwilling to admit that Russia has announced an intention favorable to peace.

The Paris correspondent of the London Daily News says:

Yesterday and the day before yesterday night, says that there is great talk of the immediate formation of an army of observation beyond the Alps. The Minister of War has prohibited leave of absence to officers and soldiers till further orders.

The Vienna correspondent of the Times sums up the result of Lord Cowley's mission, by saying that it amounts to no more than that the relations between the British and Austrian Governments are now more intimate than they were on the day the British mediator arrived.

The London Post, of the 18th ult., says:

The Nuncio has received instructions to wait on Count Walewski, and represent the danger to which his Holiness the Pope would be exposed if the French troops were withdrawn from Rome just now, without permission to call the Austrians up to the Eternal City. This is a new song from the Vatican, very different from Cardinal Antonelli's defiance of a few days since.

The Opinione, in an article which reaches Paris to-day, says with truth: "France now occupies in Italy the position which England has lost." The Opinione, in its observations by "La Guerra e Inevitabile," and concludes that Piedmont must ere long resort to arms.

The Opinione and Independenti of Turin, both state from Piacenza that the Austrians are actively engaged in fortifying both banks of the Po at that place. We get nothing from Italy to-day but a repetition of the accounts of the warlike preparations on the part of Austria as well as Piedmont. Every day seems to add to the chances of war. The Vienna Cabinet has decided to send fifty thousand more men to Italy, which will bring the Lombard army up to two hundred thousand men.

It is stated," says a Paris letter in the Nord, "that the Prince Abbe Lucien Bonaparte has addressed a memorial to the Emperor on the Italian question as regards the temporal power of the Holy See. It is known that the Prince, who was educated at Rome, is most devoted to the Pope, and that he has hitherto refused all the dignities which the Emperor has offered him.

### COTTON STATISTICS.

A writer in the Boston Post, under the signature of "Facts," says:

The quantity of cotton brought into England every year might be piled into a pyramid which would rival that of Cheops. The eight hundred and fifty thousand and seventy-two tons of miles of yarn spun in England in a year might be wound round and round the earth, and a box wide enough (or strong enough) for us might throw the shuttle over distant Uranus, and then jangle together the red planet Mars," the Earth Venus, Mercury and the Sun in our left eye of cotton. The cotton of the British Islands might be wrapped up in cotton and put up carefully for the inspection of future ages, is not many years' consumption of the raw material.

The writer quotes as follows from the last Patent Office report:

"Producing a very large annual supply above the actual wants of the country, and of a material superior in quality to the yield of any other land, the United States possesses by virtue of that fact, a power in the commerce of the world which could not be exerted by means of a product less peculiar in its nature, or less intimately connected with the social condition of civilized Europe. This control chain not only binds one section of our land to the other, but unites England to us "with links more strong than links of steel." [From 1851 to 1855 per centage of exports in Great Britain 66.]

"Cotton employs millions of the human family in its culture, and millions more in its manufacture." Cotton produced elsewhere cannot enter into competition with that of the United States. That of India is insufficient in quantity, and is, also, and hardly prepared for the loom, "only suited for" inferior fabrics."

The total imports of cotton into the United Kingdom, for annual average from all countries, for the period of thirty-five years, is as follows:

From the United States, 269,905,411 pounds; from the East Indies, 30,107,402; from the West Indies, 2,216,539; from the Brazils, 22,816,981; from all other countries, 13,774,070; total, 337,898,403 pounds. From 1854 to 1855, from the United States, 3,424,502,872; total value for that period, $491,169,517, at 9.38 cents per pound. The export of cotton last year was to the value of $191,394,961. This sum will be considerably surpassed the present year. The crop is estimated by many as high as 3,600,000 bales; which, at an average of 12 cents per pound, or $50 per bale of five hundred pounds weight, would make the United States crop of raw cotton worth one hundred and ninety millions of dollars. In Liverpool, cotton, which commands the highest price, at the period referred to, produced 34,687,802 pounds; its estimated value, $491,169,517; its annual average for five years, 9,175,489 pounds, and $52,283,992.

"Facts" adds

During eleven months of last year Great Britain exported manufactured cotton goods of the value of one hundred and forty-five million of dollars.

The supply of cotton from the interior has greatly fallen off during the last few weeks. For example, at New Orleans, the week ending March 11, the receipts were 22,508 bales, against 69,000 bales for the corresponding week last year. The late pickings of cotton that are coming into market are of inferior quality, in consequence of the frosts and the season being early in November. The increased receipts at New Orleans, compared with those of last year at the same date, are 260,000; at all the ports, 582,000 bales, in the aggregate, at the same date last year: For middlings, at New Orleans and Mobile, from 11½ to 11¾ cents; the price for September, 1858, to 1859, in the present time having generally ranged from 11½ to 12¼ cents—the highest price early in October.

The exports, compared with last year, show an increase to Great Britain of 500,207, to France 85,987, to other ports 153,816, in all 493,004 bales. The exports to the northern domestic ports show a decrease, compared with last year, of 216,909 bales.

It is estimated that the stock on hand at all the ports the 1st of March was about 1,000 bales, and about 700,000 in the interior of the country at the warehouses and on the plantations, or on the way to market. Thus 800,000 bales of old cotton are left, of quality, have to supply the further demand for cotton at home and abroad. About 35 per cent. of cotton exports from the United States have latterly gone to all other countries besides Great Britain.

### IRON COTTON TIES.

The severe loss experienced in the city and on the river, within a month past, by the burning of cotton, should suggest some means for greater security to our great staple. The fire on board of the Prometheus, from the yard of the Planters' Cotton Press, have involved insurance companies in a loss of more than half a million for the cotton alone that was consumed. If the cotton had not suffered, the subtraction of this large amount from the reserved capital, or the annual profits of insurance, will be felt elsewhere. It is a total destruction of the value without any return whatever.

It is believed that such casualties may be avoided. There is absolutely necessity for the loss of cotton by fire or water. Cotton, when tightly compressed in bales, will not burn. The most combustible of all substances when loose and permeated by the air, is the least destructible when compressed into a small, compact mass. The fire will pass over it, in this condition, like the flame over the dry prairie grass, but cannot penetrate into the bale. The bagging and the loose fibers will be consumed, when the fire, if not sustained by a fresh supply of combustible matter, will die out.

The reason that such have results from a fire on a cotton boat or in a cotton press, is that the rope confining the cotton in the small compass, burns in the middle, and, when the elasticity of the cotton causes the silky product to swell into triple or quadruple its proper bulk, spaces are left for the access to the air, and inviting the fire to envrap it in its destructive embrace.

Secure the bale against expansion during a fire, and loss of property by an accidental conflagration is prevented. This can be done by adopting the iron hoop instead of rope for securing the bales. The most careful tests have been adopted to prove the security afforded by this substitute for rope. At the late agricultural fair in Jackson, Mississippi, a bale was secured with iron and another with cord wood and the interstices filled with straw, when the whole was ignited. The straw and wood were entirely consumed, but the bale was only blackened on its outer surface, from which the bagging had been burned. The fire went out without aid, and not five pounds of the cotton had been consumed.

If the cotton stored in the Planters' Cotton Press had been hooped with iron instead of being tide with rope, the press could not have been burned; and if the combustible portion of the cotton had been destroyed, the cotton would have not suffered. Underwriters cannot fail to see the advantage to them of substituting iron for rope ties. It is a matter of surprise that they have not taken some action to secure the general adoption of the former, after such tests as have been made of its protection to the cotton.

The greater security of boats freighted with cotton, and consequently of the lives of passengers, is a strong inducement to the steamboat interest and the traveling public to encourage the use of iron hoops. Experience has taught the necessity of some means to prevent the annual losses of property which we are called upon to record, and the present is a favorable opportunity to press the value of the iron tie.—N. O. Picayune.

WITTY PAINTER.—A correspondent writes us concerning Elliot-school troubles, that in Worcester there once lived quite a witty painter by the name of Weston. Old Dr. Bancroft, being desirous to have the Commandments put up in his church in a handsome style, applied to him to furnish them, and was very particular that he should have clear stuff—what the carpenters call good, handsome board. "Oh, yes," said he, "I understand—you want the Commandments, without the note in them."—Boston Post.


The Cotton Growing Capabilities of South Africa.

On Monday, February 28th, a meeting was held in the Town Hall, Manchester, to hear a statement from the Lord Bishop of Cape Town, with respect to the commercial resources of South Africa. There were about two hundred gentlemen present, including deputations from the Chambers of Commerce of Bradford and Leeds. In consequence of the Mayor of Manchester being called away to London, Mr. Malcolm Ross, Vice President of the Chamber of Commerce, was appointed Chairman.

The Bishop of Cape Town, said he believed that Englishmen had been planted on the western coast of Africa, and at the southern extremity, in order that we might diffuse Christianity throughout that land, and raise up one of the most degraded countries in the world to take rank among the civilized nations of the earth. In the Cape Colony there were a population of 300,000 or 400,000 persons, but the country, which was 600 miles in length and 400 in breadth, would accommodate as many millions of population as there are now hundreds of thousands. The inhabitants were chiefly engaged as a pastoral people.

In the Cape Colony there was no cotton culture carried on. He considers British Kafraria as a fertile country, and it was now being given out to farmers in small parcels in order to people the country. Kafraria properly is one of the finest countries of the world, and one of the rivers by which it was intersected was finer than the Orange river. No country affforded so fine a field for emigrants. Along the coast of Kafraria proper he had seen the cotton plant growing, and if we could succeed in civilizing the country, we might have cotton grown there to a considerable extent. Natal, which was populated with about 120,000 loyal Zulus, was a cotton growing country; but the cultivation of the sugar plant was likely to thrust out the cotton culture. In that portion of the country under King Pander, there was a large heathen population, and it was his intention to try to establish a missionary station there. The Griquas was not a cotton-growing country, but all along the banks of the Zambesi, as Dr. Livingstone had stated, the country abounded in the cotton plant. Dr. Livingstone had also found the cotton plant, the sugar cane, and the castor oil plant there; and the resources of the country were capable of great development.

In answer to the questions put to him, the Bishop said that the Kafirs had been cultivating growing abundantly, and dropping on the ground for want of gathering, was inherited by heathen, and was beyond our dominions.

The children who were under education at Cape Town made rapid progress in their studies and were wonderfully intelligent. Dr. Livingstone spoke of his being grown in the interior, but in the Cape Colony there was nothing of the kind known.—Liverpool paper.

GENERAL BONAPARTE IN COURT.—His amicable reciprocity toward the Sardinian cause has just been illustrated according to law in Tuscan'was county. We learn by the New Philadelphia Advocate, that in January, 1856, Levi Hull bought a farm of 250 acres of Wm. Dunlap, in Sandy township, for which he paid $5000 down, and his note for $3000, secured by mortgage on the farm. The note was not paid, and Dunlap brought suit. Hull set up in defense that shortly after taking possession of said premises, he became convinced that the house was haunted, and that ghosts, hob-goblins, spooks, evil spirits, etc., were in the habit of making nocturnal visits to the inhabitants of the mansion, and of making night hideous—that the neighbors were afraid to come near the house—that he was unable to get work hands to cultivate the land—that his own and his family's health of body and peace of mind were destroyed thereby, etc.;—and that therefore he ought not to be compelled to pay the note of $3000, but ought to have judgment for $4000 as damages sustained in consequence of getting so terribly "skeared."

The hob-goblin plea, however, did not avail the frightened Mr. Hull, and before he recovered damages he got put in for the $3000, interest and costs. The haunted farm can probably be bought cheap.



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| No. Acres | Township | Range | County | State |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 640 | 4 north | 3 east | Crittenden | Ark. |
| 500 | 4 north | 4 east | " | " |
| 320 | 4 north | 6 east | " | " |
| 720 | 4 north | 7 east | " | " |
| 1360 | 4 north | 7 east | 320 acres deadened. | Crittenden, Ark. |
| 110 | 5 north | 3 east | " | " |
| 215 | 5 north | 4 east | " | " |
| 640 | 5 north | 6 east | " | " |
| 1760 | 5 north | 7 east | " | " |
| 1100 | 7 north | 9 east | " | " |
| 500 | 7 north | 9 east | " | " |
| 1240 | 8 north | 6 east | " | " |
| 1000 | 8 north | 7 east | " | " |
| 1440 | 8 north | 7 east | " | " |
| 640 | 3 north | 2 west | 100 acres deadened. | Chickasaw, Ark. |
| 2700 | 3 north | 2 west | " | " |
| 8000 | 10 north | 6 east | 800 acres deadened. | Mississippi, Ark. |
| 420 | 11 north | 9 east | 300 acres deadened. | Mississippi, Ark. |
| 1100 | 10 north | 7 east | " | " |
| 1500 | 10 north | 8 east | " | " |
| 1500 | 10 north | 8 east | " | " |
| 1000 | 16 north | 4 east | Poinsett | Ark. |
| 2500 | 12 north | 4 east | " | " |
| 2500 | 12 north | 4 east | Jackson and St. Francis, Ark.—Cash river. | |
| 1000 | 4 north | 3 west | Jackson | Ark. |
| 2000 | 5 north | 4 west | " | " |
| 720 | 7 north | 2 west | " | " |
| 800 | 14 north | 2 west | Drew | Ark. |
| 320 | 14 north | 4 west | " | " |
| 320 | 8 north | 4 west | White | Ark. |
| 2160 | 13 north | 3 west | Claiborne | Miss. |
| 1200 | 16 north | 1 west | Jefferson | Ark. |
| 500 | 11 north | 2 west | " | " |
| 160 | 4 north | 11 west | Tunica | Miss. |
| 320 | 4 north | 11 west | " | " |
| 800 | 25 north | 7 east | Coahoma | Miss. |
| 320 | 25 north | 4 west | Coahoma | Miss. |
| 320 | 25 north | 4 west | " | " |
| 2560 | 26 north | 2 west | Tallahatchie | Miss. |
| 2140 | 22 north | 3 west | Sunflower | Miss. |
| 1905 | 18 north | 2 & 3 w | Holmes | Miss. |
| 160 | 21 north | 2 west | Sunflower | Miss. |
| 700 | 17 north | 2 west | Washington | Miss. |
| 500 | 16 north | 3 west | Washington | Miss. |
| 500 | 23 north | 2 west | Sunflower | Miss. |
| 320 | 21 north | 4 west | " | " |

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10,000 acres of land in Tipton county, Tennessee, in lots to suit purchasers.

3000 acres in three miles of Arkansas river, Desoto county and 700 deadened.

645 acres in Marshall county, Mississippi, well improved, 300 cleared, 100 in cultivation.

640 acres in Tunica county, Miss., well improved, with 100 cleared, 60 in cultivation.

450 acres one mile from Memphis on the New Raleigh road.

237 acres nine miles from Memphis, near Raleigh, well improved, 110 acres cleared, well watered.

1280 acres in Tipton county, Tenn.

1000 acres in Tallahatchie, Miss., 300 acres in cultivation.

1400 acres in the Memphis and Ohio Railroad, near Wesley Station, 300 acres in cultivation, 100 acres in meadow, 400 acres, are timber, etc.; 800 acres in cultivation.

250 acres adjoining Raleigh, three miles from Memphis, near the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad; fair improvements.

600 acres in Shelby county, Tenn., twenty miles from Memphis, 200 acres in cultivation, balance in timber.

120 acres land near Miles Station, Memphis, near Hope Lake Road; 100 acres cleared.

ALSO—Lots in the city of Memphis, in every ward in Memphis, with five acres of land, front location for school, forge, carriage factory, etc. Call at our office.

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A HOUSE on Overton street near Second street, with five rooms and kitchen, rent $12 per month.

A House with four rooms, kitchen and cistern—all new—Lease street near Gayoso.

A House on Lauderdale street near Court, with five rooms, kitchen and cistern, rent $12 per month.

A House on Causey street near Vance with five rooms, kitchen and cistern, rent $12 per month.

No. 318 Main street.

Valuable City and Suburban Property for Sale.

A FINE House on Harrison street, near Mat Donald's work, three and half miles out of ground, six 18 feet rooms, kitchen and cistern, well finished, in good carpenter's order. 300 fruit trees, well, stable, carriage house, etc. Also, a large and well improved lot adjoining, which we offer at the fourth market price.

BLOCK, GROSWATER & CO.,
Corner Main and Madison streets.

NEW FIRM.

JAMES YOUNG.....R. A. HOLT & A. S. HOLT, Memphis. Late of Louisville.

YOUNG, HOLT & CO.,
Real Estate Brokers, Commission Merchants, General Agents,
ETC., ETC., ETC.
NO. 318 MAIN STREET, UP STAIRS,
24 Door South Spaid, Donelson & Strange's,
Memphis, Tenn.

PARTICULAR attention given to the sale of city and country property. Also, lands in Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas. Will attend to the renting of houses and collecting rents, Money loaned, etc., and extensive orders for groceries and other goods. Liberal cash advances on consignments.

We solicit a share of the public patronage. Prompt attention and close application to business will be bestowed. Give us a call. YOUNG, HOLT & CO.,
No. 318 Main street, up stairs.
Memphis, Tenn.

ICE! ICE! ICE!
DUVAL, ALGEO & CO.,

ANNOUNCE to the public that having put up nearly a double the quantity of Ice they did last year, are prepared to fill all orders with which they may be favored, they will keep a supply sufficient to fill the demand of their patrons throughout the season. mar24-3m

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
of every variety.

To the Ladies.

We have just opened a splendid assortment of
BLACK AND FANCY SILKS
PARIS PRINTS DE MOUSSELINES.
Robe Favorita and Italiana ORGANDIES
Bereges and Lawn ROBES.
ALSO—A fresh assortment of GLOVES, SHAWLS, HOSIERY, HANDKERCHIEFS, HOOP SKIRTS, etc.

To Planters, Country Merchants and River Traders.

We invite particular attention to our immense stock before making purchases, as we MANUFACTURE OUR OWN CLOTHING expressly for this market, and are enabled to sell our goods at EASTERN PRICES.

OUR STOCK OF NEGRO CLOTHING

is very large and selected with great care, and will suit all. We solicit from every one an examination of our stock.

S. WALKER & BROS.
217 Main street.
J. WALKER & CO.
217 Main street.
mar28

HOMŒOPATHIC
APOTHECARY
MEDICINES,
BOOKS AND CASES.
For sale by
Dr. A. W. WRIGHT,
Madison, below Union-st., Stewart & Proctor's Block.
mar28-dawtf

JAMES A. 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 three-story house, on Union street, between Main and Second, three doors from our old stand and adjoining the Carriage Repository of R. Wetmore, we have spared no pains or expense in our new and extensive stock of FURNITURE, PIANOS and MELODEONS. We offer the same for our customers of Carpeting, Floor Oil Cloths, Curtain Goods, Shades, Window Sash, Door Mouldings, Newels, &c., all of which we offer upon the most reasonable terms, feel assured that we can make it to your interest to give us a call first, before purchasing elsewhere.

Respectfully,
JAMES & M. FLAHERTY.
mr1

WM. C. ELLIS,
General Engraver,
NO. 40 MONROE STREET,
Opposite N. S. Bruce & Co.'s
MEMPHIS, TENN.

Wool Cots, Seals, Door Plates, Badges, Stencil Plates, Steel Stamps, Envelope Dies, &c., &c.
Jan16-dy

JAMES A. STREETT & CO.
No. 219 Main st.,
Two doors South of Planters Bank
WISHING to make room for a large Spring and Summer stock, will offer for the NEXT THIRTY DAYS, the balance of their Winter Goods at a reduction of
20 per Cent. below Usual Prices,
Consisting in part of
NEGRO BLANKETS,
KERSEYS AND LINSEYS,
SHORTS AND HATS.
RED BLANKETS, 8 to 12 quts.
EXTRA 12-4 SALMONY WOOL
MEN'S MEDIUM AND EXTRA FINE CLOTHING.
BOYS' MEDIUM AND EXTRA FINE CLOTHING.
Also a general assortment of
FANCY DRY-GOODS.
Call and examine
JAMES A. STREETT & CO.,
219 Main street.

Lumber, Lumber.

40,000 FEET Seasoned Oak, 1½ inches thick, 8 to 9 inches wide.
Also a large quantity of Seasoned Lumber, of all sizes to order. Orders for Seasoned Lumber of all sizes to order. Office, No. 41 Main street. Lumber Yard north end of Navy Yard.
mar27-3m N. QUIN.

ICE, ICE, ICE, ICE!
BOHLEN, WILSON & CO.

WOULD respectfully say to their patrons in the city and vicinity, and those who have contracted for ice, that we have yesterday with six large barges loaded with Ice, and have received a large quantity since, that there will have this year considerable more than double the quantity they ever had any previous season, and are now ready to deliver ice wholesale and retail.

Steamboats can be supplied and their orders promptly filled either at the City Ice House, 276 Main Street, or at the Company's new house on the levee. mar22-1m

N. STILLMAN & CO.,
MILLINERY AND DRESS-MAKING
ESTABLISHMENT,
286 Main-st., Opp. Brinkley's Block,
MEMPHIS.

WE take pleasure in announcing to our old friends and the ladies generally that we have just received our supplement at No. 286 Main street, opposite the Brinkley Hotel, where we are now in hand a varied and extensive assortment of goods in the
Millinery and Fancy Goods Line,
to which the MAKING DEPARTMENT of our business is equal to full operation, and all orders will be promptly filled and satisfactorily executed in every instance.
mr26-dy STILLMAN & CO.

MATTRESS MANUFACTORY.

J. P. LALLEMAND,
MATTRESS MAKER,
JEFFERSON STREET, BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH, OPPOSITE THE THEATER,
Memphis, Tennessee.

OFFERS Hair, Moss, Cotton, Husk and Straw Mattresses, always on hand, or made to order, wholesale and retail. I respectfully invite furniture dealers, hotel and boarding-house keepers, steamboatmen, and the public in Memphis and the surrounding country, to give me a call and examine my work and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Orders by mail will find a supply of Lower Mississippi Hair to be surpassed in quality, and the lowest in price.
ja14-dy

Dental Cards

Dr. Gray, Dentist,

HAVING fitted up his office, and furnished his laboratory with every convenience, and having many valuable improvements, is now ready to wait on his patrons, or strangers in need of dental operations, in the best and most approved manner. Office, No. 261 Main street, opposite the Gayoso House, three doors South Jones & Co. mar27-dtf

DRS. A. & J. P. WESSON.
Surgeon Dentists.

OFFICE on Main street over Mitchell & Nelson's Drug Store, Memphis, Tenn., where one or both can be found at all times, except when professionally absent. Also, prepared to visit the last week in each month, at Holly Springs, Miss., and Oxford, Miss. Will be found at Holly Springs the last week in each month, at Oxford the last week in each month, and at home the balance of the time. Refer to Dr. Wm. Bowman, Memphis, Tenn. Dr. Wesson will be found at home on Sundays.

Dr. Bryson & Crowell,
DENTISTS,
217 MAIN street, opposite Odd Fellows' Hall Row, Memphis, Tennessee. ap30-1y

N. M. INGLES. A. M. BURNS.
DRS. SNEED & BURNS,
DENTISTS,
Memphis, Tenn.

OFFICE corner of Court and Main streets, opposite Wells & Bro. Entrance on Court street. Teeth inserted on Chapelin, Gold and Silver Plates, can be operated on. ap9-dawly

Dentistry.

DR. J. C. COLE, late of the firm of Byrne & Cole, will combine the business of the Dental office of Sneed & Burns, Memphis, Tenn., prepared to perform all operations in Dentistry. Teeth inserted on the most approved plan, with the best materials and by the best mode. Will endeavor to merit a share of public patronage, by strict attention to business, to offer full assurance of satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call. Office at 379 Main street, opposite the Gayoso House.
mar27-1y

DR. G. W. ACREE,
Dentist
Court Street, opposite A. T. Wells & Bro.

ALL operations performed with the best materials and in the most skillful manner. Diseases of the gums and teeth specialties treated. Artificial teeth inserted upon the most approved plan, with the best materials and by the best mode. To inspire the public with confidence in my skill, or as an instrument to aid at our office.

Professional Cards.

DR. T. C. GAYLE,

PRESENTS his services to the citizens of Memphis and vicinity, for the very liberal patronage extended to him in the past, hoping for a share of the same. Will attend promptly to treating all Diseases incident to the Middle, Southern and Southwestern States of the Union, he offers full assurance of satisfaction to all those requisitioned to his care. Time attended by public claims, but call in cash or be contracted. Office at 379 Main street.
mar27-1y

THO