THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY M'CLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL. MEMPHIS, TUESDAY, APRIL 19, 1859. VOLUME X.—NUMBER 91.

Daily Appeal.

CIRCULAR.

PENSION OFFICE, WASHINGTON, March 28, 1859.

Numerous applications for pensions and letters of inquiry have been forwarded to this office, under the supposition that the bill proposing to grant pensions to the soldiers of the war of 1812 with Great Britain, and the Indian wars of that, and former periods, had become a law; it becomes necessary, in this form, to state that said bill did not become a law—and as application is frequently made for an official estimate of the number of persons who would probably be embraced within the provisions of that bill, and the amount of money that would be required to pay pensions under it, it is deemed best to appeal to this circular (the following official report of this office to the Secretary of the Interior, containing said estimate, as a reply to all such inquiries.

GEO. C. WHITING, Commissioner.

THE OLD SOLDIER'S BILL—THE AMOUNT NECESSARY TO SATISFY ITS DEMANDS.

PENSION OFFICE, January 27.

SIR: I have the honor to return herewith the letter to you from the Committee on Pensions in the Senate, referred to me from the department on the 12th inst., enclosing a printed copy of House bill No. 295, entitled, "An act granting pensions to officers and soldiers of the war with Great Britain of 1812, and those engaged in Indian wars during that period," and asking—

1. What sum will be required to be appropriated at the session of Congress?

2. What average sum annually requisite, and for what period thereafter?

3. What the aggregate sum necessary to satisfy all claims that may be preferred under the bill?

4. What increase of clerks in the Pension Bureau and of pension agents, if any, will be required, and the compensation therefor?

In submitting an estimate of the probable amount required to execute the proposed bill, it is proper that I should say, in the outset, that experience has proved that but little reliance can be placed on any such calculations. To prove this, it is sufficient to state that, when the act of June 7, 1832, granting pensions to the soldiers of the war of the revolution, was under consideration in the House of Representatives, a very elaborate investigation was made by the committee having charge of the subject, but that their estimates did not reach to one-fourth the actual demand under the bill after it became a law. Nor did it then appear that the whole number of pensioners entitled to its benefits was 10,057, or that the amount of money required to pay them would average $907,000 for seven years. These facts are, that 33,4[illegible] claims have been admitted, and over $[illegible],000 expended, and yet there are about 800 surviving soldiers on the rolls of the several States.

In estimating the amount required for the new class of revolutionary widows (those married subsequently to the year 1800) provided for by the act of February 3, 1853, this office was not more fortunate in its calculations, notwithstanding the advantages derived from experience in the prevention of impositions in similar laws. The estimate of the amount supposed to be required under that branch of the act up to June 30, 1854, was $24,000, but that sum was found to be totally inadequate, leaving an additional appropriation of $200,000 became a necessary.

In the present case, the difficulties to be encountered are not less than those of any of those heretofore encountered, and in some respects are certainly much greater. I have no reason, therefore, to hope that I shall approximate any nearer to the correct sum which will be required.

The bill in question provides for services in the war of 1812 with Great Britain, and Indian wars of that and former periods, and grants pensions for life to the surviving officers, and to the widows of deceased officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates of the regular army, militia, State troops, volunteers, or militia of any State or Territory, and the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates in the naval service, as follows, viz:

1st. To those engaged in battle, or who served twelve months or more, $96 per annum.

2d. To those who served less than twelve, but as much as six months, $72 per annum.

3d. To those who served less than six months, but as much as sixty days, $60 per annum.

The necessary data for the required estimates are—

1st. The whole number of officers and men engaged, and the periods of service rendered by them, respectively.

2d. The number who were engaged in actual battle.

3d. The probable number of soldiers and widows who still survive.

It has been found impracticable to ascertain the number and terms of service of the forces engaged in the Indian war of 1811, or those of other Indian wars. It is not deemed very essential, however, for the reason that the troops in service in 1811 are no doubt comprehended in the returns for 1812, and will enter into the estimate for that year, and because the other Indian wars occurred at such remote periods that but few can survive.

It appears from the reports of the Adjutant-General's Office, that the whole number of officers and men in the regular service during the war of 1812 cannot be given, and that the nearest approximation to it is the numerical strength of the army at sundry irregular periods, viz:

In July, 1812, 6,686. In February, 1813, 19,036. In September, 1814, 38,186. In February, 1815, 33,424.

It may be obvious, that these facts will not enable us to determine with any precision the number of those who were in service for the periods of two, six and twelve months, respectively. As, however, the enlistments into the regular army at the commencement of the war were for five years, it is not unreasonable to suppose that the average length of service will be greater than that of those who were in the army in July, 1812, was fully as much as twelve months.

The number which in 1813 had been added to the army, were, of course, enlisted for five, and some for two years; and if we average the period of enlistment of those who entered the army between February, 1813, and September, 1814, we shall find that they too had at least twelve months' service to perform before the termination of the war, and that the whole number of the regular army could not be less than 38,186.

Somewhat after the same manner we ascertain that the naval force engaged during the war of 1812 was 15,194, and the marine corps 2,962 for one year, making together 17,846. From reliable official data, we gather that the large militia force employed during the war, the whole number of men who served twelve months or more, was 54,741; making the whole number who served for twelve months or more required by the bill, 93,179. The number who served less than twelve months, but as much as six, is 125,643. But there were 125,307, the precise duration of whose service is not known, only that it was between one and three months. It is reasonable, I think, to suppose that one-third of these served somewhat more than two months, and are rapidly decreasing, instead of increasing, each year.

We shall make a statement of the facts of the subject, which will be very brief and perfectly conclusive.

The payments of the treasury during the last year of 1857-8, were larger than during any preceding year of peace. These payments were ordered and appropriated for by the thirty-fourth Congress, at the session of 1856-7; the popular branch of which was controlled by the Opposition, and was presided over by a Black-Republican Speaker.

The total payments of the treasury during the fiscal year 1857-8 (Report on Finance for 1857-8, p. 30,) were $81,585,667.76; of which aggregate the sum of $9,684,537.39 was for deficiencies in the army, leaving the balance as paid on account of expenditures, $71,901,-129.79. This sum, however, does not represent the expenditures of the year alone, but embraces nearly three years' deficiencies which were appropriated by the Congress of 1857-8 to discharge debts incurred in preceding years. One of these items were for deficiencies in pending claims $341,189; another was for deficiencies in the army service, incurred during several preceding years, amounting to $1,220,000, which constituted an item in the deficiency bill of 1857-8, generally known as the Utah deficiency bill. A large portion of the expenditure of the Utah expedition was paid during this year, to wit, about $3,866,250, which was an extraordinary and not a regular expenditure.

Then there was the stipend paid to Denmark for her release of the Sound dues, amounting to $408,731. All these and other similar items make an aggregate of seven or eight millions of dollars paid in the year 1857-8, not properly chargeable to the ordinary expenditures of government for that year, but which helped to swell the aforesaid aggregate of the treasury during the year to the sum of $71,901,129, as we have already stated. This explanation will account for the fact that the actual payments for that year were larger than during any preceding year of peace. Notwithstanding, however, that they were thus swollen, it is plain that the expenditures of the government during that year were far short of the bubble sum of a hundred millions, charged by the Black-Republicans.

We come now to the fiscal year of 1858-9, the year in which we now are, and which will expire on the 30th of June next. The appropriations for this year were made by the Congress of 1857-8. We cannot yet tell what the actual payments out of the treasury for the year will be, but the appropriations made for it afford a safe approximation to the amount. The appropriations for the year, as stated officially by the clerk of the House Committee of Ways and Means, and published shortly after the close of the session of 1857-8, are as follows:

HIGH LAW APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE SERVICE OF THE YEAR 1858-9.

Pensions	$[illegible]
Indian, regular	1,[illegible]
Indian, supplemental	[illegible]
Indian, depredations	[illegible]
Consular and diplomatic	[illegible]
Military Academy	[illegible]
Navy	[illegible]
Navy, pensions	[illegible]
Legislative, executive and judicial	[illegible]
Interest	[illegible]
Post office	[illegible]
Deficiency revenue from imposts, postage, patents, etc.	[illegible]
	1,130,000 00
	$[illegible]

To which will probably be added for Mandan expedition		$70,000 00
Manufacture of arms	1859	300,000 00
Contingent expenses of committees	1859	65,000 00
Transportation of public documents	1859	1,[illegible]
Deficiency in printing	1858	241,189
Deficiency for the year	1858	9,584,537 39
Book case, Mr. Mason	1859	[illegible]
D. C. contingent	1859	2,000 00
Contingent expenses of committees	1859	15,000 00
Coins in circulation	1859	7,000 00
Interest on Revolutionary loan, principal and interest	1859	50,000 00
Revolutionary pensioners	1859	3,000,000 00
		$[illegible]
Estimate		$[illegible]
Other appropriations, including all private bills		3,[illegible]
		$[illegible]

This statement shows the gross appropriation made at the session of 1857-8, and includes not only those designed for the service of the year 1858-9, but also certain deficiencies then existing, and which were paid out of the treasury between the passage of the Deficiency bills and the beginning of the fiscal year 1858-9 on the 1st of July, 1858. The statement embraces two Deficiency bills. One of these appropriated $341,189 for printing, which was paid immediately after the passage of the bill, and is included in the seventy-one millions of dollars we have shown to have been actually paid out of the treasury in the fiscal year 1857-8. The other deficiency bill appropriated $9,704,209; of which amount, we have ascertained by inquiry at the treasury, that the sum of $1,120,853.53 was paid during the fiscal year 1857-8, and the balance, $8,583,355.47, seventy-one millions of dollars paid out in that year. The payment under the treaty with Denmark was also made in 1857-8. In order, therefore, to ascertain the approximate expenditure for the fiscal year 1858-9, we must deduct from the gross appropriations of the session of 1857-8, as stated above, these sums, viz:

Deficiency bill of 1857	$[illegible]
Deficiency bill of 1858	$[illegible]
Deficiency, printing, 1858	$[illegible]
Paid on Treaty with Denmark not during the fiscal year 1857-8	[illegible]
	$[illegible]

For these items have all been once counted in the seventy-one millions of actual payments out of the treasury during the fiscal year 1857-8. Deduct this $8,025,774 from the $[illegible] appropriated at the session of 1857-8, and we have as the expenditure of the government during the years 1858-9 the sum of $39,974,226.

It is maintained by the Opposition, however, that there was a balance of unexpended appropriations on the first of July, 1858, of twelve or sixteen millions, which we are liable to be expended during the fiscal year 1858-9, and that this ought to be added to the appropriations for the year, in estimating its expenditures. The reply to this, however, is, that there will be a like balance of appropriations remaining unexpended on the first of July, 1859, of the appropriations for the years 1858-9, which, on the same principle, ought to be deducted; and that it is, therefore, fair to take account of neither, and to let the one offset the other.

We come now to the expenditures of the year 1859-'60, which will commence on the first of July next. These are approximately indicated by the appropriations which have been made for the service of that year, augmented as they will be by such appropriations as the next Congress will make for the postal service, the bill for which failed at the last session. An official statement of the appropriations of the last session, which have been made by the clerk of the House Committee of Ways and Means, as follows:

APPROPRIATIONS IN SESSION 35TH CONGRESS.

Naval Academy		179,860 00
Pensions, Revolutionary, act of 1858		1,400 00
Expenses of investigating committees		10,000 00
Regular Indian		1,797,595 40
Commercial and Diplomatic		947,745 00
Naval		10,327,143 55
To carry out treaty stipulations with certain Indian tribes		961,352 92
Legislative, executive and judicial		3,340,788 63
Lighthouses, etc.		1,167,[illegible]
Sundry civil		3,188,003 37
Appropriations, already made		[illegible]
Other public works		[illegible]
Expenses investigating committees House of Representatives		10,000 00
Pensions		800,000 00
		$41,152,904 [illegible]

INDEFINITE.

To which will probably be added for Mandan expedition	1859	$70,000 00
Manufacture of arms	1859	300,000 00
Contingent expenses of committees	1859	65,000 00
Transportation of public documents	1859	1,[illegible]
Deficiency in printing	1858	241,189
Deficiency for the year	1858	9,584,537 39
Book case, Mr. Mason	1859	[illegible]
D. C. contingent	1859	2,000 00
Contingent expenses of committees	1859	15,000 00
Coins in circulation	1859	7,000 00
Interest on Revolutionary loan, principal and interest	1859	50,000 00
Revolutionary pensioners	1859	3,000,000 00
Regular Indian, deficiency	1858	[illegible]
		$41,[illegible]

An act to provide for the payment of the claims of the State of Maine for expenses incurred by that State in organizing a regiment of volunteers for the Mexican war.

An act to assist a lady entitled "An act authorizing repayment for land erroneously sold by the United States."

An act giving the consent of Congress to a law of the Missouri Legislature for the application of the reserved two per cent land fund of that State.

An act to carry into effect the convention between the United States and China, concluded on the 8th of November, 1858, at Shanghae.

Sundry civil—interest on moneys advanced by Gov. Douglas.

Army—Indian expenditures—repayment to the State of Texas for moneys advanced in calling out troops by Gen. Persifer F. Smith, in 1854.

It is said $873,189 for "deficiencies" appropriations cited in the statement to the ascertained appropriations of $41,152,904, we shall have the appropriations for 1859-'60, exclusive of what will be required for the postal service, $41,000,000. The postal bill which was lost at the close of the session, contained appropriations amounting in whole to the portion of $[illegible],000, of which the amount that would have been drawn out of the treasury would have been about $12,000,000.

The postal revenues collected by the postmasters do not go into the treasury or into the treasury estimates. Twelve millions will probably be the sum appropriated out of the treasury for the deficiencies and for the regular postal service of the year, by Congress, when it meets in the fall. If we add this twelve millions to the forty-two already ascertained, we shall have for the gross expenditures of the fiscal years 1859-'60, the sum of fifty-four millions.

The recapitulation of what we have thus elaborately explained, gives the following comparative result:

Expenditures, at 1857-8, appropriated by an Opposition House	$71,901,129
Expenditures at 1858-9	54,974,226
Expenditures at 1859-'60	53,000,000

Thus have we succeeded in demonstrating the falsity of the two propositions industriously asserted by the Opposition, to-wit: that the expenditures of the Government approximated a hundred millions a year, and are increasing at an alarming rate. Both allegations are absurdly false.

A Curious Divorce Case.

A curious divorce case is pending in the California courts. Mrs. Caroline H. Wand sues for a divorce from her husband, on the ground that he is a Jew, and has endeavored to bring up her child in the Jewish faith, and also, that he has been guilty of cruelty towards her. The lady's complaint sets forth that she was married to Jerome Wand, her husband, the defendant, on October 13, 1849, in Cortlandt county, N. Y., by the Rev. Mr. Bliss, a minister of the Christian faith, in which faith she had been baptized in infancy; and that in the fall of the year 1850, she had by her husband a daughter named Armenia, the only issue of their marriage, who is yet living. Some time after the birth of their child, she, for the first time, discovered that her husband was a Jew or Hebrew.

In 1852, or thereabouts, her husband emigrated to California, and she was induced to follow him, in the year 1856, since which time they have both resided in that State. Their difference of religion has been a source of trouble, and she has ever refused to subscribe to the faith he professes. During their marriage her husband has treated her with extreme cruelty, particularly on or about the 8th day of December last, when, amongst other things, he wickedly and unlawfully placed a pistol against her breast, and shot, or attempted to shoot, or murder her, at which time he proclaimed his intent and purpose to kill her, and then abandoned her, by reason of which she fears that he will either kill her or do her bodily harm.

Plaintiff shows that said daughter was only eight years old at her last birthday, for whom she wears a fond, motherly affection, which is reciprocated; her said child has been instructed in the Christian faith, and is attached to the Christian religion; that she has reason to believe that her said husband is resolved to bring her said child up according to the rites of the Hebrew Church, which she is greatly opposed to; that he has recently endeavored to induce her to disobey the commands of plaintiff touching her conduct; she shows that her said husband is, by temper or otherwise, qualified to rear and educate said child. Mr. Wand, it appears, recently made an attempt to commit suicide.

Municipal Election.

For Mayor.

WE are authorized to announce JOHN B. ROBINSON as a candidate for the office of Mayor at the ensuing municipal election. apl6-to

For Mayor.

TO THE VOTERS OF MEMPHIS: Hitherto, at the respectful solicitation of numerous friends, I announce myself as independent candidate for Mayor at ensuing municipal election. If elected, I will faithfully and impartially perform the duties exhibited by law to the best of my humble abilities.

WM. M. PERKINS.

For Mayor.

WE are authorized to announce RICHARD P. MAUPIN as a candidate for re-election to the Mayoralty of Memphis. apr16-to*

For Mayor.

AT the request of friends I announce myself a candidate for the office of Mayor of the city of Memphis at the next municipal election in June.

JOHN PARK.

For Recorder.

WE are authorized to announce Dr. P. M. DICKINSON as a candidate for the office of City Recorder, at the ensuing municipal election. apl-to*

For Recorder.

WE are authorized to announce JOHN NRAY as a candidate for election to the office of City Recorder, at the ensuing June election. mar16-to*

For Recorder.

WE are authorized to announce M. THOMAS M. HART as a candidate for re-election to the office of City Recorder, at the ensuing June election. mar18-to*

For City Tax Collector.

WE are authorized to announce WM. D. MILLIKIN as a candidate for the office of City Tax Collector at the ensuing municipal election. [illegible]

For City Tax Collector.

WE are authorized to announce WM. D. MILLIKIN as a candidate for the office of City Tax Collector at the ensuing municipal election. [illegible]

For City Tax Collector.

WE are authorized to announce JOHN H. BOWEN as a candidate for City Tax Collector at the ensuing June election. [illegible]

For City Marshal.

WE are authorized to announce JOHN A. WIRE as a candidate for election to the office of City Marshal at the ensuing June election. [illegible]

For Wharfmaster.

WE are authorized to announce ELIJAH WILLIAMS as a candidate for the office of Wharfmaster at the ensuing June election. [illegible]

For Wharfmaster.

WE are authorized to announce TOMAS WOLFE as a candidate for re-election to the office of Wharfmaster at the ensuing June election. mar18-to*

For Captain of the Day Police.

WE are authorized to announce WILLIAM STEPHENS as a candidate for Captain of the Day Police at the ensuing June election. [illegible]

For Captain of the Day Police.

WE are authorized to announce JAMES COLLINS as a candidate for Captain of the Day Police. mar29*

For Captain of the Day Police.

WE are authorized to announce P. JOHNSON as a candidate for the office of Captain of the Day Police at the ensuing June election. mar29*

For Captain of the Day Police.

WE are authorized to announce JNO. J. MCMURRAY as a candidate for election to the office of Captain of the Day Police at the ensuing June election. mar18-to*

For Captain of the Day Police.

WE are authorized to announce Capt. S. M. THOMAS as a candidate for re-election to the office of Captain of the Day Police at the next municipal election. mar18-to*

For Captain of the Night Police.

WE are authorized and requested to announce W. S. TUCKER as a candidate for Captain of Night Police. mar18-to*

For Captain of the Night Police.

WE are authorized to announce Capt. BEN. G. GARRAT as a candidate for re-election to the office of Captain of the Night Police at the ensuing June election. mar18-to*

For Captain of the Night Police.

WE are authorized to announce G. W. NICHOLS as a candidate for the office of Captain of the Night Police at the ensuing June election. mar18-to*

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

PLUMMER, ELDRIDGE & CO.

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Our Prescription department is complete, having in our employ two of the most careful and skillful prescriptions-ists in the city, who will give their attention to Physicians' Prescriptions at all hours of the day and night. [illegible]-1m*

YEAROUT & CO.,

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Immediately in connection with our Picture Gallery, we have arrangements for supplying the ladies with the most reliable and perfect SEWING MACHINES that can be obtained in the United States, specimens of which will always be found on exhibition and for sale at our place. Especial care is taken by us to buy our sewing machines, and not the very best machines, and each to recommend themselves upon a fair and impartial trial, and as our business is conducted upon a strictly cash system through-out our establishment, we can, can it work and sell for less profits than other "Old fogy" Sewing Machine Belittling calls from all, we are,

Most respectfully, YEAROUT & CO.,

[illegible]-1y Up stairs, corner Main and Monroe-Sts.

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HAVE a large and well selected list of Lands in Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas. Gin furnish-ments in any size to suit purchasers, and in almost any locality in the Mississippi valley. Also, improved and unimproved lots in the cities of Memphis and Cortland. Below we give a list of some of the localities of city lots. We will be pleased at any time to have the privilege 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 as can be obtained elsewhere from any one, in reference to the general character of the country in the different circles out of the Mississippi valley. Annexed find some of the numbered our lands.

No. Acres.	Township.	Range.	County.	State.
640	4 north.	4 east.	Crittenden,	Ark.
640	4 north.	6 east.	"	"
640	4 north.	4 east.	"	"
720	4 north.	5 east.	"	"
			320 acres deadened.	
1360	4 north.	7 east.	Crittenden,	Ark.
115	4 north.	7 east.	"	"
318	4 north.	7 east.	"	"
640	5 north.	6 east.	"	"
1720	7 north.	8 east.	"	"
1120	8 north.	4 east.	"	"
500	7 north.	9 east.	"	"
640	8 north.	4 east.	"	"
1280	8 north.	6 east.	"	"
1200	8 north.	6 east.	"	"
4400	8 north.	7 east.	"	"
			320 acres deadened.	
840	9 north.	5 east.	Crittenden,	Ark.
2700	9 north.	7 east.	"	"
			320 acres deadened.	
3080	10 north.	2 east.	Mississippi,	Ark.
			3600 acres deadened.	
400	11 north.	9 east.	Mississippi,	Ark.
1160	10 north.	7 east.	"	"
1800	12 north.	8 east.	"	"
1800	16 north.	8 east.	"	"
760	12 north.	4 east.	Poinsett,	Ark.
280	12 north.	4 east.	"	"
2500	4 north.	2 west.	Jackson and St. Francis, Ark.—Cash river.	
1000	4 north.	3 west.	"	"
2000	5 north.	4 west.	Jackson,	Ark.
240	5 north.	3 west.	"	"
800	14 north.	4 west.	Drew co.,	Ark.
320	14 north.	5 west.	"	"
1200	8 north.	5 west.	White co.,	Ark.
2240	13 north.	3 west.	Chicot co.,	Ark.
1200	10 north.	2 west.	Desha co.,	Ark.
360	11 north.	2 west.	"	"
320	4 north.	11 west.	Tunica co.,	Miss.
320	4 north.	10 west.	"	"
800	26 north.	1 west.	Coahoma co.,	Miss.
			320 acres deadened.	
320	28 north.	4 west.	Coahoma co.,	Miss.
320	28 north.	4 west.	"	"
2200	28 north.	2 west.	Tallahatchie,	Miss.
			On Cassidy's bayou.	
2140	32 north.	1 east.	Bentbowe co.,	Miss.
1062	18 south.	3 & 4 w.	Holmes co.,	Miss.
160	21 south.	2 west.	Bentbower,	Miss.
			Near Mt. Nutt.	
700	17 north.	2 west.	Washington,	Miss.
			Near Lake Lake.	
800	18 north.	2 west.	Washington,	Miss.
800	21 north.	2 west.	Southover,	Miss.
800	21 north.	3 west.	"	"

561 acres four miles north of Prairie Rock Depot, in Jackson county, Mississippi, one half mile from Depot, 40 acres cultivated land, and is reputed to be one of the best cotton plantations in that part of Alabama. In exchange for this land we prefer improved city property. J. W. HOPKINS, Huntsville, Alabama, or us in Memphis.

Many of the foregoing lots, as well as many other tracts, have been lots, etc., we are compelled to give real estate, and have a large number of the public debt—leaving us a heavy as a moderate interest land, we tender our services to the public generally to agree to buy or sell, or invest, if desired, on good property intended for sale, either in the city or country. We could give a set tedious catalogue of real estate, and goods, lots, interest or but little manifestation, as anybody can give names enough. We prefer our system, should call and see us, and then inquire after our mode of business.

HOPKINS & KIRBY.

For Sale or Rent.

A PLANTATION 18 miles south of Memphis, on the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, at Senatobia Station, known as the McMinn's plantation. Will rent consisting of 512 acres, of which there are in cultivation 400 acres, and all the buildings, gin house inclusive to serve a force sufficient to cultivate the same.

—ALSO FOR SALE—

A beautiful Residence location, 20½ acres, six miles north of Memphis, on the Mississippi and Ohio Railroad and the Memphis and Raleigh Plankroad at their junction. This tract is well adapted for a dairy farm or orchard purposes. For information as to the above, call on HOPKINS & KIRBY, at the Calhoun Block, corner of Main and Monroe streets.

Dental Cards

Dental Notice.

J. M. COMBETS will visit Lafayette on or about the 20th of April, and will remain a few days, for the purpose of [illegible] other business or otherwise.

J. M. Combets is now a resident at Brownsville, Tenn., where he has established himself permanently in any time, unless absent on professional business. apl7-3m

Dr. Gray, Dentist,

HAVING fitted up his office, and furnished it in the latest style, with every thing new, including more valuable instruments, is now ready to meet his numerous friends in his old stand, No. 2 Adams street, up stairs. [illegible]

☞ Dr. Gray, will visit Mississippi in May, time, unless absent on professional business. apr7-3m

DRS. A. & J. P. WESSON,

Surgeon Dentists.

OFFICE on Main street over Manchester & Co.'s, No. 281 and 283, Memphis, Tenn. Dr. A. has been in the practice of dentistry for 18 times. Dr. A. has been in the profession for the last sixteen years, and four-teen years in Memphis, and has endeavored to keep pace with the times and improvements in the profession, to the following testimonial of this city: Col. D. M. Leatherman, L. S. Cash, A. S. Levy, and Major Fletcher A. Winter and Hammersfield, Architects.

Orders left with either of the three last named gentlemen, or sent through the Post Office, will receive immediate attention. mar4-3m*

Notice.

THE undersigned, having sold his interest in the house of O. Coleman & Co., to Mr. R. H. Morgan, the business will be conducted in future at the old stand, No. 4 Madison street, for Hunts, Coleman & Morgan, under the style of O. Coleman & Co. Grateful for the many favors he has received at the hands of the public, the undersigned takes this occasion to bespeak for the members of the new firm a continuation of the same.

G. C. RAMSAUT, JR.

Memphis, March 7, 1859. mar8-1m

O. COLEMAN, Petersburg, Va. R. H. MORGAN, Shelby county, Tenn.

O. COLEMAN & CO.,

Virginia Manufactured and

SMOKING TOBACCO,

Also, General Commission and Forwarding

MERCHANTS,

NO 3 MADISON STREET, MEMPHIS.

mar8-1y

O. LIDERLE'S

LITHOGRAPHIC ENGRAVING

AND

DRAWING ESTABLISHMENT

Turley Block (new site), South Side Court Square,

Memphis, Tenn.

MAPS, Plans, Diagrams, Business and Visiting Cards, Bills, Views of Buildings, etc., etc., executed in the most elaborate style of the Art and at reasonable prices. mar6-1y

WM. HOVER, ... J. C. NEELY.

GOYER & NEELY,

Wholesale and Retail

GROCERS, PRODUCE AND COMMISSION

MERCHANTS,

No. 34 Front Row, Memphis, Tennessee.

Agents for the sale of Charles Parsons' PURE ROBERTS-ON'S CELEBRATED WHISKEY. [illegible]

J. L. WOOLSEY, New Orleans. J. S. ETHERIDGE, Late of Weakley co., Tenn.

WOOLSEY & ETHERIDGE,

COTTON & TOBACCO FACTORS,

—AND—

GENERAL COMMISSION

FORWARDING MERCHANTS

No. 97 Camp Street,

New Orleans.

ORDERS for Bagging, Rope, Plantation Supplies, promptly filled, at lowest cash prices. Returns prompt; made in Cotton, Sugar or Exchange.

[illegible]-1y

C. G. MAXDWELL & BRO.,

MARBLE WORKS,

ADAMS STREET, NEAR BEYNOD,

Memphis, Tenn.

WE have on hand the largest and best stock of Italian and Vermont Marble ever offered for sale in Memphis. We are prepared to furnish

MONUMENTS, TOMBS, CASES, HEADSTONES, MANTELS, FURNITURE SLABS, ETC. ETC. ETC.

on short notice and in the best style of workmanship. Particular attention paid to Iron-fencing, cutting work, etc. [illegible]

Brick Masonry.

A. SHORT,

LATE OF SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

HAVING taken up his residence in Memphis, offers his services as general Architect and Capitalist in the

Erection of Brick Buildings,

of every description. Having been long and extensively engaged as a general MASTER BUILDER, he flatters himself that he can guarantee the utmost satisfaction. In addition to numerous following testimonials from citizens of Savannah, he refers to permission, to the following gentlemen of this city: Col. D. M. Leatherman, L. S. Cash, A. S. Levy, and to Messrs. Fletcher A. Winter and Hammersfield, Architects.

Orders left with either of the three last named gentlemen, or sent through the Post Office, will receive immediate attention. mar4-3m*

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on short notice and in the best style of workmanship. Particular attention paid to iron-fencing, cutting work, etc. [illegible]

DR. J. C. COLE, late of the firm of Brown & Cole, will continue the business of Dentistry at his office in the city. Dr. Cole is fully prepared to perform all operations in Dentistry. Teeth inserted on Gold Plate, Silver Plate, Vulcanite, and Gum Elastic. I have a new and valuable improvement in artificial work, which requires but a night to satisfy the mind of its utility and beauty, as a substitute for the gum. Office in Brown's new building, over the Grocery Store.

NELSON & BRO.

A Choice Lot Potatoes.

IRISH and Sweet, Peas and Beans. Prime Sweet Oats. [illegible] mar27 J. S. MITCHELL & CO'S.

J. P. PRESCOTT & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

LARD OIL, SOAP AND CANDLES!

Rosin, Pitch, Dray and Wagon Grease,

Foot of Jefferson Street.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

WE make choice Lard Oil, Rosin or Pitched Lard—an article superior to any other in use. Also a superior quality of Soft Soap by family use at 44 per barrel.

Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

Cash paid for Lard, Tallow, Rosin and Pitch.

We are agents for

J. Prescott's Cotton Gin Feeder!

apl-6m-tu

MORRIS CEMETERY,

THIS Cemetery and grounds having been recently purchased by the undersigned, all persons having friends or relatives interred, or owning lots in the Morris Cemetery, will be allowed to choose an equal number of lots in exchange for those now owned by them in the Elmwood Cemetery for burial purposes, and lots will be made to correspond in quality and price. The Elmwood Cemetery, for burial purposes, and lots will be made to correspond in quality and price. The grounds occupied by the Morris Cemetery (long be-coming) are the finest in Memphis. Visitors are invited to call and examine the premises. Wants of the city will be supplied with lots, and the proceeds of the sale of lots will be applied to improvements in said cemetery.

N. STILLMAN & CO.

Business Cards.

J. W. WATSON & CO.,

GAS & STEAM PIPE FITTERS,

**Plum