THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY M'CLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL. MEMPHIS, FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1859. VOLUME X.—NUMBER 100.

Daily Appeal.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE RETURN FROM ELBA.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia North American.]

PARIS, March 24, 1859.

Sunday last was a busy day for the imperial party at the Tuilleries, as well as one of excitement and expectation for the holiday public. The sun shone with wonderful power and brilliancy for the early period of the year, and before midday vast crowds from the business parts of the city were basking in the avenues of the Champs Elysees, or slowly wending their way along the quays and thoroughfares leading to the Champs de Mars. A grand review of the Imperial Guard had been announced for two o'clock, and the festivalness of the times, coupled with the respect felt upon for making a great military display, had impressed every one with the idea that some extraordinary warlike demonstration was about to take place. The 20th of March was the anniversary of the return from Elba; and it was not unnaturally anticipated that "my uncle's nephew" might have had his own views and intentions in choosing such an occasion for a review of his guards. In short, the idea had got abroad that the Emperor was to deliver an address to his troops, which would prove to be of a very different tenor from the recent pacific manifestations of the Moniteur, and that the regiments had received orders to respond to their sovereign's language by the war cry of *Vive L'Italie!* Great was the curiosity raised by these rumors, great the curiosity manifested to be present at such a scene! I have heard the crowds who stood around the Champs de Mars before two o'clock struck, estimated at three or four hundred thousand persons, and I do not think there was any exaggeration in the numbers named.

After attending mass at the imperial chapel in the usual style, which strongly reminds one of the days of Louis XIV., the court proceeded to mount on horseback and in carriages for the review. A gorgeous following of marshals and general officers assembled to greet the Emperor in the parade ground of the tuileries, and accompany him to the field, while open carriages and four, with postilions, awaited the Empress and her ladies. About a quarter to two, the burnished helmets, and cuirasses, and sky blue uniforms of the Cent-gardes, dashed upon the course, and the Emperor made his appearance in full uniform, riding between Prince Jerome and Prince Napoleon, and followed by Marshals Vaillant and Magnan, and a host of other military celebrities.

Whether he commented to any present among his own friends and party, or by the voluntary impulse of the surrounding crowds, I do not pretend to say, for certain it is that the Prince Napoleon was so heard from the Palace Royal to join his imperial cousin, was made the object of a demonstration which seemed to sympathize with the views of which he is supposed to be the representative. It was also the subject of unusual remark throughout the day that the cordiality never seemed greater between him and the Emperor than at the present moment. There are not a few persons ready to predict that Russell, Walewski, Delangle and others will not long enjoy their friends in having expelled the Prince from the Cabinet; and that, whether the policy of peace or war finally prevail, the fate of these gentlemen is already decided. At a short distance behind the brilliant staff of the Emperor came the Empress, bringing with her, for the first time on such an occasion, her little boy, crowned with the Napoleon, Spanish cap and all, of a corporal of the Grenadiers, and among which corps of warriors he was enrolled at the very moment of his birth, three years ago. She held after his father's family in looks, and seemed delighted with and fully to understand his new dress and position, leaning his tiny hand to the admiration with the air of a little soldier, during the review, which his mamma and her ladies witnessed from a balcony, he was drawn up and down in front of the veterans reclaimed, and then formally introduced, as three years old, to his "compagnons in arms."

All that is necessary to say of the review itself is, that nothing of a kind had been anticipated took place. The troops were in movement of intense curiosity among the spectators when the Emperor distributed the orders and decorations, but the moment he spoke all was silence, with which the ceremony was completed, save that nothing extraordinary had occurred. The defile followed immediately afterward, each regiment crying out, "Vive l'Empereur," "Vive l'Impératrice," "Vive le Prince Impérial," as it defiled, but giving no other sign of a warlike enthusiasm.

In leaving the field the Emperor was almost "mobbed" by the vast crowd which broke in upon his path from every quarter. Whether, in some sense, in consequence of an order given to that purpose, or, as seems most probable, and as I have often myself witnessed to be the case, by the enthusiasm which fires the ground, by the electrical influence of the immense multitude—certain it is, Louis Napoleon found himself all at once surrounded by his faithful subjects, instead of military retainers. He had to stop, he had to bow, he had to be satisfied with the result, whether the incidents were accidental or premeditated. I have never seen the Emperor better received, or greeted with as many signs of popularity. He literally rode through the crowd almost alone and unattended, for both guards and suit were some distance in the rear. The Princess Clotilda was on the ground, but she was not made the object of any particular attention or remark. Thus peacably terminated a spectacle which had served to occupy the attention of so many rumors, and giving rise to so general an excitement among the lookers on. But although no warlike demonstration occurred, beyond the fact of the review being held on that day of the return from Elba, the impression left on my own mind was that the Emperor's policy had conciliated, rather than alienated, the "masses," and that it would be easier for him, at any time, than to lay the war-embers into a blaze if he pleased. Evidently his popularity had never increased than diminished of late, among the people, and the slightest symptom of a European coalition against him would doubtless raise the military ardor of the population in his favor.

But how different is the tone of feeling within doors, and in the street! Happening to spend an hour the same evening in the saloons of a well known member of Institute, I found myself surrounded by the advocates of "peace at any price," and the most inveterate opponents of all hostile views. Even Italy and the Italians were almost spoken of as utterly wholly incapable of regeneration. The events of the morning, and the day fixed on for them were severally mentioned as a provocation of alarm; and the visiter who was received with most distinction, and most eagerly listened to and applauded, was a French gentleman who translated, for the amusement of the company, an article of the London *Times*, in which it is asked whether, as the anniversary of the "return from Elba" has been kept, it might not be as well, also, to keep that of the "abdication."

Winds and their Causes.

The following sketch of one of Professor Guyot's lectures, is taken from the *Independent*:

Nothing in nature seems more variable than the succession of winds; yet a careful investigation discloses a regular system of circulation in the atmosphere, which would manifest itself in a rigid regularity of movement, if all the disturbing causes were removed. This variable zone exists chiefly in the temperate zones, while in the tropics the regularity of winds is remarkable. The great trade winds which most strikingly immerged the companions of Columbus, was the constancy of the sea wind which blows their ships steadily toward the west, and seemed to portend all possibility of return to Spain. Even on the coasts of Eurkind and France, the wind blows about two-thirds of the year from southwest, converging more directly toward the west in the higher latitudes. There is true an approach to regularity, even in the temperate regions.

Winds result from the disturbance of the equilibrium of the atmosphere. The atmosphere is composed of successive layers of air, of different density. When these successive layers are in equilibrium, their produce calm; when in motion, wind. They are set in motion chiefly by heat. Thus, an air thermometer—formed of two bulbs filled with air, in which the two columns of air are separated from communication with each other by a drop of alcohol between—is so sensitive that on the approach of a person within two yards of it, the heat radiated from the human body will immediately cause the drop to move. If, in nature, an upper layer of air is of equal or greater density than a lower, there will be a downward current toward the earth; if in one part of a layer the density is greater than in another part of the same layer, there will be a horizontal motion parallel to the earth's surface. Thus, a fire in a stove heats the air inside till it becomes exceedingly rare, when the outside air rushes in with a strong draft—corresponding in nature to the rarefaction of air in one locality, and the rushing in of colder air, causing a gale of wind.

A grand general cause of the unequal temperature over the surface of the spherical form of the planet, which causes an unequal distribution of the sun's rays, and gives the greatest cause of temperature, or the astronomical climate—the torrid, the temperate and the frigid. To this inequality, other causes are to be added. Thus, the winds would be less variable if the sun were to remain stationary at the equator, instead of moving, as it does, over the wide space between the tropics. The hottest part of the earth's surface is that which is most directly under the sun's rays; and as this region is continually changing from one tropic to another, the great system of winds will, in like manner, keep continually changing with the motion of the sun. Another cause of disturbance is found in different effects of the same degree of heat upon land and water. The land heats the sun's rays more rapidly than the water, and also more rapidly gives up the heat which it has received. On a summer day, if a piece of cold iron be put by the side of a bucket of cold water, the iron will become warm to the touch, while the water will be still cool. Land is thus sooner heated and sooner cooled than water. A further cause of inequality of temperature and variableness of winds is in the succession of day and night. For example, in a small island lying under the tropical sun, soon after the sun rises, the island and the atmosphere above it become warm; by noon the surface is intensely heated, and the atmosphere exceedingly rarefied. The surrounding ocean, not so readily absorbing heat, remains cooler, and keeps its atmosphere denser.

As a consequence, the denser air begins to flow in currents to fill the partial vacuum caused by the latter; and the result is the "sea breeze," which is one of the needed compensations of a tropical climate. Near midnight, the land begins rapidly to give up the heat which it rapidly received during the day, while the surrounding ocean and its atmosphere, retaining their heat longer, come nearer, about, sunset, or shortly after, to be of the same temperature with the land, and the result is the almost calm which is so often observed at the close of the day. After sunset, the land soon becomes colder than the sea, and its atmosphere becoming more dense than that of the water, begins to flow gradually into it, constituting the well known "land breeze."

Four great causes are thus operating to establish a system of winds: First, the spherical form of the earth which, from the sun's position in reference to it, occasions a gradation of zones of temperature; second, the ecliptical motion of the sun, from one side of the equator to the other, by which continually the center of the greatest heat is continually changed; third, the division of the earth's surface into land and water, causing variations of temperature under the same degree of heat; and, fourth, the succession of day and night, causing land and sea breezes.

An Indian and Indiana Romance.

The Philadelphia *Press* relates the following story:

An incident in connection with one of the many romances of the Wyoming Valley may here be mentioned, especially as the writer of this article (while the editor of the *Lancaster Intelligencer*, more than twenty years ago) was an humble instrument in unravelling probably the most touching mystery on the records of this theater of Indian and British barbarity and crime. At Scranton we met members of the Slocum family (one of the energetic pioneers of that settlement) who related to his attention the fact that, in 1837, while Mr. Mary Dickson was postmistress of Lancaster, Penn., (an excellent woman, who only lately departed this life) she received a letter, written in her post office by a gentleman named Geo. W. Ewing, who dated, we think, Logansport, Indiana, in which he desired to know if any of the Slocum family lived in that neighborhood. He detailed in this letter his visit to an Indian cabin, and his discovery of the long lost Frances Slocum, who had been stolen from her father's family (Mr. Jonathan Slocum) some fifty-eight years before by the Indians, and by them carried into captivity.

After every effort had been made to rescue the lost child, or even to hear her whereabouts, the veil of years fell like a dark and impenetrable cloud before the harrowing secret, and her brothers and their posterity mourned over her as one forever lost to them. We published the letter in the *Intelligencer*, and, aided by the Rev. Sereno Bowman, (now assistant Bishop of this Episcopal diocese), himself a native of the Wyoming region, we were enabled to send the first information to the Slocum family. The published letter fell into the hands of Mr. Slocum, of Wilkesbarre, who was a boy of two years of age when his sister Frances was taken. The remainder of the story is a household word in Northern Pennsylvania, but it may have been forgotten in other parts of the State. The family seek the little Frances sixty years after her captivity, and find her at the home of the Miami Indians. They go into a cabin, where they see an Indian woman, having the appearance of seventy-five years of age, spinning in the fashion of the Indian queen; nothing but her hair and colored skin indicate her origin.

By the aid of an interpreter they converse, and are satisfied, from the history of her sister. She had forgotten her Christian name and the very language of her race, though she responded to Frances, and admitted in her Indian dialect that she was indeed wholly unlike her brothers and sister sat throbbing and weeping at this strange revelation, the Indian woman was motionless and passionless. She had become one of a tribe, she had been married, and reared two daughters, both married, and living in all the glory of an Indian queen; nothing but her hair and colored skin indicate her origin.

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Woman's Love.

Six years ago, a young man, just entering life, under the influence of rum, committed a crime against society, was tried in this city, convicted and sent to Wasington, where he served out his term behind the prison bars. Before his trial, a fair girl had promised to link fortunes with him, and cruel was the blow to her. But she loved him. All through the six long years did she wait and wait for the day of his release. With a true woman's heart, she believed his innocent—innocent at least before God, and like the magnet, she held on her steady way, her heart pointing ever to the future. Long were the years to him. Slow passed the hours. Seconds were minutes—minutes hours—hours days—days weeks—weeks months—months years, and the years were like ages. Every tolling of the prison bell struck deep to his heart, and every sound took another lineament from his cheek. Nor were the hours less weary to her. Hope, that blessed angel, sat beside her by day, and pressed on her pillow by night. Some there were who laughed at her holy love, who sneered so meanly at her lover—a prisoner, exiles away. But little mattered it to her. Others might contend, but she remained true to her heart and him. Others might laugh—she wept. Others might point to a man in prison garb, talking away from mem till night, with but one star to guide them. She saw in the human soul that might be saved—or lost—and woman that she was, nerved herself to bear their jeers and gibes. Blessed were came to him in his lonely cell—words of love—of hope—of kindness—and strong grew the heart of him who had truly his better angel watching over his unbeaded future. Each word from her lightened the hours as they slowly went by, and larger grew the day on which liberty was to come. Men visited him, and with careless word or sneer, or eye, threw into his cell a maddening thought on which his soul must feed, and tremblingly shrink to the darkest corner of its living tomb. Then a letter from her would cheer him in the darkness, and beckon him on to the spot of sunshine outside, and beyond his present reach. So passed the years. Friends died, and he never knew them. The sin was long since more than atoned for, and last the little spot of sunshine crept to his cell, and entering by the key hole of the door, led him forth into the bright rays of liberty. He was conducted to the office of the prison by McGraw, and a citizen's dress in place of a prison suit given unto him, and led into the inner room, where stood she, who years before, had promised before God to be his wife. What a meeting! Tis not for us to speak of it. On the evening train, the two arrived in this city, and were by one of our citizens joined in marriage. We were a witness to the ceremony, and shall never forget it. Never forget the eye moistened with tears of happiness, nor the throbbing of the heart that had so long waited and trusted. Saved! Saved!! May the future be all the brighter for the dark cloud that so long frowned over it, and true friends be ever ready to lend a helping hand. We believe in woman's love—in woman's devotion, the more after knowing the facts above stated. God bless the true heart wherever found.—*Milwaukie News.*

Jefferson and the Republicans.

From the Boston Post, 16th.]

Yesterday the American-Republicans had the impudence to invoke the great name of Jefferson on their side. The inglorious combination which accepts the Seward philosophy that the free States and slave States of this Republic cannot live in peace, and the Know-Nothing dogma that the foreign born, even after naturalization, should not exercise rights, the party that wars on the South, and wars on the alien in birth—put forth the claim to be the true exponents of the grand old Jefferson creed! Was ever such a boundless impudence? Were there ever pretences more false?

We defy the whole hatch of Republicans and Americans to cite a single passage from Jefferson's writings that supports their distinctive basis of their party affinities. The Republicans base their party on war on slavery; where is there in Jefferson's writings that justifies such a basis for a general political party? Are not these writings full of warning against agitation for such a sectional purpose? Are not Jefferson's writings full of proscription of the foreign born; requiring such, for instance, to live two years in the State after naturalization before they can vote, while the native born Americans, at 21 years, have but one year: where is there a sentence in Jefferson's writings that justifies such miserable politics? Are not his works full of excoriating denunciations of such movements? And yet the American-Republican party, with war on the South and proscription of foreigner on their banners, have the audacity to summon to their banner the immortal Sage of Monticello! What a profanation!

Take as an illustration of this absurdity the Ordinance of 1787, which was Jefferson's child, the prohibition by Congress of slavery in the Territories. Where was the Federal Constitution was adopted, can these Republicans find a passage in Jefferson's writings that support their peculiar views? No where; and both his action and his sentiments are point blank against this doctrine of prohibition. Did Jefferson, when President, recommend a prohibition of slavery to be inserted in territorial acts? Certainly not. Nor was such prohibition inserted in any of the acts of Congress passed during his administration. On the contrary Congress passed an act in 1805, putting a portion of the Louisiana purchase under the authorities of the Indiana territory; and repeated, April, March 3, 1805, provides as the government of this territory, the ordinance of 1787, *except the sixth article prohibiting slavery* which it expressly excludes; and Jefferson signed the act.

If these facts be not enough to show what Jefferson thought of the policy of prohibition, take a few other facts. All through Jefferson's Administration the North-western Ordinance was treated as a nullity. Indiana Territory, during this whole period, recognized by special legislation, slavery, and protected it. Did President Jefferson once during his eight years' term interfere with this local policy? Illinois subsequently did the same thing; both acting directly in the face of the 1787 prohibition! To come down to later days, who was more strongly opposed to the whole theory of slavery restriction, both as to States and Territories, than Thomas Jefferson? Does he not, again and again, say that he was in favor of allowing slavery to spread according to the law of climate and the wishes of local communities? What consummate impudence for a party with this presumptive shibboleth on its lips to claim the weight of Jefferson's name!

Now take the American branch of the sectional party; and let Jefferson's scorching denunciation of the spirit that upheld the alien and sedition laws, and his flat denial of the propriety of negro equality, tell how he would reject, with every expression of scorn and contempt, such a constitutional amendment, as to foreigners, that two American Republican legislatures have passed. Let this pre-vision of constitution become valid, and a negro from another State will be a legal voter here a year before a white man will be if he happens to be a foreigner! Produce, if you can, a sentence from Thomas Jefferson, that justifies such monstrous policy as this!

Out upon this piece of impudence on the part of these sectional leaders and agitators. They know they are profaning a great name and deserve the rebuke of all who really cherish his memory.

THE DYING NEVER WEEP.—It is a striking fact—the dying never weep. The circle of sobbing, agonized hearts around, produce not one tear. Is it that he is insensible and still already in the chill of dissolution? That cannot be; for he asks for his father's hand, as if to grin strength in the moral struggle, and leans on the breast of mother, brother or sister, with still conscious affection; and just before expiring, at eve, after a long day's converse with the Angel of Summons, he says to his oldest brother—the last audible good night of earth—"Kiss me, kiss me!" It must be because the dying have reached a point too deep for our earthly crying and weeping. They are face to face with higher and holier beings, with the Father in Heaven, and his angel throngled on by the Son himself; and what are griefs of a morning, tears of a dying farewell—be it that they are shed by the dearest on earth—in that vision bright of immortal life and everlasting repose!

☞ Among the large gifts bestowed by prodigal nature upon Gen. Hamilton, the victim of Aaron Burr, was a pair of very large feet. The following anecdote was narrated to the writer by a resident, who was with him at the time. They were standing in State street, Albany, when an Irish beggar-woman solicited alms. The General refused her gruffly. She gazed at his feet very intently for a few moments, and then said:

"May he yer honor, would give wan of yer cast off cold shoes?"

"Why, good woman what do you want with one shoe?"

"Oh yer honor, but it would make an illegant cradle for me baby."

The General wilted for a moment, and then bursting into a laugh, gave her a half dollar for her wit.

HORRIBLE CASE OF CANNIBALISM.—A Paris correspondent furnished the following item:

A letter from French Sisters of Charity at Cayenne states that a party of convicts ran off recently into the woods, hoping to make their escape. As they had no provisions, they were soon overtaken by hunger, when they slew one of their number, roasted him, and ate him. They were about killing another companion, when he made his escape and returned to the penal settlement. The others soon followed him. They were arrested for this crime and executed.

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

PLUMMER, ELDRIDGE & CO.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUGGISTS,
(At the sign of the Eagle)
No. 261 Main Street,
MEMPHIS, TENN.
HAVE in store and are now receiving a fresh and complete supply of
DRUGS, MEDICINES AND CHEMICALS,
PAINTS AND OILS,
FINE TOILET SOAPS AND PERFUMERY,
Fancy Articles, Combs, Brushes, and Pomades,
Window Glass and Glassware,
Pure Wines and Brandies,
(for medicinal purposes.)
Spectacles and Spectacle Instruments,
Garden and Field Seed,
and all other articles in their line of business. They respectfully solicit the patronage of Planters, Physicians, Merchants and of the public generally.
Our Prescription Department is complete, having in our number two of the most careful and skillful prescriptions on the city, who will give their attention to Physicians' Prescriptions at all hours of the day and night.
ap29-dawly

"THE CRY IS STILL THEY COME."

JUST RECEIVED

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Adams Express

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A SPLENDID LOT OF

FANCY SILK

Double Skirt.

BLACK FIGURED SILK,

Double Skirt, superfine.

Black, White and Fancy

BAREGE SHAWLS.

FLOUNCED BAREGE DRESSES

FOR MISSES AND CHILDREN

BAREGE ROBE A'LEZ.

Also a large assortment of

EMBROIDERIES.

All of the above Goods

WILL BE SOLD

AT EASTERN PRICES

—AT—

J. Walker & Co's,

No. 217 Main-st., opp. Odd Fellows' Hall.
ap26-1y

Dissolution.

THIS co-partnership of A. J. Walt & Co., was dissolved on the 19th inst. by mutual consent.
A. J. Walt is charged with the settlement of all business connected with the firm, and will pay all the liabilities of the concern.
A. J. WALT.
J. R. WALT

Co-Partnership.

THE undersigned have formed a co-partnership in consideration of WALT & JOHNSON, under the same and style of WALT & JOHNSON, will continue the Wholesale Grocery and Commission Business at the old stand, No. 77 Front Row, Memphis, Tenn.
J. R. WALT,
W. JAS. JOHNSON
J. R. WALT. W. JAS. JOHNSON.
Memphis, Tenn. of Louisville, Ky.

WALT & JOHNSON,
(Successors to A. J. Walt & Co.,)
Wholesale Grocers
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 77 Front Row, Memphis, Tenn.,
Sign of the Big Brass.
HAVE constantly on hand a full and well assorted stock of GROCERIES, LIQUORS, CIGARS and PRODUCE. Orders solicited for Pork, Pork Sides, Whisky. Prompt attention paid to Consignments of Cotton, Corn, and Country Produce generally. ap26 dly

Old Type Metal.

A PLENTIFUL SUPPLY for Sale at the APPEAL OFFICE.
ap11

A. J. WARREN & CO.,
Gale Gilber & Warren, have associated with them
W. T. ARCHER, of South Carolina.
They are again opening at
NO. 293 MAIN STREET
with a large stock of Goods just purchased, consisting in part of the
Gold and Silver Watches,
of the best manufacture, French and American Clocks, Silver Tea Sets, Goblets, Knives, Forks, Spoons, and a large variety of Fancy Silver Ware, and Silver Plated Ware of the best quality. Diamond Goods, full and half of all the latest styles of Jewelry. Pocket and Table Cutlery, Razors, Pistols, Spectacles, Card Cases and Baskets, Fancy Goods, Toys, Dolls, Perfumery, Soaps, Together with a great variety of FANCY GOODS, which they offer at very low for Cash.
They respectfully invite the citizens of Memphis and adjoining country to give them a call, trusting that they will merit a share of public patronage.
Especial attention given to the REPAIRING of fine Watches and Jewelry. All work warranted.
ap24-1y

GOOD READING FOR DULL TIMES.

CHARLES LAMB'S WORKS,

HIS LIFE AND LETTERS.

Edited by Thomas Noon Talfourd.

The Results of Life,
Recreations of Literature, Letters and Poems,
Specimens of English Dramatic Poets who lived about the time of Shakspeare,
The Complete Works in Verse and Prose of James Sheridan Knowles,
Notes Anticipating Hazlitt,
Thier's French Revolution, 4 vols.
Motley's Rise of the Dutch Republic,
Taylor's Manual of Ancient and Modern History; or P. Orosius,
The History of Civilization from the fall of the Roman Empire to the French Revolution
Historical Collections of Virginia,
The Lady of the Manor
Schmitz's History of Greece,
McLeod's Life of Mary Queen of Scots
Hoff's Mountain Land
Burton's Wit and Humor
All to be had at
GEO. PATTISON & CO'S
Administratrix's Notice.

THE undersigned having taken out letters of administration on the estate of Henry Tret, deceased. This is therefore to notify all persons having claims against the above estate to present them duly authenticated and those indebted to the estate to come forward and make immediate payment to the undersigned.
ELMIRA S. TRET,
Administratrix of the estate of Henry Tret.
178 Main-street Memphis, Tenn.

OFFICIAL

RECLAIMED by the Board of Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Memphis, that the grade on Washington street, as shown by profile adopted, has widened and that the City Engineer be directed to make the alteration.
THOMAS JENNIE PINKIE,
Mayor pro tem.
Attest:
L. R. RICHARDS, City Register. ap22-10d

RESOLVED, That the sidewalks on both sides Calhoun street, from Chickasaw street to Rail road, be and that the City Engineer be directed to have the work done.
THOMAS JENNIE PINKIE,
Mayor pro tem.
Attest:
L. R. RICHARDS, City Register. ap22-10d

Hopkins & Kirby.

J. W. HOPKINS & RICHARD M. KIRBY,
DEALERS IN
REAL ESTATE,
Office in the CALHOUN BLOCK, corner of Main and Monroe Streets.
HAVE a large and well selected list of Lands in Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas. Can furnish lands 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 Corinth. Hence we give a list of some of the localities 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 good advice as can be obtained elsewhere from any man, in reference to the general character of the country in the different divisions of the Mississippi valley. Annexed find some of the numbers of our lands:

No.	Acres	Township.	Range.	County. State
	640	4 north.	5 east.	Crittenden, Ark
	800	4 north.	6 east.	" "
	640	5 north.	6 east.	" "
	720	4 north.	7 east.	" "
				320 acres deadened.
	720	4 north.	7 east.	Crittenden, Ark
	115	4 north.	7 east.	" "
	315	4 north.	7 east.	" "
	640	6 north.	6 east.	" "
	1700	5 north.	6 east.	" "
	1100	7 north.	3 east.	" "
	300	7 north.	3 east.	" "
	1300	3 north.	6 east.	" "
	1300	3 north.	6 east.	" "
	400	3 north.	6 east.	" "
				500 acres deadened.
	640	9 north.	5 east.	Crittenden, Ark
	2700	9 north.	7 east.	" "
				800 acres deadened.
	8000	10 north.	6 east.	Mississippi, Ark
				5000 acres deadened.
	400	11 north.	9 east.	Mississippi, Ark
	1100	10 north.	7 east.	" "
	1000	12 north.	4 east.	" "
	1000	16 north.	4 east.	" "
	700	12 north.	4 east.	Poinsett. Ark.
	400	12 north.	3 east.	" "
	5500	4 north.	3 west.	Jackson and St. Francis, Ark.
	1600	4 north.	3 west.	" "
	2000	3 north.	4 west.	Jackson, Ark
	340	3 north.	4 west.	" "
	500	14 north.	4 west.	Drew Co., Ark.
	700	14 north.	4 west.	" "
	1300	14 north.	4 west.	White co., Ark.
	2160	13 north.	3 west.	Chicot co., Ark.
	1300	13 north.	3 west.	Desha co., Ark.
	640	11 north.	3 west.	" "
	320	4 north.	11 west.	Tunica co. Miss.
	320	4 north.	10 west.	" "
	500	26 north	2 west	Coahoma co., Miss.
				320 acres deadened.
	320	26 north	4 west	Coahoma co., Miss.
	320	26 north	4 west	" "
	2200	26 north	2 west	Tallahatchie, Miss.
				On Cassidy's bayou.
	2160	22 north	2 west	Sunflower co., Miss.
	1066	15 north	1 & 2 w	Holmes co., Miss.
	1066	15 north	1 & 2 w	Holmes co., Miss.
				Near McNutt.
	700	17 north	2 west	Washington, Miss.
				Nor Lake.
	800	18 north	2 west	Washington, Miss
	800	21 north	3 west	Sunflower, Miss.
	320	21 north	4 west	" "

561 acres four miles north of Paint Rock Depot, in Jackson county, Alabama; a plantation on the above, 400 acres cultivated land, and is reputed to be one of the best farms in Jackson county, Alabama. In reference to this last mentioned plantation, call on J. W. Scruggs, Huntsville, Alabama, or on the undersigned.
Having the foregoing list, as well as many other tracts, town lots, etc., we are enabled to give real estate information of our attention, and as it is about as easy to represent a heavy as a moderate list of land, we tender our services to the public generally, whether it be to buy or sell, or lease, if, required, any and all property intrusted to our care, either in the city or country. We could give a satisfactory number of references, but deem references of little importance, as everybody knows everybody here. We prefer our patrons should call and see us, and then inquire after our mode of business.
J. W. HOPKINS & KIRBY.
ap23-dawly

For Sale or Rent.

A PLANTATION 18 miles south of Memphis, on the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, at Senatobia Depot, known as the McMillan plantation. Contains about of 611 acres, of which there are in cultivation 300 acres, and all the buildings, gin and machinery to serve a force sufficient to make a crop on the same.
—ALSO FOR SALE—
A beautiful Residence location, 20½ acres, six miles north of this city, adjoining the plantation of Chas. Ballard and the Memphis and Raleigh Plankroad at their crossing. This tract is well adapted for a country orchard purpose. For information as to the above, call on HOPKINS & KIRBY, on the Calhoun Block, on her Main and Monroe Streets.
ap2

Professional Cards.

Dr. Lunsford P. Yandell, Jr.,
OFFERS his services to the citizens of Memphis and vicinity, in the various branches of his profession. Office on Main-st., between Union and Gayoso, adjoining A Shwab's store.

DR. T. C. GAYLE,
PRESENTS his thanks to the citizens of Memphis and vicinity, for the very liberal patronage bestowed on him for the past seven years. With all experience of thirteen years practice in Memphis, he feels that he can estimate, and by personal attention to the wants of his patients, he offers full assurance of satisfaction in all cases committed to his care. Fees cheap for the times, and paid in cash or as contracted. Office at 275 Main street.

JAMES E. TEMPLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW; office at the corner of Main and Adams streets, third door over Ward's Drug Store, adjoining the office of Wm. Lanier. Also business and professional and the public, that he is Commissioner for the States below named and other local authorities, viz: Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Ohio, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Wisconsin. mar16-1y

SMITH P. BANKHEAD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Memphis, Tennessee. Office on Washington street, opposite his residence. Business entrusted to him will be attended to. mar6-8m

A. S. & E. B. McCLANAHAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Jackson, Tennessee. Will practice in the Counties Law and Chancery Courts of Madison and adjoining counties.
Attention given to the collection of Claims in all parts of West Tennessee. ap13-1y

J. & H. M. SOMERVILLE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Memphis, Tenn. Office—Collins Block, corner of Main and Gayoso streets, first door, up stairs. mar11-dlw w1y

HOMŒOPATHIC
APOTHECARY!
MEDICINES,
BOOKS AND BOXES.
For sale by
Dr. A. W. WRIGHT,
Marshall, below Union-st. Stewart & Prentice's Block.
mar28-dawly

Medical Card.

I HAVE associated with me in the practice of medicine, Dr. JOHN F. SOUTH. Office, on the alley, between Court and Madison, in the Turley Building.
mar11-3m JNO. PITMAN.

J. F. ARNOLD. A. J. HILL.
ARNOLD & HILL,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Solicitors in Chancery and A General Collecting Agents, Jacinto, Mississippi, will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to them professionally. Refer to the past as an index to the future. mch8-dawly

D. C. PAYNE. T. H. LOGWOOD.
PAYNE & LOGWOOD,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Office, 37 south side of Court Square, Memphis, Tenn. Will practice in all the Courts of West Tennessee, North Mississippi and Eastern Arkansas.
T. H. Logwood, Commissioner for Mississippi and Arkansas.

D. M. DuBOSE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Memphis, Tenn. Office on the south side of Court Square in Stewart's new block.
feb4-1y

JOHN P. FARRELLY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Memphis, Tenn. Office on the northeast corner of Court Square, in Blythe's Building.
feb25-1y

DR. WM. T. BAILEY,
OFFICE 194 MAIN STREET, over Winston & Co.
feb18-1y

WALTER COLEMAN
ATTORNEY AT LAW, 289 Main street, 30 door over Mansfield's Drug Store.

DR. T. A. MEANS,
OFFICE—Front Room, immediately over the Post Office.
feb-1y

GEORGE DIXON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, has removed his office to Lower Row Block on Union street, two doors east of corner of Main street. feb18-tf

WM. KENNEDY, JR.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW—Office over Saxon Bank Building, Main street, Memphis, Tenn. my12-1y

H. L. SLAUGHTER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW—Office on Market House, North Court street, Memphis, Tenn.
Will practice in the Courts of the Counties of Memphis, and Southern and Eastern cities. ap23-4m

J. W. BUTLER. W. A. BEVENS
BUTLER & BEVENS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Batesville, Arkansas
feb15-1y*

D. C. GLENN. H. M. CHALMERS
GLENN & CHALMERS
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, No. 40 Camp street, up stairs New Orleans. jy5-1y

F. T. ABELL. S. P. STRINGFELLOW.
ABELL & STRINGFELLOW,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Memphis—Second door above the Post Office, in the room lately occupied by Judge Kane. feb8-1y

J. KNOX WALKER. W. L. M'CONNICO
WALKER & M'CONNICO,
LAWYERS, Memphis, Tennessee—Office, No. 21 south side Court Square. ap26

Dr. Creighton's Office Hours,
FOR DISEASES OF THE
EYE, THROAT AND LUNGS,
Are from 9 to 12 A. M. and 2 to 4 P. M. The balance of his time will be devoted to General Practice.
N. B.—Persons wishing Dr. Creighton's services, must make their arrangements.
☞ Office on Court street, second door east of Court Square.

CHARLES SCOTT. L. V. DICKS.
SCOTT & DICKS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, Memphis, Tenn., will practice in the Courts of this city and in the Courts held in the city of Memphis, and in the State and Federal Courts at Jackson. Prompt attention will be given to all claims for collection entrusted to them. Office in the New Rock Building, corner of Main and Madison streets, over River Rock Saloon, on Madison street. feb10-1y

INDIAN DOCTORS,
PROFS. BROCK & SPIEGLE,
Memphis, Tenn.,
COLLECTED in person, from the North and South American Indians, and the Islands of the Red Indies, the medical knowledge and use of over five thousand Botanical Plants, Barks, Roots, Herbs, Balsams, and Gums. The largest and most extensive
Cancer Operators
in the world. Constitutional treatment, without the use of the knife, and cures guaranteed. Inoipient consumption cured and all Chronic Diseases by the Indian System of Medicine.
Unprecedentable greatly forwarded by mail, free, on application, and we challenge the world to produce the equals who are making a fortune in Europe and America.
Indian Infirmary, corner Union and Main streets, Memphis, Tenn.
TOM LIGHT FRANK.
No. 35 Front Row.

Business Cards.

J. W. WATSON & CO.,
GAS & STEAM PIPE FITTERS,
Plumbers and Bell Hangers,
Union Street, three doors east of Main Street,
Opposite Flaherty's Furniture Store.
GAS FIXTURES of all kinds, Steam Pipe Valves for Steamboats, Saw Mills, etc. Pumps of all kinds, from Bear Pumps to Force Pumps for Railway Companies Tanks, Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, Block Tin and Zinc Work. Country orders promptly attended to. Low for Cash.
mar4-dlw

Brick Masonry.

A. SHORT,
LATE OF SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.
HAVING taken up his residence in Memphis, offers his services to Architects and Capitalists in the
Erection of Brick Buildings,
of every description. Having been long and extensively employed as a principal in the above line, he flatters himself that he can guarantee the utmost satisfaction. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen in the cities of Savannah, he refers, by permission, to the following gentlemen of this city: Col. D. M. Leatherman, I. S. Clark, A. H. Mitchell, Esq., Messrs. Fowlkes & Kimball and Hammerschlag, Architects.
Orders left with any of the three last named gentlemen, or sent through the Post Office, will receive immediate attention. mar1-3m*

Notice.

THE undersigned, having had his interest in the firm of Mason & Morgan, on the 1st day of April, the business will be conducted in future at the old stand, No. 3 Madison street, by Messrs. Coleman & Morgan, under the