THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY M'CLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL. MEMPHIS, SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1859. VOLUME X.—NUMBER 113.

Daily Appeal.

THE COUNT CAMILLE BENSON DE CAVOUR,

SARDINIAN PRIME MINISTER.

From the New York Herald.]

The firm stand taken by Count Cavour, the Sardinian Prime Minister, to compel the admission of the Sardinian Government to a representation in the proposed European peace congress, and to enforce a recognition of the importance of that power among the great nations of Europe, has marked him as a prominent man in view of the impending war, and of the part in it which is necessarily assigned to him.

Count Cavour was born in Turin on the 10th of August 1810. Of an ancient and wealthy family of Piedmont, and connected with the most noble houses of that country, the young Cavour had been appointed, while yet a mere youth, a page at the Royal Court of Sardinia. Here the country of his wit and his independence of character soon distinguished him, though in a manner not remarkable in the ranks of officers. The independent manner and ready sagacity of Cavour were too sensitive for the slavish ceremonial; he was dismissed from the body of pages, and retired to his family, clinging around royalty, and, from his disgrace at court, was looked upon coldly by the nobles. For the same reason, and by the first check, the spirited lad discharged loudly he considered himself very fit made to have got rid of his yoke. He left the court for the military academy, where he attained the rank of Lieutenant of Engineers. But although of a high and wealthy family, he was but a cadet; and in Piedmont, poor as he was, at that date, almost the sole privilege of the more favored children of birth and fortune. Nor had he many friends at the Court. Even at this early period his masculine mind was turned to questions of moment, and the English economists were the authors he preferred; Mathieu became his dominant passion; yet his theories were so violent that he left college not only with odor for his talents, but also with the avid advantage of being a Lieutenant of the engineers. No money was he free from the authority of the college, he became then to begin an adventurer study of the world in which he was to live. The unbounded he achieved in the exchange of his peers soon fixed the attention of Cavour into decided liberalism. He did not wait for the development of these opinions to declared opinions, but at once gave up his commission, and set sail for England. Once arrived on the soil of Albion, he [illegible] with more intense avidity those new [illegible] which had already won so much of his attention. A form so [illegible] to the [illegible] Parliament, Cavour was simply listener; he left his country, and returned with information that Mr. Cobden was a Sir and proprietor of representation. Rochdale in parliament, for at the Court of Sardinia the loudest clamor, after a few introductory observations, proceeded to give a brief sketch of Mr. Cobden's career. He said he (Mr. Cobden) was one of themselves, and that it was quite likely that his ancestors were seated in one of our English castles at the time of the Norman conquest, but he never boasted that these ancestors came over here with the conquerors. (Laughter.) He (Mr. Cobden) began by agitating the sanitary law question, and they knew what had been the result of his labors. Mr. Cobden was first to parliament, there, was generally, owing to his free-ness as arbiter, some anxiety in the House to hear what he had got to say. On the occasion to which he made his first speech, he (Mr. Bright) was in the gallery of the House, not then being a member of parliament, and chanced to sit by the side of a gentleman, Mr. Hotten Twine, who then wrote a summary of the debate for the Times newspaper. The subject of Mr. Cobden's speech was the corn laws, and after he had gone, he remembered that Mr. Horace Twine said there is nothing in him, he is only a barker, and has no harm in him. (Laughter.) Mr. Twine's report, however, was read in the House, so great that in 1845, Lord John Russell, who was then about to form an administration, upon his knees offered him a seat in his cabinet. Mr. Cobden, however, did not accept the offer, and went abroad. When abroad, he discovered what was rotten in all the governments of Europe, and he contrasted their most costly and most lessening amusements. They would remember how much of what he said of these armaments was ridiculed by those knowing Brothers who knew the past, but were not able to foretell what is to come. [Laughter and cheers.]

He (Mr. Cobden) had visited Paris and Berlin, the capitals of Europe for years past had been playing the game of beggar my neighbor. (Cheers.) Well, what was the result now? Why, we saw between three and four millions in Europe drawn from their occupation and private life, and armed with weapons to make war upon their neighbors. At the moment the state of things upon the Continent was such that we feared that every flash of the electric wire would bring us intelligence that these armies had begun the battle and plains and valleys of Italy were delaged with blood. With regard to the question of reform, they knew what he had said at New York years ago, and his programme was the same as this (Mr. Bright's) (Cheers.) With regard to Lord John Russell, he brought the question of reform before the House some years ago, and he was perfectly honest in the matter, when he said he was sincerely advocated it. He (Lord John) had then shown a real sympathy for reform, although he was then in office, and he, at the local values. They must therefore make an allowance for his shortcomings, if he did not march at the speed they could wish.

The honorable gentleman then spoke of Mr. Cobden's visit to the United States, which he said, was mainly on his own private business, and he consequently had not been able, although he should give Lord John Russell's health a favorable consideration, he (Mr. Bright) had not given up the thought of bringing in, at some future day, his own, if he were again returned to Parliament.

A Parisian Lady's Bed Chamber.

From the Correspondence of the New York Express.]

From grave to gay. The wife of a well known Parisian banker has lately made an attempt to revive one of the fashions of the seventeenth century, in establishing boudoir reception of visitors, the lady herself being in bed. Once a week, therefore, Madame Vitet gives out in the morning to make purchases, visit her intimates, and take a drive for health, returns home and goes to bed, for all that she is not sick at all, but only since last night. Great care is taken in the recumbent toilet, in which lace plays a prodigious and important part; the lady puts on the regulable air of languor, and everything being prepared, the majordome is informed that "Madame is ready to receive."

Now, I dare say, you expect your correspondent to stop here, and do not imagine for a moment that he is about to be guilty of the indiscretion of describing a lady's bed chamber! But he is not, and he will, if he pleases the description cannot fail to amuse many of your readers, and because the lady herself has invented the comedy for no other earthly purpose than to amuse her friends and make a sensation in the world. Madame Vitet is young, and, as I have said, a banker's wife, and enlarged minded than that of Carlos Alfieri, who might have puzzled to find a sad form. At this moment it revolved, and, in the same manner, the same kind, a despot [illegible] other requests of the same kind, a despot [illegible] certain circumstances, praying for the grant of a concession. The [illegible] station prevented itself to the Count Cavour, Minister of Grace and Justice, and the King [illegible] Minister of Marine, of whom it was commonly said, they were Brothers (with whom [illegible] Public Barker [illegible] in the debates of the Parliaments Parliament), Count Cavour [illegible] (afterwards minister,) Colonel Durando [illegible] General and Minister of War and Marine, [illegible] Count Cavour. It is said that when the King heard this last name mentioned he at once saw that the matter was important, and [illegible] The consequence of this was that the King [illegible] to refer his aide, he called [illegible] the most able men on the constitutional side, and in the same manner [illegible] the most able men of the "Statuto"—a term equivalent to the French "Charte"—which, however, was but a few weeks old, little more than a copy of the French Charter of 1830, which, as the very epoch of the appearance of its Sardinian prototype, was about to be trampled under foot by the republicans of February, 1848.

Cavour took no part as minister in the first amendment of the new constitution, but held a distinguished position in the Senate. In this attitude, his character, resembled somewhat that of Earl Grey, the first English Reform Bill. A cadet, he was, in the Senate, [illegible] was stricken by the multitude [illegible] fidelity to popular claims; but his "questionable" birth was not so easily from those who decided his exclusion. Count Cavour, as D'Azeglio was the Minister of Victor Emanuel, Count Cavour confined himself to the Senate, and [illegible] in public, while counsel [illegible] Parliament, in October, 1850, Count Cavour was called upon to take office [illegible] institution which he had been so [illegible] the world. He [illegible] Count Cavour Prime Minister of Sardinia, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce. His ability was at once recognized, both by his colleagues of the Ministry, and by the Chamber, of which he had been a member, and which he had also in the Ministry and in the Chamber. Dealing with the popular sympathies the direction of the Ministry, he speedily took a position of commanding, although his ability and his power of conversation, and set said for English [illegible] Once arrived on the soil of Albion, he [illegible] with more intense avidity those new [illegible] which had already won so much of his attention. A form so [illegible] to the [illegible] Parliament, Cavour was simply listener; he left his country, and returned with information that Mr. Cobden was a Sir and proprietor of representation. Rochdale in parliament, for at the Court of Sardinia the loudest clamor, after a few introductory observations, proceeded to give a brief sketch of Mr. Cobden's career. He said he (Mr. Cobden) was one of themselves, and that it was quite likely that his ancestors were seated in one of our English castles at the time of the Norman conquest, but he never boasted that these ancestors came over here with the conquerors. (Laughter.) He (Mr. Cobden) began by agitating the sanitary law question, and they knew what had been the result of his labors. Mr. Cobden was first to parliament, there, was generally, owing to his free-ness as arbiter, some anxiety in the House to hear what he had got to say. On the occasion to which he made his first speech, he (Mr. Bright) was in the gallery of the House, not then being a member of parliament, and chanced to sit by the side of a gentleman, Mr. Hotten Twine, who then wrote a summary of the debate for the Times newspaper. The subject of Mr. Cobden's speech was the corn laws, and after he had gone, he remembered that Mr. Horace Twine said there is nothing in him, he is only a barker, and has no harm in him. (Laughter.) Mr. Twine's report, however, was read in the House, so great that in 1845, Lord John Russell, who was then about to form an administration, upon his knees offered him a seat in his cabinet. Mr. Cobden, however, did not accept the offer, and went abroad. When abroad, he discovered what was rotten in all the governments of Europe, and he contrasted their most costly and most lessening amusements. They would remember how much of what he said of these armaments was ridiculed by those knowing Brothers who knew the past, but were not able to foretell what is to come. [Laughter and cheers.]

He (Mr. Cobden) had visited Paris and Berlin, the capitals of Europe for years past had been playing the game of beggar my neighbor. (Cheers.) Well, what was the result now? Why, we saw between three and four millions in Europe drawn from their occupation and private life, and armed with weapons to make war upon their neighbors. At the moment the state of things upon the Continent was such that we feared that every flash of the electric wire would bring us intelligence that these armies had begun the battle and plains and valleys of Italy were delaged with blood. With regard to the question of reform, they knew what he had said at New York years ago, and his programme was the same as this (Mr. Bright's) (Cheers.) With regard to Lord John Russell, he brought the question of reform before the House some years ago, and he was perfectly honest in the matter, when he said he was sincerely advocated it. He (Lord John) had then shown a real sympathy for reform, although he was then in office, and he, at the local values. They must therefore make an allowance for his shortcomings, if he did not march at the speed they could wish.

The honorable gentleman then spoke of Mr. Cobden's visit to the United States, which he said, was mainly on his own private business, and he consequently had not been able, although he should give Lord John Russell's health a favorable consideration, he (Mr. Bright) had not given up the thought of bringing in, at some future day, his own, if he were again returned to Parliament.

A Parisian Lady's Bed Chamber.

From the Correspondence of the New York Express.]

From grave to gay. The wife of a well known Parisian banker has lately made an attempt to revive one of the fashions of the seventeenth century, in establishing boudoir reception of visitors, the lady herself being in bed. Once a week, therefore, Madame Vitet gives out in the morning to make purchases, visit her intimates, and take a drive for health, returns home and goes to bed, for all that she is not sick at all, but only since last night. Great care is taken in the recumbent toilet, in which lace plays a prodigious and important part; the lady puts on the regulable air of languor, and everything being prepared, the majordome is informed that "Madame is ready to receive."

Now, I dare say, you expect your correspondent to stop here, and do not imagine for a moment that he is about to be guilty of the indiscretion of describing a lady's bed chamber! But he is not, and he will, if he pleases the description cannot fail to amuse many of your readers, and because the lady herself has invented the comedy for no other earthly purpose than to amuse her friends and make a sensation in the world. Madame Vitet is young, and, as I have said, a banker's wife, and enlarged minded than that of Carlos Alfieri, who might have puzzled to find a sad form. At this moment it revolved, and, in the same manner, the same kind, a despot [illegible] other requests of the same kind, a despot [illegible] certain circumstances, praying for the grant of a concession. The [illegible] station prevented itself to the Count Cavour, Minister of Grace and Justice, and the King [illegible] Minister of Marine, of whom it was commonly said, they were Brothers (with whom [illegible] Public Barker [illegible] in the debates of the Parliaments Parliament), Count Cavour [illegible] (afterwards minister,) Colonel Durando [illegible] General and Minister of War and Marine, [illegible] Count Cavour. It is said that when the King heard this last name mentioned he at once saw that the matter was important, and [illegible] The consequence of this was that the King [illegible] to refer his aide, he called [illegible] the most able men on the constitutional side, and in the same manner [illegible] the most able men of the "Statuto"—a term equivalent to the French "Charte"—which, however, was but a few weeks old, little more than a copy of the French Charter of 1830, which, as the very epoch of the appearance of its Sardinian prototype, was about to be trampled under foot by the republicans of February, 1848.

Cavour took no part as minister in the first amendment of the new constitution, but held a distinguished position in the Senate. In this attitude, his character, resembled somewhat that of Earl Grey, the first English Reform Bill. A cadet, he was, in the Senate, [illegible] was stricken by the multitude [illegible] fidelity to popular claims; but his "questionable" birth was not so easily from those who decided his exclusion. Count Cavour, as D'Azeglio was the Minister of Victor Emanuel, Count Cavour confined himself to the Senate, and [illegible] in public, while counsel [illegible] Parliament, in October, 1850, Count Cavour was called upon to take office [illegible] institution which he had been so [illegible] the world. He [illegible] Count Cavour Prime Minister of Sardinia, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce. His ability was at once recognized, both by his colleagues of the Ministry, and by the Chamber, of which he had been a member, and which he had also in the Ministry and in the Chamber. Dealing with the popular sympathies the direction of the Ministry, he speedily took a position of commanding, although his ability and his power of conversation, and set said for English [illegible] Once arrived on the soil of Albion, he [illegible] with more intense avidity those new [illegible] which had already won so much of his attention. A form so [illegible] to the [illegible] Parliament, Cavour was simply listener; he left his country, and returned with information that Mr. Cobden was a Sir and proprietor of representation. Rochdale in parliament, for at the Court of Sardinia the loudest clamor, after a few introductory observations, proceeded to give a brief sketch of Mr. Cobden's career. He said he (Mr. Cobden) was one of themselves, and that it was quite likely that his ancestors were seated in one of our English castles at the time of the Norman conquest, but he never boasted that these ancestors came over here with the conquerors. (Laughter.) He (Mr. Cobden) began by agitating the sanitary law question, and they knew what had been the result of his labors. Mr. Cobden was first to parliament, there, was generally, owing to his free-ness as arbiter, some anxiety in the House to hear what he had got to say. On the occasion to which he made his first speech, he (Mr. Bright) was in the gallery of the House, not then being a member of parliament, and chanced to sit by the side of a gentleman, Mr. Hotten Twine, who then wrote a summary of the debate for the Times newspaper. The subject of Mr. Cobden's speech was the corn laws, and after he had gone, he remembered that Mr. Horace Twine said there is nothing in him, he is only a barker, and has no harm in him. (Laughter.) Mr. Twine's report, however, was read in the House, so great that in 1845, Lord John Russell, who was then about to form an administration, upon his knees offered him a seat in his cabinet. Mr. Cobden, however, did not accept the offer, and went abroad. When abroad, he discovered what was rotten in all the governments of Europe, and he contrasted their most costly and most lessening amusements. They would remember how much of what he said of these armaments was ridiculed by those knowing Brothers who knew the past, but were not able to foretell what is to come. [Laughter and cheers.]

He (Mr. Cobden) had visited Paris and Berlin, the capitals of Europe for years past had been playing the game of beggar my neighbor. (Cheers.) Well, what was the result now? Why, we saw between three and four millions in Europe drawn from their occupation and private life, and armed with weapons to make war upon their neighbors. At the moment the state of things upon the Continent was such that we feared that every flash of the electric wire would bring us intelligence that these armies had begun the battle and plains and valleys of Italy were delaged with blood. With regard to the question of reform, they knew what he had said at New York years ago, and his programme was the same as this (Mr. Bright's) (Cheers.) With regard to Lord John Russell, he brought the question of reform before the House some years ago, and he was perfectly honest in the matter, when he said he was sincerely advocated it. He (Lord John) had then shown a real sympathy for reform, although he was then in office, and he, at the local values. They must therefore make an allowance for his shortcomings, if he did not march at the speed they could wish.

The honorable gentleman then spoke of Mr. Cobden's visit to the United States, which he said, was mainly on his own private business, and he consequently had not been able, although he should give Lord John Russell's health a favorable consideration, he (Mr. Bright) had not given up the thought of bringing in, at some future day, his own, if he were again returned to Parliament.

Lamentable and Disgraceful Death of a Young Lady.

The quiet village of North Adams, Massachusetts, was thrown into a state of unusual excitement on Sunday and Monday last, by the announcement of the most painful character, and involving parties who moved in the most respectable circles there.

It seems that some year and a half ago, a Mr. Littlefield, the cashier of one of the Bank Commissioners of Massachusetts, was assigned the clerkship of the North Adams Bank, and, in the place, took up his residence in that position. His position, his agreeable relations and attendance to church duties, soon far his at once the confidence of the community. His early behavior was as a member of the choir in one of the churches. Among the female members of the choir was the daughter of a very respectable North Adams merchant. She was between sixteen and seventeen years of age, and said to have been beautiful as she was youthful. An intimacy ripened between the young lady followed on short acquaintance, but it was never supported to exceed the bounds of propriety.

Late last week she was taken violently ill, and on Saturday died. Before she died, she revealed the fact that she had been seduced by Littlefield and that very recently she was known to him the circumstances that it would be impossible for her long to hide the evidency of her guilt. On this, according to her statement, Littlefield proposed that she should take medicine that would procure for her, which he said would end all her troubles without harm to herself or making her condition known to others. To this she gladly consented, and soon afterward took medicine which he procured. The result was her dangerous illness, subsequent revelation to her parents, and death late on Saturday night.

On Sunday, a meeting of the directors of the bank was held at North Adams, at which Littlefield was present. He was in great distress of mind, and at times nearly frenzied. He assured the directors that his difficulty in this matter was the sole one rending on his mind; that his account with the bank would be found perfectly correct, and he tendered them the keys and gave them full information in regard to all bank affairs. Up to this time the public had little knowledge of what had transpired, all having been kept secret. It is supposed that Littlefield left North Adams on Sunday night.

On Monday, the whole story was current in the village, and the parties being perfectly well known, it created great excitement. If Littlefield had remained by the villagers on that day, he would have lynched. On the part of the parents and more intimate friends of the young lady, there is no disposition to pursue the matter further than to exhibit their grief and desolation. While his victim has been laid in the grave, they would consign the seducer to a place more consonant than the communion of his own thoughts.

Since the above was written, we have been informed that Littlefield acknowledged to the bank directors, after having seduced the young lady, but positively denied that he procured for her medicine, or advised her to have recourse to such a remedy.

AMPHITRITE.—The Springfield Republican, in giving an account of the sad tragedy at North Adams, Mass., resulting in the death of Miss Martina Butler, and the flight of Mr. Chas. Littlefield, her alleged seducer, says:

Mr. Littlefield was a young man, a native of Dover, N. H., and went to the Adams Bank as cashier some two years ago. Miss Amesbury, Mass., where he had been teller in the Village Bank, and where he married in a respectable family. Miss Butler was, we believe, a native of his wife, and if so was also from Amesbury, and lived in the family. Mr. Littlefield, as well as Miss Butler, have heretofore been of unblemished character, and he, at least, was a church member. His accounts with the bank are found without blemish. These developments have naturally created a deep sensation in our quiet town, which will extend to other circles of relatives and friends of the fallen sister.

Mr. Cobden Proposed by Mr. Bright for Parliament.

On the 12th of April, Mr. Bright, P. M., addressed a large meeting in the public hall, Rochdale, on behalf of Mr. Cobden, who is a candidate for the representation of that borough in parliament. A resolution having been moved, seconded and supported with declaration that Mr. Cobden was a fit and proper person to represent Rochdale in parliament, Mr. Bright, on rising, was loudly cheered, after a few introductory observations, proceeded to give a brief sketch of Mr. Cobden's career. He said he (Mr. Cobden) was one of themselves, and that it was quite likely that his ancestors were seated in one of our English castles at the time of the Norman conquest, but he never boasted that these ancestors came over here with the conquerors. (Laughter.) He (Mr. Cobden) began by agitating the sanitary law question, and they knew what had been the result of his labors. Mr. Cobden was first to parliament, there, was generally, owing to his free-ness as arbiter, some anxiety in the House to hear what he had got to say. On the occasion to which he made his first speech, he (Mr. Bright) was in the gallery of the House, not then being a member of parliament, and chanced to sit by the side of a gentleman, Mr. Hotten Twine, who then wrote a summary of the debate for the Times newspaper. The subject of Mr. Cobden's speech was the corn laws, and after he had gone, he remembered that Mr. Horace Twine said there is nothing in him, he is only a barker, and has no harm in him. (Laughter.) Mr. Twine's report, however, was read in the House, so great that in 1845, Lord John Russell, who was then about to form an administration, upon his knees offered him a seat in his cabinet. Mr. Cobden, however, did not accept the offer, and went abroad. When abroad, he discovered what was rotten in all the governments of Europe, and he contrasted their most costly and most lessening amusements. They would remember how much of what he said of these armaments was ridiculed by those knowing Brothers who knew the past, but were not able to foretell what is to come. [Laughter and cheers.]

He (Mr. Cobden) had visited Paris and Berlin, the capitals of Europe for years past had been playing the game of beggar my neighbor. (Cheers.) Well, what was the result now? Why, we saw between three and four millions in Europe drawn from their occupation and private life, and armed with weapons to make war upon their neighbors. At the moment the state of things upon the Continent was such that we feared that every flash of the electric wire would bring us intelligence that these armies had begun the battle and plains and valleys of Italy were delaged with blood. With regard to the question of reform, they knew what he had said at New York years ago, and his programme was the same as this (Mr. Bright's) (Cheers.) With regard to Lord John Russell, he brought the question of reform before the House some years ago, and he was perfectly honest in the matter, when he said he was sincerely advocated it. He (Lord John) had then shown a real sympathy for reform, although he was then in office, and he, at the local values. They must therefore make an allowance for his shortcomings, if he did not march at the speed they could wish.

The honorable gentleman then spoke of Mr. Cobden's visit to the United States, which he said, was mainly on his own private business, and he consequently had not been able, although he should give Lord John Russell's health a favorable consideration, he (Mr. Bright) had not given up the thought of bringing in, at some future day, his own, if he were again returned to Parliament.

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 maps in any size to suit purchasers, and to absent any lands in the Mississippi Bottom. Also, large and undisputed lots in the cities of Memphis and Corinth. Prior we give a brief note 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 low terms as can be obtained anywhere. Rode any one, to refer one to the general character of the country in the different parts one of the Mississippi valley. Annexed find some of the numbers of our lands:

No. Acres	Township.	Range.	County. State.
160	4 north.	1 east.	Crittenden, Ark.
640	4 north.	2 east.	" "
320	4 north.	3 east.	" "
720	4 north.	4 east.	" "
			320 acres deadened. Crittenden, Ark.
1200	4 north.	7 east.	" "
116	5 north.	1 east.	" "
318	5 north.	4 east.	" "
640	5 north.	4 east.	" "
1700	5 north.	5 east.	" "
1700	7 north.	3 east.	" "
500	7 north.	6 east.	" "
1000	8 north.	6 east.	" "
1000	8 north.	7 east.	" "
4400	8 north.	7 east.	" "
			320 acres deadened. Crittenden, Ark.
640	9 north.	8 east.	" "
1700	9 north.	7 east.	" "
			800 acres deadened. Mississippi, Ark.
6000	10 north.	9 east.	5000 acres deadened. Mississippi, Ark.
400	11 north.	8 east.	" "
1120	12 north.	1 east.	Poinsett, Ark.
1000	12 north.	3 east.	" "
1500	12 north.	4 east.	" "
1500	12 north.	5 east.	" "
700	12 north.	6 east.	" "
1200	12 north.	7 east.	" "
1200	4 north.	3 west.	Jackson and St. Francis, Ark.
1000	4 north.	3 west.	" "
2000	4 north.	4 west.	Jackson, Ark.
240	3 north.	3 west.	" "
320	4 north.	5 west.	Dove to., Ark.
640	14 north.	5 west.	" "
1000	14 north.	6 west.	White co., Ark.
2160	15 north.	3 west.	Cleveland, Ark.
1200	16 north.	2 west.	Dallas co., Ark.
640	17 north.	2 west.	" "
320	4 north.	11 west.	Tunica co., Miss.
320	4 north.	12 west.	" "
600	26 north.	2 east.	Coahoma co., Miss.
			320 acres deadened. Coahoma co., Miss.
320	26 north.	4 west.	" "
320	26 north.	5 west.	" "
2200	26 north.	7 west.	Tallahatchie, Miss. On Cassidy's creek.
2160	25 north.	3 west.	Near Hernando, Miss.
1700	18 north.	3 & 2 w.	Holmes co., Miss.
1000	18 north.	1 west.	Yazoo co., Miss.
			Near Benton, Miss.
700	17 north.	3 west.	Washington, Miss. Near Lake.
370	18 north.	3 west.	Washington, Miss.
800	21 north.	3 west.	Southaven, Miss.
420	21 north.	4 west.	" "

901 acres four miles north of Pyles Rock Depot, in Jackson county, Alabama; a plantation on the above, 400 acres cultivated land, said to represent the whole of the south in Jackson county, Alabama. In reference to this last mentioned plantation, call on J. W. Scruggs, Esq., Jackson county, Alabama.

Having the foregoing list, as well as many other tracts, lots, &c., for sale, we propose to give real estate our direct 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 as agents to buy or sell, or lease, if required, any and all property intrusted to our care, either in Shelby or other places and will be satisfactory number of references, but deem references of no little importance, as everyone can give names enough. We prefer our patrons should call and see us, and then inquire after our mode of business.

HOPKINS & KIRBY.

For Sale or Rent.

A PLANTATION 26 miles south of Memphis, on the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, at Senatobia (connected with the above) and adjoining the town, contains 641 acres, of which there are in cultivation 200 acres, and the balance is cleared, or can be made to serve a farm sufficient to make a crop on the same.

—ALSO FOR SALE—

Twenty-five hundred acres, six miles north of the city, fronting the Memphis and Ohio Railroad and Memphis and Bayou Pierre Plankroad, adjoining Overton. This property is equal to any in cultivation or unfenced purposes. For information as to the above, call on

HOPKINS & KIRBY.

apr 8 on new Main and Monroe streets.

R. VIRGESON,

CARPENTER AND JOINER,

Memphis, Tenn.

THE undersigned has recently established itself in Memphis, and has made ample preparations for the manufacture of Window Sashes, Doors and Blinds, and for the accomplishment of Building, long desire to inform the public of this city, and of the Mississippi Valley, that he is prepared to execute all or any parts of the wood work necessary for Dwellings, Stores, Churches, or other buildings, including Door and Window Frames, Blinds, Sash, Mouldings, Brackets, Blinds, Base Boards, &c., &c.

Persons contemplating building, would do well to visit his shop, and examine his stock of lumber, before purchasing elsewhere.

Attention given to the collection of Claims in all parts of West Tennessee.

mar12-dtw

DR. T. C. GAYLE,

DESIRES his friends in the citizens of Memphis and vicinity, for the very liberal patronage extended to him for the past seven years. With an experience of thirteen years in treating all Diseases incident to this climate, and by practical attention to the wants of his patrons, to offer his services for a share of the public patronage. Fees adjusted by public custom and paid in cash or as contracted. Office at 278 Main street.

ad 1 dwly

J. & H. M. SOMERVILLE,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Memphis, Tenn. Office—Gallery of Fine Arts, corner of Main and Monroe streets, first floor, up stairs. mar11-dtw-w1w6

HOMŒOPATHIC

APOTHECARY!

MEDICINES,

BOOKS AND BOXES,

For sale by

Dr. A. W. WRIGHT,

Main-st., below Union. Stewart & Fleming's Block.

mar29-dawly

Medical Card.

I HAVE associated with me in the practice of medicine, Dr. JOHN C. BOUIE. Office, on the alley, between Court and Madison, in the Trezevy Building.

JNO. PITMAN.

THOS. H. JOHNSTON..... ROGER BARTON.

JOHNSTON & BARTON,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

Hernando, Miss.

WILL practice in the Courts of Desoto and North Mississippi, West Tennessee, the Federal Court at Pontotoc and the Federal Court at Jackson. Prompt attention given to collections. mar2-1y

W. M. INGE..... E. N. KINTON..... J. A. BLAIR, Corinth. Jacinto. Tuka.

INGE, KINTON & BLAIR,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW and Solicitors in Chancery, Tishomingo county, Mississippi. mch-1y

J. F. ARNOLD..... M. A. HILL

ARNOLD & HILL,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Solicitors in Chancery and General Collecting Agents, Jacinto, Mississippi, will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to them. Refer to the past as an index to the future. my25-dawly

R. H. PAYNE..... J. J. LOGWOOD.

PAYNE & LOGWOOD,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, No. 27 south side of Court Square, Memphis, Tenn. Will practice in all the Courts of Shelby, Fayette, Tipton, Lauderdale, Dyer counties, Tennessee, North Mississippi and Eastern Arkansas. feb26-1y

T. D. Logwood, Commissioner for Mississippi and Arkansas.

D. M. DuBOSE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Memphis, Tenn. Office on the south side of Court Square, in Shrader's new block. feb8-1y

JOHN P. FARRELLY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Memphis, Tenn. Office on the northeast corner of Court Square, in Hyde's Building. feb21-1y

DR. WM. T. BAILEY,

OFFICE 194 MAIN STREET, over Winfield's. feb13-1y

DR. T. A. MEANS,

OFFICE—Front Room, immediately over the Post Office. feb 12-1y

GEORGE DIXON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, has removed his office to Lewis's Block, Court Square, second door, two doors east of Bank and Union streets. mar25-tf

H. C. SLAUGHTER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW—Office with Justice House, 3d North Court, Memphis, Tenn.

Special solicitor for the citizens of Memphis, and Northern and Eastern cities.

J. W. BUTLER..... W. A. REVES

BUTLER & REVES,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Batesville, Arkansas.

D. C. GLENN..... H. CHALMERS.

GLENN & CHALMERS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, No. 49 Comp street, up stairs in property formerly occupied by Judge Turley. mar27-1y

P. T. ABELL..... R. F. STRINGFELLOW.

ABELL & STRINGFELLOW,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Memphis—Second door above the Post Office, in the room lately occupied by Judge Turley. feb24-1y

Dr. Creighton's Office Hours,

FOR DISEASES OF THE

EYE, THROAT AND LUNGS.

AT 9 to 12 A. M. and 2 to 4 P. M. The balance of his time will be devoted to his patients at home.

N. B.—Persons visiting Dr. Creighton's services, must consult his office first.

Office on Court street, second door east of Court Square.

CHARLES SCOTT..... L. V. DIXON.

SCOTT & DIXON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY, Memphis, Tenn. Practice their profession in all the Courts held in the city of Memphis, and the Supreme Court of Shelby county, Tennessee. Collections will be given to all claims for collection entrusted to them. Office in the Shrader Building, adjoining Mansion House, on Main and Madison streets, over Kerr Dunlap & Co.'s Drug Store. Entrance on Madison street.

feb19-1y

INDIAN DOCTORS,

PROFS. BROCK & SPIEGLE.

Memphis, Tenn.,

COLLECTED from the Indians of North and South America, Polynesia, and the Islands of the Red Sea, the greatest Remedies known to the Indians. Their Roots, Barks, Herbs, Berries, Balsams, and Gums. The learned and most successful

Cancer Doctors

in the world. Constitutional treatment, without the use of the knife, and cures guaranteed. Delicate complaints treated and all Chronic Diseases in the Indian System of Medicine.

Impassionable proofs be awarded by mail, free, on application, and we challenge the world to perform the cures we are now making in Europe and America.

Indian Infirmary, Union and Main streets, Memphis, Tenn. mch-dwly

SAMUEL ELBERT SYER..... WM. H. SYER.

S. E. & W. H. KERR,

ATTORNEYS and Counsellors at Law, Collection Agents, Memphis, Tennessee. Will practice in all the Courts of Shelby county, Tennessee. Office on Court street, opposite Commercial Hotel. feb26-1y

OFFICE—Madison street, over Bayless Savings Institution.

GEO. W. HAYNE..... EDW. PICKETT, JR.

HAYNE & PICKETT,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Memphis, Tennessee—Office, Monroe street, opposite N. N. Brown & Co.'s Curtain Store Room. feb-dawly

FAIR GROUNDS & FAIR PLAY

WANT FOR OUR SALE.

14 Acres Suburban Property Subdivided in Suit

THAT this well known tract lies this side of the Fair Grounds, on the north side of the Raleigh road, and south of the Orphan Asylum. This property, as many know, is in a good, quiet neighborhood, surrounded by the residences of Mr. Bayless, Mr. Hunt and others, but we will only refer you to the plats, which you can't but see, if you keep your eyes right, and that you can purchase any of all of the above, on Tuesday, the 26th day of May. Lookout for the day.

TERMS—One-fourth cash, 6, 12 or 18 months.

CARVER & SON,

mar31-tdw Auctioneer and Real Estate Brokers.

$20,000!

E. A. BENSON'S

FIFTH ANNUAL SALE OF

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

at one-third less than the usual Prices.

MY stock is very large and must and will be sold out as above stated. Pianos, Melodeons, Accordeons, Violins, Guitars, Flutes, Fifes, and in fact everything in the musical line. Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call at the store of Main and Union streets.

Memphis, March 1, 1859. ly

NELSON & BRO.,

(Successors to Nelson, Matthews & Co.)

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS,

Tobacco, Cigars, Etc.

No. 14 Jefferson street, opposite Commercial Hotel, MEMPHIS, TENN.

HAVING completed our arrangements for the season, we respectfully invite our friends, Merchants and others, requiring goods in our line, to favor us with a call before purchasing elsewhere, as we manufacture nothing we sell, therefore, are enabled to offer inducements to the trade. Nelson & Bro.

SPECIAL NOTICE

—TO—

Architects, Builders

—AND—

Gentlemen Erecting Private Residences,

BUSINESS HOUSES

—AND—

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS!

THE West Castleton Railroad and State Company have to call your particular attention to, and critical examination of their manufacture of Marble Tile, Slate Tile, Table Tops, Black Boards, Sinks, Hearths, etc.

The West Castleton Marble is a beautiful stone, manufactured from Slate Stone, from the Company's own Quarries at West Castleton, Vt., and is enameled in imitation of the richest and most expensive Lisbon, Porphyry, Parisian, Egyptian, Brocatelle, Verd antique, Spanish, Griotte, Black, and all other rare and desirable Marbles. The imitation are so perfect that they challenge the closest scrutiny. In strength and durability they are unrivaled. They are so highly polished that they retain their beauty much longer than marble, and are not injured by smoke, coal gas or acids; they have six times the strength of marble and their consumers so much superior. They are not cheaper than anything of the kind in the market; indeed the manufacturer with which they have this far been received, gives the fairest evidence that this Marble will, by its many advantages, supersede all others.

Price of Plain Slabs and Table Tops, Plain Edges, $1.50 per foot; Bevel edges and Ogee, $1.75 per foot. Fancy Marbles, Brocatella, or any other Colors that may be desired, at a liberal deduction from the Trade.

The undersigned, (sole agent for Tennessee) has in store and can furnish specimens of these beautiful articles, to which he cordially invites the attention of the public, to whom all orders must be addressed.

GEO. W. CARLETON,

apr28-1m Shelby street, Gayoso Building, Memphis.

Jurgensen Watches.

A FEW LEVERS and ONE CHRONOMETER, of the most celebrated maker, just received. These Watches are the first premium of Paris, and adhered to them associated with the character of the work, its accuracy for time, etc., notwithstanding most so said, than simply to advise them to buy while they can get them. R. E. BARINDS & CO.,

feb19 283 Main street, Memphis, Tenn.

HILLMAN BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Best Charcoal Refined Iron,

Horse Shoes,