THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY M'CLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL. MEMPHIS, SUNDAY, JULY 10, 1859. VOLUME X.—NUMBER 160.

Daily Appeal.

THE TWO ARMIES.

Very Interesting Letters from the two Camps.—The Austrians—Headquarters of the Second Austrian Army.

Correspondence of the London Times.]

SONSTANA, June 19, 1859.

Nearly all the Austrians are to-day in safety behind the Mincio, some but utterly hopeless cases having been left behind. Poor fellows, they have had a dreadful week of it. In excellent health and unencumbered, I have found the sun and dust (the latter especially) almost insupportable; what must some of them have suffered, dragging along ten or twelve hours a day on the springless ox carts of the country? I mentioned to you before that the ambulance wagons are numerous with the army, much more so than is used with any other European army, but they still fall short of the exigencies of such a retreat as this.

The heavy baggage is two days' march behind us, that is to say, two days' march nearer the Mincio, as the roads are now unencumbered; but at first a total jam seemed inevitable. This will not surprise you when you consider that this army, with its trains of artillery, pontoons, ambulances, baggage, etc., cannot occupy less than 120 miles of road. The day we left Abbiate Grasso it took me three hours to reach Castelletto, a village only two miles off, even on horseback, I having missed the opportunity of riding with the General, owing to a Croat having given over the British Commission, Captain Mildmay, to the hands of the Provost Martial, on suspicion of being a Piedmontese. He was liberated after some little trouble, but at headquarters they positively forbade him to run the risk of riding back through the town to call for me, as had been agreed, so he sent a messenger, who arrived about an hour afterwards, telling me where to join him. I accordingly mounted and proceeded leisurely to the suburb, where the headquarters had been, and where I expected still to find them. I confess I felt exceedingly uncomfortable when I discovered that every Austrian was gone, and that my appearance caused such alarm to the Italians, that all I approached to ask the way took to their heels. It was not till they had closed and locked their front gates that a dozen of them ventured to appear at a first floor window to parley, but then we soon came to understand each other, as they all spoke at once.

From Bonarco we went on the 6th inst. by Pavia to Belgioso; this journey of under twenty miles requiring eleven hours, so crowded were the roads, although the finest and broadest in Europe. Had the Piedmont been in close pursuit, confusion must have ensued. That they did not follow proves beyond the possibility of doubt that they underrate their loss at the battle of Montebello, if it be true, as the telegraph announces, that they pretend only to have had 2,500 killed there. If their loss was so trifling why did they pause four days? On Wednesday, the 8th, their advanced guard first came on the Austrian rear guard. Gen. Boer's brigade, near Melgnano. In the fight which ensued Gen. Boer was killed, but the next day, yesterday, Benedek moved from Lodi and drove the French beyond the Lambro, whence they did not venture to return to molest, as they might have done, the corps which hodge-podged the night in Lodi, leaving quarters remained two days at Codogno, whence they proceeded yesterday to Cavatigozzi, on the direct road to Mantua, and here today, to be in the center of the army.

The army has retreated in three main columns, the first, second and third corps, and part of the seventh in the center, protected by the rest of the seventh and the eighth on the right flank, and by the fifth, joined at Codogno by the sixth, on the left flank. Urban holds Tavoglio and Borzano in the extreme right. The sixth corps is at Verona, and the eleventh at Mantua; so the army is approaching its resources. By this evening the whole will be across the Adda above the eighth and part of the seventh corps by Lodi, where there was a wooden bridge, which is probably burned at the time I write. Pontoon bridges were thrown across at Vinzasca and Formigarda, the other corps, and the fifth and ninth, and the garrisons of Piacenza and Pavia cross at the fortress of Pizzighettone. The two former places are already destroyed and abandoned; the last named and Lodi will be demolished to-morrow, or perhaps next day. Pavia was given up on the 6th, the day I was there, but reoccupied on the 8th, yesterday the place was again abandoned. Piacenza was also at perfect as an intrenched camp for ship 30,000 men. How they can have made up their minds to destroy the result of so much skill and labor I know not. It must strike all who have watched the events of the last few weeks attentively, that there have been frequent changes of purpose in the Austrian councils.

There was the resolve to act entirely on the defensive; then the threat to overrun Piedmont after three days; then that was not carried out at the request of Piedmont; then a defensive position was taken in Lomelina, and abandoned almost without defense; then the troops crossed the Ticino so scattered that it must have been intended either to march straight back to the Mincio, or else to try some coup de main on the left; the next day battle was accepted, and the order given to retreat, and after, when nothing was requisite to secure it but to remain quiet, then came the retreat; then the day before yesterday Pavia was occupied, and Benedek turned so fiercely on the Frenchman that his outposts ran no risk of being disturbed for some time to come; then yesterday the backward movement was resumed, and to-day here is the army on the east of the Adda.

I suppose you look to me for some explanation for all this, but I can only guess what is wrong, as I will tell the reader, if it be to interesting you what I guess, but will mention some facts which will enable you to judge for yourself.

1. There was utterly an electric telegraph direct from Vienna to the headquarters of the operating army, and messages sent to arrive sometimes every half hour, even during the night, much to the disturbance of the superior staff.

2. General Hess, Count Gyulaii's superior officer, met him at Sommacampagna on the morning of the 5th inst., at daybreak.

3. General Hess was present at the battle of Magenta next day.

Now, whether this retreat is a misstery movement or a most weak one, I think that it will be unfair, considering these coincidences, to give all the praise or all the blame to Count Gyulaii. Of course, if Napoleon and his brother the Lancers have torn the flags from their lances; the Jagers have thrown aside the flowers they always carry in their hats during war, Indescent officers give vent to their feelings in oaths; the more discreet twirl their moustaches by the hour together; but I must in justice add that the general tone is that of stern determination to let the future atone for the past.

The more I see of this huge army the more convinced I am becoming that Napoleon, who never devotes its attention to the perfection of the individual soldier, will secure an inexhaustible advantage in warfare by being able to use freemen, who will be more easily fed and who can be brought to bear on any one point with much greater facility. With the Austrian system of recruiting it is impossible to make really efficient soldiers. A young man is enlisted nominally for eight years, but after two, leave of absence is given, and he is not called on again except in case of war. Three-fourths of this army, then, consists of young men, who are of less than two years' service. To such man the warfare of this country must be most trying. The trees are so numerous that they never see their comrades fall within a hundred yards, and they never see their own supporters. That an army so composed can have fought on equal terms for ten hours with a superior force of picked French troops proves that with good management during this campaign the men can be depended on next year to do anything which soldiers have ever done.

Like all civilized armies, the French and Sardinians shoot each other. French prisoners say of their friends, "Ce n'est pas la bataille pas," and a Sardinian gentleman, carried off by a patrole the day before yesterday, says the French Guards never stopped running from Magenta till they reached Vercelli. Two thousand Austrian soldiers are now in Milan close to Milan, having struggled as far as that when their regiments were beaten back on the 4th. Some of them were seen fraternizing with the French, who did not know the country, and were walking off straight to Milan. The French having brandy in their canteens and the Austrians water may have added to their mutual sociability. The commissariat of this army is not good. Clem's men left Milan for San Martino at daybreak on the 3d inst., some of them having not arrived from Verona, and for fifty hours, I am assured, they did not even get a piece of bread.

A new division of the armies is expected shortly, the first and ninth corps, though operating with the second army, belonging to the first. The fourth army is near Trieste, and is also destined for Italy when thoroughly organized.

Each Austrian *corps d'armee* consists of two divisions under a lieutenant general, or lieutenant field marshal, as they call it here; the division generally have two brigades, but some few have three; the brigade consists of four battalions of infantry, a troop of cavalry and a battery of artillery—in all 8200 men when complete. Besides this there is a force of reserve artillery, and a cavalry corps, under General Count Mensdorf, a most dashing officer. By the way, I neglected in my last letter to mention the name of the colonel who led that gallant charge at Poste Magenta. It was Baron Eutebieh, with three troops of his regiment, the Prussian Hussars. In consequence of the frightful slaughter of officers in every late affair the Emperor has ordered that they shall wear caps. This will be a great boon to the Quartermaster-General's staff, of whom thirteen have fallen already, being so easily known by their light green plumes. If a battle is accepted on this side of the Mincio, the Austrians must carry a position. At the present they have only 5000—quite enough for patrolling, but utterly insufficient to maneuver on the open country about Montechiaro and Castiglione.

The people are very frank with the Austrian officers. They acknowled that they would prefer to be under a pure Lombard government, but they add that if either Victor Emanuel or Napoleon attempt to annex them they will assist the Austrians to come back.

THE FRENCH AND SARDINIANS.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ALLIED ARMIES IN ITALY.

CASSO, (on the banks of the Adda,) June 21.

Another *praeteuse militaire* has brought us over the Adda. Although the Austrians have succeeded this time better than before in destroying the bridges over the river, not only at Lodi, but likewise at this place and Vaprio, by this measure has, as you see, not very much retarded the progress of the allies. Provided as they are with 4 enormous pontoon train, calculated especially for this country, with its numerous rivers and canals intersecting the road, a few hours were sufficient to retain a more accurate insight into the causes by which the relative inferiority of the Austrians has been determined. About the facts themselves there can no longer be any doubt. We published on Monday the official statistics of the Austrian losses at Magenta, as computed and acknowledged to Gen. Gyulai's own returns, and we can hardly give the public a more expensive conception of the case than by saying that a force as large as that encamped at Chobham was placed hors de combat in that battle only. That one day of bloodshed on the Austrian side alone as many soldiers as were spread over the Chobham heath when the camp was fullest, and such a retreat as our correspondent describes must have many more. It does not seem that the Austrians have been pressed by their pursuers; indeed, the march of the French is represented as leisurely in the extreme, nor has there been much fighting since the combat of Malegnano and its sequel on the morning following; but the position of the Austrian army makes its work a very one. The labor is doubled by recollections of the past, and perhaps by misgivings of the future. Officers and men have fought well and bravely, but they have certainly not been well led, and their strength and courage have been uselessly expended.

Our correspondent touches incidentally upon a point which may bear, perhaps, in no small degree, upon future events of Italian history. He intimates that if Any State or any commander could mature a system by which every soldier in an army could be always maintained in a condition of efficiency, such a system would insure advantages equivalent to absolute ascendancy. The reflection was suggested, no doubt, by the present spectacle of the Austrian host, and a comparison of the power obtained with the magnitude of the machine for supplying it. In most armies, indeed, it takes vast numbers of men to furnish a few thousand available soldiers. The margin left for casualties of all kinds is something terrible. It is not merely by the sword of the enemy by which the force is reduced; the really fatal agents are exhaustion and disease. What can become of soldiers who, like the Austrians before the battle of Magenta, "for fifty hours did not get so much as a piece of bread!" It is only a residue or a fraction of a force, under such circumstances, which can be relied upon for fighting, and it is evident that such conditions are likely to be created by the very measures which are taken to counterbalance them.

When it is known or assumed that 50 per cent. must be deducted for invalids from the strength of an army, it becomes necessary to provide two men in the place of one, and these very crowds render supplies more difficult and sanitary precautions less practicable. One-third of the soldiers brought up by Gen. Clam to the field of Magenta, would, if they had been fresh and vigorous, instead of famished and fainting, have been worth the whole of his exhausted corps. Nor is it only on a campaign that the system is pernicious, for the necessity of maintaining 1,000 men in the field must be some 300 may be furthening, doubles the weight of standing taxes and the vigor of the standing conscription. It is not quite fair, perhaps, to point to the efficacy of the French; for victory and confidence, as we have already remarked, form a true military elixir: but it cannot be doubted that the excellence of their organization gave them a great antecedent advantage. They are better managed and better fed than their antagonists, and good management, as Bonaparte's more skilled, is half a battle. Napoleon used to say that the strongest army was not that which was most powerful in numbers, but that which at a critical period was most powerful at a critical point. It may give the maxim a new turn, and say that the best army is not necessarily the largest army, but the army which can produce at any moment the maximum of effective combatants. To insure this result we must recur to the doctrines of sanitary science, and we hope our new Minister of War will not overlook the moral.

THE EXPECTED BATTLE ON THE MINCIO.

Correspondence of the London Times.]

TURIN, June 14.

What has passed as yet but forms the prologue to the bloody drama; the real campaign will be in Eastern Lombardy, not in Eastern Piedmont. The Austrians hold lines which they have spent years in strengthening; a position which, naturally formidable, has been rendered yet more so by application to it of every resource of the engineer's art. They are known to have prepared and practiced themselves against every contingency of attack they could foresee. Large bodies of troops have been repeatedly opposed to each other in simulated attack and defense of the Mincio, and the works behind it, with a view to detect every weak point and to be prepared for every possible form of an assault. The Austrians will fight on ground perfectly familiar to them, provided with every applicable means of defense, with abundant stores and material of war chosen at their back, and with an army which—whatever may have been the effect upon its morale of its recent unpalatable foragings and counternachings in Piedmont, of its defeats at Montebello, Palestro and Magenta, and of its hasty retreat from the frontier—has not yet experienced numerical losses of any importance, as compared with its great strength.

The French, on the other hand, take with them upon their forward march the prestige of success and their usual confidence of victory. Although some of them may suspect that the triumphs of Montebello and Magenta might have been more decisive, or at any rate less hardly purchased, their generals can point to the broad plains of Lombardy they are now traversing as the tangible proofs of their valor and of their conquests. Only the other day the enemy was on the Ticino; he is now on the Mincio. There is something in this argument. As they pursue their not unpleasant march through a rich and smiling country, they are cheered by the enthusiastic applause and heartfelt demonstrations of the ardent Italian population. We can hardly doubt that they go to their work with a good will and in high spirits. As regards scientific resources, so important when stages are in question, the experience and skill of General Niel cannot be doubted. The famous rifled cannon have not as yet had an opportunity of trial; as so far as there have been means of judging practically of their effects, these are reported to have established even those most sanguine in their expectations. It is still to be seen whether their powers are sufficient to work that revolution in siege warfare which some confidently anticipate. If these improvements are very extraordinary, sieges of great length are naturally to be expected. But there are many rumors abroad of plans by which these usually tedious operations are to be greatly shortened.—There is much talk of taking the Austrians in the rear, and of landings to be effected in the neighborhood of Venice. We are told also of floating batteries of great size and power to be set afloat on the Lago di Garda.

MILAN, June 12.—Decidedly there is to be no more edition of the famous attack on the bridge of Lodi. The Austrians, wiser than their forefathers, or perhaps made wiser by their own experience at the Ponte di Buffalora and the Ponte di Magenta, have taken the precaution of destroying the bridge. Well, where there is no bridge, no bridge can be taken. Had this been done for General Bonaparte, it was unheeded, it seems, I would have been a serious inconvenience to him, for it would have delayed his following on the heels of the retreating Austrian army. As for us, we have no pontoons, and the Austrian rivers are widely different. The passage of the Adda might have offered some difficulties to the army of the French Republic, which was scarcely so large as one of our corps d'armee, but it is no obstacle worth mentioning to an army like that of the allies; and then we have not the same interest to press back the enemy's forces as General Bonaparte had. In his time the Austrians had, militarily speaking, little or no hold in Upper Italy. Once or twice beaten in the open field, they had to make the best of their way to the Tyrol and Carinthia; all they could do was to leave a few thousand men in Mantua, and the war was ended until they could collect in the mountains fresh forces, and attempt to regain the lost ground.

Now this is all changed. The Austrians have in the heart of upper Italy a kind of Sebastopol, connected with the rest of the Empire, not by long, inhospitable steppes, but by excellent roads, and in many parts even by railways. Austria can thus, even better than Russia, concentrate all her forces at this extremity, which has been prepared for the purpose by the work of years and the expenditure of millions. Any pressure on her retreating army would only bring it nearer to its stronghold, from which it could never have come out, and no pressure would be sufficient to get into the stronghold, together with the retreating army. In one word, General Bonaparte ended his campaign at the Mincio; we have to begin there the second and more serious phase of it. It is well known that the Austrians are preparing on a grand scale for this decisive phase of the Italian campaign. They have changed their commander, who has contrived to lose at least 50,000 or 60,000 men in less than a week.

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Dissolution.

THE firm of A. T. WELLS & BRO. expired by limitation on the 1st July instant, and is now closed by W. R. Wells, who will pay all outstanding debts, receive the stock, books and assets of the concern, and settling thereby.

The Dry Goods business will be continued at the old stand by A. T. Wells, who is alone authorized to collect the debts due the late firm and who assumes the liabilities.

A. T. WELLS,
W. R. WELLS.

In retiring, after a continuance of four years, from the late firm of A. T. WELLS & BRO., I return my thanks, thanks to my friends and the public for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon me, and recommend my successor to the house, to the hands of my brother and late partner, A. T. WELLS. W. R. WELLS.

MEMPHIS, July 1st, 1859.

☞ Boarders cope jy2-3w&6w

Notice.

THE firm of GOGGIN & HOLT is this day dissolved. The Tobacco business, in connection with the Cotton, Grocery, Receiving and Forwarding, and Commission business, will be conducted hereafter at their old stand, No. 320 Main street, south side of Court and Union streets, under the firm and name of GOGGIN, TRADER & HOLT, as D. C. Trader, formerly with the late firm of Jno. Brown & Co., has this day become associated with us, and will give his undivided personal attention to all business entrusted to our care, in connection with the former members of the firm.

We ask of our friends and the public a trial, with the assurance that nothing will be left undone by us that is within our power, to prevent any person from going away dissatisfied.

We are now receiving and shall be in constant receipt of fresh supplies of Bacon, Lard, Corn, Oats, Hay, Rice, Grits, Rope, Twine, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Rosin, Salt, Whisky, etc., etc.

Liberal cash advances will be made on Cotton or other produce in store, or in sale or for shipment.

GOGGIN, TRADER & HOLT.

☞ Co-Partnership Notice.

THE undersigned have formed a partnership for the purpose of transacting a

Cotton Factorage & Produce Business,

NO. 32 FRONT ROW,

Under the style of

DAY & PROUDFIT,

And solicit consignments of cotton or anything else that will bring money in this market. They intend keeping on hand a well selected stock of

GROCERIES,

suited to the wants and demands of this trade.

SPRING.

We offer at ONE DOLLAR PER BALE for storage and selling Cotton. Will insure shipments of Cotton by Open Policy, by River, and against Fire in store, unless otherwise instructed.

Receiving and Forwarding promptly attended to.

Planters and Shippers of Cotton, Produce or Merchandise, and a rigid adherence to their wishes and instructions.

Liberal Cash Advances made on consignments. Sales and remittances made promptly.

JAS. A. DAY,
W. F. PROUDFIT.

No. 32 Front Row, Memphis.

Lately occupied by C. M. Horton & Co.

A Card.

Now months of bad health, but to improved a naturally good constitution, as to induce me in August last, to retire from the business of Dentistry, I have sold to Dr. Wm. Creighton, who is now in the place to report a complete restoration, in fact one in good health. I feel assured my friends will feel that their interest shall have good attention, and it shall be our aim to make our relations pleasant and mutually profitable.

W. F. PROUDFIT.

NEW PIANOS.

8 NEW PIANOS received this day from the following makers, viz: Lighte, Newton & Bradbury, Wm. Knabe & Co., and Farrell, Smith & Co. These Pianos must be sold, and in order to sell them we will sell as low that Cash can sell for, in fair competition.

Every Piano warranted in every respect for three years. To get the best Pianos, at the lowest prices, call on

McKINNEY & CO.

Professional Cards.

J. & H. M. SOMERVILLE,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Memphis, Tenn. Office—Col. Scott Block, corner of Main and Monroe streets, first floor, up stairs. mar12-4ztm wtfln*

DR. T. C. GAYLE,

PRESENTS his thanks to the citizens of Memphis and vicinity, for the very liberal patronage extended to him for the past seven years. With an experience of fourteen years in treating all diseases incident to this climate, and by practical attention to the wants of his patrons, he offers full assurance of satisfaction in all cases committed to his care. Fees refunded by public citizens and paid in cash or its equivalent. Office at 279 Main street. jul-tmwly

HOMEOPATHIC

APOTHECARY!

MEDICINES,

BOOKS AND BOXES,

For sale by

Dr. A. W. WRIGHT,

Main st., below Union st., Stewart & Proctor's Block. mar29-dawtf

JAMES E. TEMPLE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW; office at the corner of Main and Adams streets, third door west Mason's Drug store, opposite the Worsham House. He also informs the profession and the public, that he is prepared to collect claims below named and others, and solicits their patronage. Alabama, Georgia, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Ohio, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Wisconsin. mar16-tf

SMITH P. BANKHEAD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Memphis, Tennessee. Office—South corner of Jefferson and Second streets, first floor. Business entrusted to him will be attended to. mar8-dw

A. S. & E. H. McCLANAHAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Jackson, Tennessee. Will practice in the Chancery Law and Chancery Courts of Madison and adjoining counties.

Attention given to the collection of Claims in all parts of West Tennessee. mar13-f2m

W. M. INGE, ... A. S. BINYON, ... J. A. BLAIR, Corinth. Jacinto. 1-y-n.

INGE, BINYON & BLAIR,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW and Solicitors in Chancery, Tuscumbia, North Mississippi. de10-1y

R. D. PAYNE, ... W. P. LOGWOOD.

PAYNE & LOGWOOD,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, No. 37 south side of Court Square, Memphis, Tenn. Will practice in all the Courts of West Tennessee, North Mississippi and Eastern Arkansas. jm15-1y

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 Hyde's Building. jul2-1y

DR. WM. T. BAILEY,

OFFICE 184 MAIN STREET, over Winston & Co. jul12-1y

DR. T. A. MEANS,

OFFICE—Front Room, immediately over the Post Office. ap8-1y

GEORGE DIXON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, has removed his office to Lenow's Block on Union street, two doors east of corner of Main and Union streets. ap16-tf

H. C. SLAUGHTER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW—Office with Judge Horne, North Court street, Memphis, Tenn.

☞ Special attention for the citizens of Memphis, and Mariners and Eastern cities. jul12-6m

T. W. BUTLER, ... W. A. REVERS

BUTLER & REVENS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Batesville, Arkansas. feb15-1y

D. C. GLEEN, ... D. D. CHANEMAN.

GLENN & CHALMERS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, No. 40 Camp street, up stairs New Orleans. 1ef-6m

T. ABELL, ... J. F. STRINGFELLOW.

ABELL & STRINGFELLOW,

(Late of Missouri.)

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Memphis—Second door above the Post Office, in the room lately occupied by Judge Nixon. feb10-1y

Dr. Creighton's Office Hours,

FOR DISEASES OF THE

EYE, THROAT AND LUNGS,

ARE from 9 to 12 A. M. and 3 to 4 P. M. The balance of the time will be devoted to General Practice.

N. B.—Persons wishing Dr. Creighton's services, must address his residence, Memphis.

☞ Office in Court street, second door east of Court Square. feb5-1y

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

SCOTT & DIXON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, Memphis, Tenn.; will practice their profession in all the Courts of Memphis, the Supreme and Federal Courts at Jackson. Prompt attention will be given to all claims for collection, entrusted to them. Office on New Row, between Main and Second streets, one door West of Main and Second streets, over Rivers' Bank. Entrance on Second street. feb10-1y

INDIAN DOCTORS,

PROFS. BROCK & SPIEGLE,

Memphis, Tenn.,

COLLECTED in person, from the North and South Eastern States, and the Islands of the East Indies, the medical knowledge and use of over 500 Native Botanical Plants, Roots, Roots, Herbs, Balsams, and Gums. The largest and most successful

Cancer Operators

in the world. Constitutional treatment, without the use of the knife, and cures guaranteed. Treatment successfully entered and all Chronic Diseases by the Indian System of Medicine.

Consultations points forwarded by mail, free, on application, and we challenge the world to perform the cures we are in the habit of daily performing.

Indian Infirmary, corner Union and Main streets, Memphis, Tenn. feb-dawly

SAMUEL KIMBY REED, ... WM. M. REED.

S. & E. H. REED,

ATTORNEYS and Counsellors at Law, (late of Austin, Georgia,) will practice in the Courts of Memphis, and offer their professional services to the public.

OFFICE—Madison street, over Gomez Savings Institution. ap26-1y

GEO. W. BAYNE, ... FOW. PICKETT, JR.

BAYNE & PICKETT,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Memphis, Tennessee—Office, Monroe street, opposite N. J. Rose & Co.'s Carriage Ballo Manufactory. jul-dawtf

For Rent.

FIVE HOUSES in the city and central in the suburbs.—ALSO—

Lease for sale—one Brick Dwelling on Monroe street. This lease has eleven years and nine months to run, and rent for $400. Terms liberal.

YOUNG, HOLT & CO.

WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S

SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERIES.

Chartered by the State of Georgia.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $50,000

TICKETS ONLY $10!

WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS,

Successors to S. SWAN & CO.

The following Schemes will be drawn by Wood, Eddy & Co., in the Georgia Single Number Lottery, in each of their Single Number Lotteries for JUNE, 1859, at AUGUSTA, GA., in public, under the superintendence of Commissioners:

—ALSO FOR SALE—

A beautiful Residence location, 20½ acres, six miles north of Court Square, fronting on the Ohio Railroad, and the Memphis and Raleigh Plankroad at their crossing. This tract is well adapted for gardening or dairying purposes. For further description, call on HOPKINS & KIRBY, in the Calhoun Block.

apl

Class 23 draws Saturday, June 4, 1859.
Class 24 draws Saturday, June 11, 1859.
Class 25 draws Saturday, June 18, 1859.
Class 26 draws Saturday, June 25, 1859.

On the Plan of Single Numbers!

5,486 Prizes!!

Nearly One Prize to Every Nine Tickets.

MAGNIFICENT SCHEME.

CONSISTING OF 10,000 TICK