THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY M'CLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL. MEMPHIS, THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1859. VOLUME X.—NUMBER 169.

Daily Appeal.

THE WAR IN ITALY.

THE FRENCH OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE BATTLE OF SOLFERINO.

The French government has published the following official account of the battle of Solferino, dated—

HEADQUARTERS CAVRIANA, June 25, 1859.

After the battle of Magenta and the combat of Malegnano, the Austrians had precipitated their retreat on the Mincio, abandoning one after the other the lines of the Adda, the Oglio, and the Chiese. There was every reason to believe that they intended to concentrate all their resistance behind the Mincio, and it was important that the allied army should occupy as soon as possible the principal points of the heights, which extend from Lonato as far as Volta, and which form on the south of the Lake of Garda an agglomeration of small hills, in many places very abrupt. The last reports received by the Emperor Napoleon indicated, in fact, that the enemy had abandoned these heights, and retired behind the river.

According to a general order, given by the Emperor of the French on the evening of the 23d, the army of the King of Piedmont was to advance on Pozzolengo, Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers on Solferino, Marshal the Duke of Magenta on Cavriana, General Niel on Guidizzolo, and Marshal Canrobert on Medole. The Imperial Guard was to march on Castiglione, and the two divisions of cavalry of the line to take a position in the plain between Solferino and Medole. It had been decided that the movements should commence at two o'clock in the morning, in order to avoid the excessive heat of the day.

Nevertheless, during the 23d several detachments of the enemy showed themselves on different points, and the Emperor had received notice of it; but, as the Austrians were in the habit of making numerous reconnoissances, his Majesty only regarded these demonstrations as a mark of the care and attention which they give to obtaining information and protecting themselves.

At five in the morning of the 24th the Emperor, who was at Montechiaro, heard the report of cannon in the plain, and proceeded in all haste towards Castiglione, where the Imperial Guard was to assemble. Immediately the Austrian army, which had decided on assuming the offensive, had passed the Mincio at Goito, Pozzolengo, Monzambano, and Peschiera, and again occupied the positions which it had recently abandoned. This was the result of the plan the execution of which the enemy had pursued from the time of their leaving Magenta, by retiring successively from Piacenza, Pizzighettone, Cremona, Lacona, Bologna and Ferrara, in a word, by evacuating every position in order to accumulate their forces on the Mincio. They had, besides, increased their army with the greater part of the troops composing the garrison of Verona, Mantua and Peschiera; and it was thus that they were able to assemble nine corps d'armee, numbering altogether from 200,000 to 220,000 men, who advanced towards the Chiese, covering the right bank of the Mincio, behind which there appeared to be divided into two armies; that on the right, according to notes found after the battle on an Austrian officer, was to take possession of Lonato and Castenedolo, and that on the left to march on Montichiaro. The Austrians thought that the whole of the allied army had not yet crossed the Mincio, and their intention was to drive it back on the right bank of that river.

The two armies, on their way one against the other, met between Castiglione and Medole; had Marshals Baraguay d'Hilliers and M'Mahon passed Castiglione when they found themselves in presence of considerable forces, which opposed their advance. At the same instant Gen. Niel encountered the Austrians near Medole. The King's army, which was going to Pozzolengo, also met the Austrians in advance of Rivoltella; and, on hearing the firing on the side of Solferino, in order to carry Sin Cassiano and the other positions occupied by the enemy.

The village was turned on both sides, and carried with irresistible vigor by the Algerine riflemen and the forty-fifth. The riflemen were immediately after sent against the principal counterfort, which unites Cavriana with San Cassiano, and which was defended by considerable forces. A first light, crowned by a kind of redoubt, protected a fort into the possession of the sharpshooters, but the enemy, by a vigorous offensive return, succeeded in dislodging them. They took it again with the aid of the 45th and 86th regiments of the line, and once more. To support this attack, General de la Motterouge was obliged to march up his brigade of reserve, and the Duke of Magenta advanced his whole corps.

At the same time the Emperor gave orders to Manoque's brigade of Voltigeurs of the Guard, supported by Mellinet's Grenadiers, to advance from Solferino against Cavriana. The enemy was unable any longer to resist this double attack, supported by the fire of the artillery of the Guard, and about five in the evening the Voltigeurs and Algerian sharpshooters entered at the same time the village of Cavriana.

At that moment a fearful storm, which burst over the two armies, obscured the sky and suspended the struggle; but as soon as the rain had ceased, the French troops resumed the operations commenced, and drove the enemy from all the heights commanding the village. Soon after, the fire of the artillery of the Guard stopped the retreat of the Austrians into a precipitate flight.

During this affair, the horse chasseurs of the Guard, who flanked the Duke de Magenta's right, had to charge the Austrian cavalry, which threatened to turn the

At half past six o'clock the enemy was retreating in all directions.

But, though the battle was won on the center, where the French troops had never ceased to gain ground, the right and left still remained behind. However, the troops of the Fourth Corps had also taken a important and glorious part in the battle of Solferino.

Leaving Carpendolo at three o'clock in the morning, they were marching on Medole, supported by the cavalry of the Desvoux and Partouneaux divisions, when, at about two kilometres from Medole, the squadrons of chasseurs which preceded the corps met the Hulans. They charged them with impetuosity, but were checked by the enemy's infantry and artillery, which defended the village. General de Lery immediately took measures for an attack. Sending two columns to turn Medole on right and left, he advanced on the front himself, preceded by his artillery, which kept up a fire as the village, in this attack, executed with great vigor, was entirely successful; at seven o'clock the enemy retired from Medole, leaving two pieces of cannon, and a good number of prisoners in our hands.

Vinoy's division, which followed Lery's, marched from Medole in the direction of an isolated house called Casanova, which stands in the plain on the road to Mantua, about two kilometres from Goidizzolo. The enemy was in considerable force on that side, and a desperate conflict took place, while Lury's division was marching toward Cereseta on the one hand, and toward Robecco on the other.

At this moment the enemy attempted to turn the left of Vinoy's division in the interval left between the 2d and 4th corps; they came up to within 200 metres of the front of our troops, but were there stopped by the fire of forty-two pieces of artillery, directed by Gen. Solleile. The enemy's cannon then came and took part in the struggle, and kept on for a great part of the day, although with manifest inferiority.

Failly's division came up in its turn, and General Niel, reserving the second brigade of that division, directed the first between Casanova and Robecco, towards the hamlet of Basta, to connect General de Lury with General Vinoy. General Niel's intention was to march to Goidizzolo, where the Duke de Magenta should have taken Cavriana, and he hoped by that means to cut off the enemy from the road to Volta and Mantua. It was at that time of day it was necessary for the troops of Marshal Canrobert's corps to replace at Robecco those of General de Lury.

The Third corps, which had left Mezzana at two o'clock in the morning, had passed the Chiese at Visano, and arrived about seven o'clock at Castel Goffredo, a small town surrounded by walls, and still occupied by the enemy's cavalry. While General Jannin was turning the position to the south, General Regnault attacked it in front, sent sappers to break open the gates, and entered the town, driving the enemy's cavalry before him.

About nine o'clock in the morning, Regnault's division, having arrived abreast of Medola, put its left in communication with General de Lury, on the side of Cereseta, and on its right faced Castel Goffredo, so as to watch the movements of the detached corps whose departure from Mantua had been announced.

That apprehension paralyzed, during the greater part of the day, the corps d'armee under Marshal Canrobert, who did not think it prudent, in the first instance, to lend the 4th corps the support demanded by General Niel. Nevertheless, about three o'clock in the afternoon, the vanguard of this corps, on the right, and having of himself joined General Neil's position, Marshal Canrobert sent Regnault's division to Castiglione, and ordered General Trochu to carry his first brigade between Casanova and Basta, to the point on which the most formidable attacks of the enemy were being directed. The Austrians had already occupied and again occupied the positions which it had recently abandoned. This was the result of the plan the execution of which the enemy had pursued from the time of their leaving Magenta, by retiring successively from Piacenza, Pizzighettone, Cremona, Lacona, Bologna and Ferrara, in a word, by evacuating every position in order to accumulate their forces on the Mincio. They had, besides, increased their army with the greater part of the troops composing the garrison of Verona, Mantua and Peschiera; and it was thus that they were able to assemble nine corps d'armee, numbering altogether from 200,000 to 220,000 men, who advanced towards the Chiese, covering the right bank of the Mincio, behind which there appeared to be divided into two armies; that on the right, according to notes found after the battle on an Austrian officer, was to take possession of Lonato and Castenedolo, and that on the left to march on Montichiaro. The Austrians thought that the whole of the allied army had not yet crossed the Mincio, and their intention was to drive it back on the right bank of that river.

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A NUT FOR SPIRITUALISTS TO CRACK.

Hats Moved by an Invisible Power—What the Invisible Power Was—A Remarkable "Sell"

We cut from the New York *Post* the following:

Mr. Dexter is a good-natured man, and kept an oyster and drinking saloon in a basement in Bleecker street, not far from Broadway. For several months the visitors at Mr. Dexter's place were confounded and amazed by an exhibition of dancing hats, which were moved about without any visible agency. This unseen power exhibited itself only upon the counter, but soon after it extended its jurisdiction through almost the entire room. Place your hat on the counter, or a dozen hats on the floor, and suddenly they would begin to dance about in the most inexplicable manner.

The hats were placed on the floor without any apparent choice of place, scattered promiscuously here and there, without reference to numbers. It was not long before another wonder was added to the mysteries of the oyster house. Two violins, placed upon the floor, would presently utter dulcet melody, with no one near them.

It was natural that those who believed in spiritual manifestations should be attracted by the extraordinary sights and sounds of the oyster house, and some of the ablest and most distinguished among them visited the place, and were satisfied the manifestations were not produced by spiritual agency.

Dr. Hallock has published a letter on the subject, in which he gives the reasons that led him to believe in its genuineness, from which we extract the following:

"When I first heard of it, it had been in operation for some little time, and my first visit was to the evening, in company with other spiritualists. At the conclusion of the exhibition, which at that time was limited to the movement of hats upon the floor, I remarked that the man and his exhibition appeared to me to be honest and genuine. One of the party expressed a contrary opinion. For further investigation, I visited the place, soon after in the day time, and finding the proprietor free from visitors, entered into friendly conversation upon the subject of the exhibition, stating that I was a spiritualist, and that what occurred the night before resembled what I had seen produced without mortal agency; but, as I was aware that it could be done by contrivance, I had come to solicit another exhibition. It was cheerfully granted. The proprietor was asked if there was a sub-celler underneath; he replied that there was not, and all external appearances indicated that he told the truth. He was asked, what was the theory of the motion of hats? He answered, "My idea is that they are moved by my will and electricity. Hat," said he, "whatever the cause, I am sure you there is no *Bunum* about it." After the exhibition, the exact place occupied by the hats was thoroughly examined, and no perforation of the apparently solid floor upon which they had stood was found. There was nothing visible in or about the room to account for the motion. A hole in the partition between that and an adjoining room was simply a hole, and nothing more, for I saw directly through it to a gas burner beyond, which was lighted, that room being comparatively dark. The assurance of the proprietor that there was no cellar underneath, being corroborated by finding no perforation of the floor where the hats stood, I left the place with increased confidence in its being a genuine spiritual manifestation."

Soon after this visit the doctor was told the whole thing was a trick, and that a spiritualist had paid five dollars to be let into the secret. On being interrogated the man who had made the purchase said it was true—he paid the five dollars but did not see the machinery; and he believed that he was "sold"—that the jolly Doctor had taken the five dollars, but had not explained; subsequently another spiritualist who was a fellow-believer told the whole thing was a "sell" and that he himself had made the machinery, but had agreed to keep the secret until a given period, and refused all explanation.

Meantime the exhibition continued, and numerous persons, spiritualists and anti-spiritualists were thoroughly deceived. But finally the time fixed for undeceiving the deluded arrived, and a number of prominent persons were invited to witness the exposition. It appeared that the counter had been sawed in two, and a wire inserted, running at one or more points through a hole as small as to be imperceptible. The two pieces were then so nicely adjusted as to appear like one board, but strong double wires were fastened to a man standing in the dark room. So small was the perforation, and so perfect the contrivance, that after the persons in attendance were informed, they were unable to find the hole through which the wire worked when pulled.

The floor was perforated in a similar manner in numerous places, and underneath looked like a great piano, with wires and strings diverging to a hole in the earth, some eight feet in diameter, not, to be sure, a sub-cellar, but something that answered as well, which was approached by a perfectly fitted trapp door in the floor.

The violins which were supposed to sound did not sound at all. But immediately under them were two other violins, with only the floor between the visible and invisible instruments. A note under the floor touched the invisible violin, and the sound appeared to the untitated to proceed from the untouched and visible one.

The entire machinery was contrived and constructed by a spiritualist, who had considerable experience in making machinery for jugglers.

The Slanders of the Opposition.

We have recently observed a statement which originated in one of the most unscrupulous of the Opposition papers in Philadelphia, and has been extensively copied by other papers hostile to the Administration party, to the effect that Mr. Wendell, of the city, has a letter in his possession, addressed to him by the President, relative to the employment of money set apart for the public printing, for the purpose of influencing certain newspapers to support the Administration.

As regards the letter alluded to, we have proof positive that it does not exist; that no such letter was ever written, and that the statement is a mere fabrication, and that the President has never written a letter to Mr. Wendell, or any other person, on any subject whatever—and never has had any letter of any kind from the President.

Now that the accusation of corruption and extravagance in the public expenditure with which the Opposition so persistently and confidently assailed the President and his Cabinet, has proved to be false and calumnious, this new charge is made and circulated on the faith of anonymous scribblers for Opposition sheets, notorious for the recklessness or their statements. The publishers of the slanders are well aware that there is not a scintilla of truth to support it, and that it is false from beginning to end. They know also that, owing to the watchful care and prudent economy of the President, the Printing Department of the Government, from being a source of extravagance and corruption, is now one of the best and most economical offices in the service of the public service—that a dollar cannot be drawn from the Treasury for printing except his obedience to, and compliance with, the act of Congress—that the system has been completely annulls the wholesome and radical reforms which the President, through the agency of the late Superintendent of Public Printing, caused to be accomplished, and by which an annual saving of at least ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS has been effected, the cost is effectively closed against every species of corruption and lavish expenditure of the public money.

In corroboration of this fact, we offer the following plain statement, which is susceptible of the clearest demonstration:

By omitting the maps, charts, and serious statistical tables, which form a large portion of the documents, a saving is effected of at least $30,000
Saving at least 10,000
Omitting duplicates of regular annual documents 17,500
Double composition 20,000
Reduction of new clerks 7,000
..... $108,500

In addition to the above specific amounts, about fifty per cent. is saved in the execution of the engraving and lithographic printing, by giving the work to the lowest responsible bidder, instead of allowing the Superintendent to make contracts upon his own judgment.

We make this statement, not because we deem it necessary to vindicate the President against any accusation from the quarter from which it emanates, but because we desire, in thus exposing the reckless falsehoods of this last great attempt to shake the confidence of the means to which his assailant will resort in order to gratify the blind resentment and petty malice of baffled tricksters and unscrupulous factionists.—*Washington Constitution.*

MIRTH A MEDICINE.—I know of nothing equal to a cheerful and even mirthful temperament, for restoring the tone of mind and body, when both have been overdone. Some great and good man, on whom very heavy cares and toils have been laid, manifest a constitutional tendency to relax into mirth when their work is over. Narrow minds denounce their incongruity; large hearts own God's goodness in the fact, and rejoice in the means provided for prolonging useful lives. Mirth, after exhaustive toil, is one of nature's instinctive efforts to heal the part which has been racked or bruised. You cannot too sternly reprobate a frivolous life; but if the life be earnest for God or man, with here and there a layer of mirthful recreation, serving as a soft bedding to receive heavy cares which otherwise would lacerate the spirit, to snarl against the sports of mirth, may be easy and useless occupation of a small man, who cannot take in at one view the whole circumference of a large one.—*Brad's Ills of Proverbs.*

RUSSIAN INTRIGUES IN HUNGARY.—We learn from a source on which we can rely that several districts of Hungary have lately been visited by emissaries known to be in the Russian interest. It appears that the idea of a Russian Prince is being directed to occupy the throne of "independent" (?) Hungary is actively propagated. The Russian party hope to wrest from Austria the portion of the Austrian empire, which continues to cherish revolutionary recollections, the fact of M. Kossuth, the former energetic enemy of Russia and of Pan-Sclavism, being pointed to the Czar as a deliverer, is dilated on, in order to remove the very natural objection that might be felt to an extraordinary alliance as that with the Cossack. We refrain from further details for the moment, and confine ourselves to stating that apprehensions are entertained as to the imminence of a Russo-Sclavonian movement in Hungary.—*London Morning Advertiser.*

HOW KING GEORGE WAS USED UP.—An equestrian statue of George the Third was erected in New York city in 1770; but within five years it was taken down by the Revolutionary patriots and run into bullets, with which four hundred of King George's soldiers were killed at a single occasion (the invasion of Connecticut by Gov. Tryon). The statue yielded forty-two thousand bullets, which were cast in pout by the wife and daughter of Oliver Wolcott, the patriot Governor of Connecticut. It is safe to say, that the statue of the British monarch was the death of thousands of his red-coated soldiers, whom he sent to invade America.

The Memphis Appeal.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY, BY

JOHN R. M'CLANAHAN, ... LEONIDAS TROUSDALE AND WM. M. DILL.

Under the style and firm of

M'CLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL,

TO WHOM ALL LETTERS ON BUSINESS, OR OTHERWISE, SHOULD BE DIRECTED.

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Daily (in advance) per annum $10 00
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Weekly " " 2 50

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3	5 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	14 00	16 00	18 00	22 50	28 00	50 00
4	7 00	10 00	12 00	14 00	16 00	18 00	20 00	25 00	30 00	62 50
5	8 00	12 00	15 00	18 00	21 00	24 00	27 00	30 00	37 50	75 00
6	10 00	14 00	17 50	21 00	24 50	28 00	31 50	35 00	42 50	87 50
7	12 00	16 00	20 00	24 00	28 00	32 00	36 00	40 00	45 00	100 00
8	13 50	18 00	22 50	27 00	31 50	36 00	40 50	45 00	52 50	112 50
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☞ All Legal and Transient Advertisements will be charged for the insertion.

☞ Editorial Notices in Local Column will be charged 20 cents per line.

☞ No deviation or variation will be made from the foregoing rates.

M'CLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL.

W. F. PLUMMER. J. W. ELDRIDGE. WM. C. ANDERSON. Pollard, 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,

PATENT MEDICINES,

FINE TOILET SOAPS AND PERFUMERY,

Paints, Oils, Brushes and Varnishes,

Window Glass and Putty,

Surgeons' Instruments,

(for medical purposes)

Shotguns and Rifles,

Gunlocks and Field Lead,

and all other articles usually found in a Druggist's establishment. They are especially solicit the attention of Planters, Plantations, Merchants and Country Dealers to their stock.

Our Prescription Department is complete, having in our employ one of the most careful and skillful prescription druggists in the country, and we will give their attention to Prescriptions. Prescriptions at all hours of the day and night.

MAMMOTH DRUG STORE

PURE DRUGS!

S. MANSFIELD & CO.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

DRUG & CHEMICAL

WAREHOUSE.

DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, SEEDS &c.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

No. 281 and 283 Main Street.

WE are now prepared for the SUMMER TRADE, having received immense additions to our stock. Merchants will order a stock generally, at the lowest prices.

S. Mansfield & Co.,
Druggists, Nos. 281 and 283 Main street.
(Sign of the Lion and Mortar.)

Fresh Drugs.

WE have in store and for sale

350 lbs. Best Calomel.
400 lbs. Best Bluemass.
50 lbs. Iodine.
75 lbs. Iod. Potass.
1000 lbs. Gum Camphor.
350 lbs. E. J. Rhubarb.
500 lbs. Gum Aloes.
6000 oz. Sulph. Quinine.
300 lbs. Pow'd. Ipecac.
1000 lbs. Spirits Nitre.
200 lbs. Sulph Ether.
250 lbs. Chloroform.
25 bbls. Spts. Turpentine.
50 bbls. Linseed Oil, 50,000 lbs. Pure White Lead, 60 bbls. Alcohol, 250 gross Vermilion, assorted, &c.

For sale low by (1918) S. MANSFIELD & CO.

Administrator's Notice.

HAVING obtained letters of administration on the estate of Spencer C. Bumpis, at the April term, 1859, of the County Court of Shelby county, the undersigned gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate, to present their claims properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, otherwise they will be barred, and all indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment.

apl2-6m G. BURTIS, Adm'r.

Fresh Supplies of Choice Family

JAMES' Super crystal carbonated Soda, Butler's Lard in kits and kegs, breakfast Bacon, Dried Beef, etc., just received at ..... J. S. MITCHELL'S.
346 Main street.

Dissolution.

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of LENT & TRAUBE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The name of the firm will be only used in liquidation. W. T. Traube alone has authority to settle up the outstanding claims.

JOHN LENT,
Memphis, July 7, 1859.—apl6-3m* T. S. TRAUBE.

Garrett's Snuff.

200 BOX. GARRETT'S SNUFF in bottles, 50 do. Garrett's Macaboy Snuff, in bottles, 25 do. Garrett's Scotch Snuff in bottles.

Just received and for sale by

G. W. JONES & CO.,
Druggists, 326 Main street,
Opp. the Old Patterson Hall.

Removal.

CREWS & BRYCUCK, one door east of their former location, where they have just received a new and well selected stock of Drugs and Medicines, Perfumery and Fancy Articles, which they will sell on the most reasonable terms. They will be happy to meet all their old friends, and as many new ones as will favor them with a call.

1859

NEW DRUG STORE

IN SOUTH MEMPHIS,

Under the Gayoso Hotel.

Cor. Shelby and McCall Streets.

SCHELL & PRINCE

HAVE opened a new and select stock of Drugs and Medicines, Perfumery and Fancy Articles, which they offer on the most reasonable terms, to the patronage of the citizens of Memphis.

Medicines carefully compounded at all hours of the day and night. Will wait on families gratuitously. Drugs warranted genuine and pure. Call and examine our stock.

apl7-6m

Notice.

THE firm of CREWS & BRYCUCK is this day dissolved. The Undersigned continues in connection with the Cotton, Grocery, Receiving and Forwarding, and Commission business, at the old stand, one door east of their old stand, No. 320 Main street, south-east corner of Main and Second streets, under the firm and name of GORMAN, TRADER & HOLT. As D. C. Trader, formerly with Mr. C. Jones, Brown & Co., has this day become associated with us, and will hereafter be interested in our business, we respectfully solicit for him a share of the patronage of our friends and the public.

We sell at our friends and the public at bid, with the assurance that nothing will be left undone by us that is within our power, to prevent any person from going away disappointed.

We are now receiving and shall be in constant receipt of fresh supplies of Groceries of every description. Beef, Bacon, Lard, Cheese, Flour, Corn, Oats, Rye, Bark, Whisky, &c., etc.

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

Respectfully,
GORMAN, TRADER & HOLT.

Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, dated January 1, 1857, executed to me by Marshall J. Miller, to secure certain debts therein specified, I will proceed to sell at auction, to the highest bidder, in front of the office of J. Dunlap, Esq., in the town of Raleigh, Shelby co., Tenn., on the 12th day of August, 1859, the following tract of ground, with the improvements thereon, lying on the city of Memphis, and bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point one hundred and forty-eight and a half (148½) feet from the south side of Alabama road, on a line running at right angles with the said road from the south side of Alabama road, and one hundred and one continued straight to the bayou, the southwest corner of M. J. Miller's 10-acre lot, and which comes in the east line of said Miller's 10-acre lot; thence with said north-eastwardly with the south line of said 10-acre lot to a corner therein, and in a straight line to the east line of said 10-acre lot, and thence northwardly with the said east line to a point one rod east from each of the angles of the said Alabama road a straight line shall be one hundred and forty-eight and a half (148½) feet; and thence to the beginning. The title is supposed to be good; but I will sell only as Trustee.

Should the above not sell for sufficient to satisfy the said debts, I will sell, at the same time and place, Twenty Shares of the Stock of the Memphis Building and Loan Association, transferred to me as additional security.

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DR. T. A. MEANS,

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ATTORNEY AT LAW, has removed his office to Lowe's Block on Union street, two doors east of corner of Main and Union streets. octl5-tf

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