THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY M'CLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL. MEMPHIS, SUNDAY, AUGUST 7, 1859. VOLUME X.—NUMBER 184.

Daily Appeal.

THE CURIOSITIES OF A LUNATIC ASYLUM.

CHARACTERS AMONG THE INMATES.

[From the United States Service.]

The insane department of the Almshouse at Blockley, in Philadelphia, presents some of the most singular developments of lunacy that have been recently attracted to old over. Than the four hundred inmates of that department, male and female, and of all actions—from greater variety of cause of madness wer ever collected in a single building. The sight as you pass through the various wards is alternately piteous, ludicrous and incomprehensible. It is marvelous that among four hundred maldmen and mad women such uniform good order should prevail, and that, even among the most excitable, fitself prisoners may venture without fear of receiving injury.

The class most largely represented here, as well as at the Insane Hospital at West Philadelphia, is that of the Irish or Celtic tribes, a matter which to those who appreciate the calm retirement of a country life must be slightly anomalous. The large majority of the patients are entirely lunatics, the subjects mainly of one mania, which renders them unfitted for society, though in every other respect they are wholly sane. These have the free range of the wards, and of the large yard, where exercise is taken. Over them the surveillance is not rigid. Constant watchfulness is only necessary in the cases of the few.

It is a singular, shade-like aberration of the human intellect, and too much praise cannot be given to such gentlemen as Dr. Worthington, of the Friends' Insane Hospital, and Dr. Kirkbride, and Smith, of the West Philadelphia Hospital, for the success which has rewarded their labors in treating reason upon its throne. Pass through the paupers in the wards of Blockley, and in a two hours' visit you will learn that which a lifetime afterward can never obliterate. There are "characters" among these lunatics, just as there are among clergymen, members of the bar, and newspaper reporters. Numbers of them are epileptics, and of course incurable, yet those are, perhaps, the happiest of all. As a specimen, there is a man who imagines himself the possessor of an exhaustible banking house. He is a tall, brawny fellow, with a bold eye and dark curled hair. You enter the ward by company with a Guardian of the Poor. The Guardian he probably knows, and to him he merely nods a salute. You, however, he approaches with a smile.

"Did you want any funds to-day?" he earnestly inquires.

Your companion explains his delusion, and to humor him you reply.

"Yes, have you anything over?"

"Oh, yes! I lent Victor Emanuel one hundred thousand dollars to-day, and Pope promised Garibaldi and Kossuth each a quarter of a million to-morrow. But I can spare you about fifty thousand, provided you'll take it in five franc pieces."

"That will do very nicely," you respond. "By the way, Mr.——, how much do you suppose yourself to be worth?"

"Worth? Why, the Rothschilds are my agents now, and they know better than I do. Mr. Belmont and James Dunlap are my agents in Philadelphia. Ask them."

"Do you ever get short of funds, Mr.——?"

"Not often, but I did once. I lent Comonfort fifty millions to save Mexico, and he cheated me out of it. That cramped me for about a week; but no more now. Send up to-morrow and I'll let you have the five franc pieces. Never mind about interest." Saying which the poor fellow stalks away, feeling happier no doubt than one half our millionaires who possess both money and brains.

Another very odd character at the Almshouse is Mr. Wiggins. This person is a maniac on the subject of religion. He is, in other points to be perfectly rational, but believes himself to be the Savior of the world. He was formerly a schoolmaster in Kentucky. He is a tall, spare man, with a spiritual frame, and an eye that bids of integrity and lofty principles. He has been an inmate of Blockley for some years, and is employed to take charge of the insane rooms. If desired to do so, he will make you an address. His gesticulation is expressive, and his voice is very fine, yet in half an hour's speech you cannot find a single intelligible sentence. At present the poor fellow is going through a forty days' fast. A gentleman connected with the Almshouse assured us on Wednesday last, of his belief that Wiggins had actually fasted twenty-four days—a statement certainly contrary to the cadaverous looks of the unfortunate man, and of course incredible.

As I sauntered by, Wiggins was in somewhat lurid and even logical in his arguments. We joined his thoughts day.

"Mr. Wiggins, you profess to be the Savior of the world?"

"I do."

"You believe the Bible, do you not?"

"Certainly."

"Then look at the remark of the Apostle Paul—

"'Thy Man, when he had offered himself a sacrifice for sin, forever sat down at the right hand of God.'

"Now if you believe this, Mr. Wiggins, how can you call yourself the sacrifice?"

"I prove it by scripture," said the lunatic. "Turn to the 16th chapter of Leviticus. At the 15th verse you will find that there were two sacrifices. The first goat was Jesus Christ, who was killed for our sins. Turn down to the 20th verse, and you will see that the second goat of sacrifice was taken by Aaron, the sins of all the people of Israel were confessed over him, and that then the goat sent him 'by the hands of a fit man into the wilderness.'"

"What then, Mr. Wiggins?" we asked.

"Why, then the 23d verse, and the 24th, and you will see that I am the sacrifice for sin that I claim to be."

"And the goat shall bear upon him all their iniquities unto a land not inhabited; and he shall let go the goat in the wilderness."

"This is me," said Mr. Wiggins. "I am the joint sacrifice with Jesus Christ. He was slain as a sin offering, and I have been sent in his place until the Father gives to me my kingdom."

Such is the present aspect of a very remarkable case of religious mania, of which there are several in the building. It is probable, however, that sooner or later the unfortunate Kentuckian will emaciate himself beyond his natural powers of endurance, and die in consequence.

In singular contrast to Wiggins, we find a colored female lunatic who imagines herself the Queen of Cuba, wears a necklace of potatoes, and is as happy as the day is long. Every visitor to the asylum makes a point of seeing the Queen, who greets them with a camaro-ing obeisance, a few steps of a break-down, and a request for a piece of tobacco—or its pecuniary equivalent. The poor Queen, however, hasn't a single idea in her head beyond a liking for good eating and a propensity for rending her garments. Wholly unlike her is another negress, who sits in a corner, swearing for hours together in the most fluent style, and who appears to have been baptized in every species of vileness. A quadroon woman, from Demerara, who believes that her daughter is possessed of a spirit like unto herself, is a remarkable monomaniac, as in every other respect she is more than unusually intelligent. The thought of her daughter, however, completely unhinges her balance.

If the heart of the reader be too tender, there is one patient whom we advise him to avoid. We refer to a female who lives in the belief that her soul has left her, and that her body is eternal perdition. She is a woman of perhaps forty years of age, lean and spare, with hair whitened, and a chin almost beardless. She is a prey, waking and sleeping, to undying remorse, and in her countenance is an expression of deep-seated anguish that will haunt a susceptible beholder for weeks afterward. It seems that, years ago, she made the acquaintance of a young lady, delicately reared, whom she persuaded to accompany her to a ball. Through this means the young lady made the acquaintance of a dashing libertine, who had once been a convict, and who ultimately succeeded in betraying her his victim. She died, and was buried, and at the funeral the miserable woman above referred to became insane. She can receive no consolation, can take no refreshing rest, and is seen drooping as the stray gist jicket by chewing tobacco in excessive quantities. If a lady and gentleman enter the ward together, she endeavors generally to draw the lady aside, and if the gentleman is the lady's husband, and if so, is she sure that he is good to her. She then asks if the parties live in Spring St. Dr. Oldenheimer's church, and then, if they know—some the young lady of whose death we have before spoken. Let no one upon whom unpleasant impressions long dwell visit the "Queen of Cuba" and her "Prince." Every one, however, who visits the institution, and keeps his board, hat and person generally, in presentable condition. He will receive a cordial welcome, and be shown many interesting matters. Dr. Wilson, the resident physician, is a gentleman of the first order, and he will be pleased to show you through the establishment. He converses intelligently, and thinks it hard that he should be kept from his wife and child. The authorities of course know better than we, but the appearance indicates a clear and lucid intellect. He is a mild patient, certainly, and presents a singular contrast to a young man who imagines himself to be Kossuth. This fellow wears a uniform, of his own manufacture. A strip of red flat down the side of his pants and over his shoulders gives him a military appearance, and he marches instead of walks, wears the tail of a male chicken in his slouched hat, and speaks only in an unintelligible jargon which he calls Hungarian. He imagines himself and sundry of his more credulous comrades as the genuine Kossuth. He is a curiosity, this fellow—almost as much so as another man who calls himself a professor of languages, and knows not only every tongue under the canopy, living and dead, but every single dialect, also. He will talk to you by the hour, in any tongue that you can name, and pity your ignorance in being unable to comprehend him.

Such are some of the leading curiosities in this great caravansery of unfortunates—a set of unfortunates upon whom we are happy to believe that a more auspicious era is about to dawn. As a general rule, the attention accorded by them is all that the late system will admit of. Some of the nurses in the lunatic department at Blockley are men and women of generous, self-sacrificing natures, with hearts touched, with pity for their unfortunate charges. Search the country over, and you will find no more efficient nurses than these.

Of others we shall say nothing, for next week it is expected that the broom of reform will be put in motion. It is best to say however, that no improper or repulsive treatment of the lunatics has been practiced, so far as we can learn. There are no instruments of torture upon the premises, nor any more painful means of restraint than a strap passed around the waist to enclose the hands, and prevent the patient from doing violence to himself or others. As a general thing, patients are attached to the nurses, and greet their appearance with a smile. It is well that such is the case. For that obduracy of heart which could look unmoved upon the sufferings of the insane, it is hard to make allowance.

There are at Blockley, in the paupers' wards, mothers who followed their babes to the grave-yard, and went home mad-women. There are others whom the cruelty of husbands and stepparents drove to insanity; others crazed by the loss of property, by the duplicity of those upon whom they placed reliance, and upon the failure of schemes whose successful operations exhausted their natural and physical powers, and ended in disaster. Yet, a soul among them has not been stepped to the lips in misery, while to many of them, strange to say, the delirium of reason would appear to be a blessing in disguise, like the lifting of a heavy load from a back galled by its constant pressure.

AUSTRIAN BIGOTRY.

The Jesuit preacher, Klinkowstroes, continues to preach hatred and violence against the Israelites. The Vienna people despise this mean policy of the government to make the vulgar believe the sins of Jews, Protestants, heretics and infidels are the cause of Godman's recent defeats of the Austro-Italian army. It is well-known in Vienna, that the priests are the cause of Austria's rapid decline.

On Sunday last the Jesuit Pater, Klinkowstroes declared from the pulpit that things would never go well in Austria until the Jews were turned out of the country. A German named Mastel, the son of a Jewish merchant, has been arrested and will be made to serve in the baggage train, for expressing his contempt for Gerlach's gifts as a commander. Baron Rothschilds has given 10,000 florins for the widows and children of the Austrian soldiers who have fallen; and Welkersheim & Co., a rather Jewish firm, has contributed 1000 florins.

The resolutions taken by the dignitaries of the archdiocesan see of Vienna, which were approved of by the Pope some weeks ago, were to have been published on Whit Monday, but fortunately the archbishop did not consider the moment opportune. I say "fortunately," because the state of public feeling is such that it would be imprudent to give the Viennese any new cause of discontent. One of the resolutions which are to be read from the pulpit, is, that the Roman Church disapproves Catholics holding commune with Protestants, Jews, etc., strongly dissuades them to wed (since the Catholics serving in the families of Protestants, Jews, etc., will be "punished" by the church, which means that they will be refused absolution when they have committed their sins to the priest. Is it reasonable that Austria, under such circumstances, should expect to meet with sympathy in Germany and England? In future the Jews in the provincial towns and villages will not be allowed to marry without having applied for and obtained the consent of the civil authorities.—*Times' Vienna Correspondent.*

NEGRO MARRIAGES.

It seems that the churches and church journals are determined to have a finger in the slavery pie at the South as well as at the North. They never will understand that the institution is the legitimate subject of legislation in the States where it exists, and that ecclesiastical bodies having nothing at all to do with it.

Recently the Episcopal Convention of South Carolina declared "that the relations of husband and wife is of divine institution, and equally binding on master and slave; and that the injunction of the Savior forbidding the separation of husband and wife is obligatory on the master."

A religious journal of a different sect, in Tennessee, takes the cue from this convention, and urges the people to compel southern legislatures to pass a law compelling masters of negro families, and declaratory of the perpetual obligation of negro marriages.

Now, as marriage is pronounced by the laws of the South, and by the civil compacts, dissolved for cause like other contracts, and as negro marriages have nowhere been regarded, but by abolitionists, as having any existence, and as negroes are slaves and not good citizens, it is plain that the laws and policy affecting the institution are not fit subjects for the intermeddling of ecclesiastical bodies. In short, the whole matter is the business of the States.

The Southern Citizens, commenting upon the declaration of the South Carolina Convention, say:

Now, in Africa, no negro ever had a wife—the institution is unknown, and, either here or in Africa, is unsuited to the negro character. The separation of those pairs who sometimes have been married, and who (for good or bad reasons) under the burlesque blessing of a reverend colored head—(for they are great in mimicry)—is most generally agreeable to both parties, and, as for the young, they are always sure to be taken care of—which is more than white children are. Nevertheless, mothers will cry under such circumstances; but it is more from grief at parting with the white children of the family than the black—from this and from the universal mimetic instinct. The Episcopal Convention, then, is in a heresy, for which we are not sure that we would not persecute.

Marriage, we repeat, is regulated by the laws of the various States, and both in this country and Great Britain is held solely as a civil contract. Churches have nothing to do with it, and they travel beyond their duties when they attempt to fix it into force of the laws. The gentlemen who thus officiously meddle with civil and political matters, would do much more for Christianity if they should stick to the pure and simple doctrines of Christ, and make haste to evangelize the world.—*N. O. Delta.*

Bible Society Meeting in Turkey.

The fifth annual meeting of the Constantinople Bible Society, an auxiliary to the "British and Foreign," was held on the 18th of last month in the chapel of the Dutch Embassy, Count de Zuloe de Nyeuldt, one of the Vice-Presidents, in the chair. By an unfortunate coincidence, the Count was called to the chair, the Bishop of Gibraltar was holding his confirmation, and the attendance at first was limited, but before the close of the proceedings the room was full, and the chair was taken by the Rev. Dan. James Williams, the American Mission, expressing regret at being prevented from attending through indisposition, and the Rev. D. Fisher, and the Rev. C. Griffiths, chaplain to the British Embassy, evincing their absence in consequence of engagements with the Bishop. The annual report was read by the Secretary, the Rev. A. Thomson, of the Scotch Free Church, which stated that 20,000 copies of the New Testament, in Armenian or Armenian Turkish, and 5000 copies of the Psalms in the latter, had issued from the press during the last year; while 8000 copies more of the Old Testament, with or without the New, also in Armenian Turkish, were still in the press, making a total of 32,000 copies of the Scriptures issued or in preparation under the care of the American Mission. To the cost of these editions the British and Foreign Bible Society had contributed £1227. The completion of an edition of 5000 copies of the Old Testament in Hebrew and Hebico-German, under the care of the Rev. Rodolph Kempf, of the Scotch Free Church, was also announced, the cost being defrayed by the British Foreign Bible Society. The receipts for the past year had amounted to 5564 piastres, but it was adjudged that many former subscribers would doubtless contribute more they called on, one of the chief difficulties with which the society had to contend being the want of collectors, and assistance was earnestly requested from those members of the society who had a little time at their disposal. Several resolutions were then adopted after which a collection was made which produced 386 piastres, and the meeting separated.

BEWITCHED IN IRELAND.—On the western side the movement is extending, and in Ballyvaher and beyond Antrim, into Derry, is the gracious influence felt. The different ministers have opened the churches for prayer-meetings. And it is a sight worth the journey to see the public rooms, have anxious multitudes assembled. In Broughshane, Killymurlis Killowen, and many other places, the people have anticipated the hours to holding prayer-meetings; and everywhere the result is unwonted attention to the "things that belong to the soul's peace." Mr. Buick, of Ahoghill, with some her ministers, is now in Dungannon to tell of "the doings of the Lord," and urge to the use of the means blessed there; and a similar result has followed in that ancient town. The whole of Belfast was amazed. A prayer-meeting had been held in Brown street school and was crowded to excess. All the churches were crowded, and on Sabbath, on the Sabbath; the sermons were stirring, the prayers fervent all were impressed, and upward of two hundred could not help giving audible utterance to their feelings. The persons most generally susceptible of the influence are the factory people, heretofore the most careless and wicked; and at street preachings and prayer-meetings the power of the truth is felt, and the work of the Spirit manifest. And now daily prayer-meetings are held in the churches, and in my other places; and everywhere "the power of God is present" to convert and save.

BELIEVE OF JUDAISM.—The observations I made during this visit were instructive and interesting in several respects. I have had an occasion to make myself acquainted with the advantages the Jews in Belgium and France have derived from having been entirely emancipated. In a worldly point of view they are great. The Jew, in these two countries, is no more shut up in a separate quarter; in the eyes of the law he is not a Jew but a Belgian or Frenchman, he may devote himself to any career, and may rise to the highest office in the State. In fact that which is lawful in the Gentile, is also lawful to the Jew; and I believe they are with very few exceptions, in easy circumstances. But emancipation has well nigh annihilated Judaism. The synagogues are empty; the rabbis without influence and, without congregations; and thousands of Jews denying their origin, have lost all nationality and love for their own country and Jerusalem, they have identified their names and their manners; and, in a few years, when the census is again taken in Belgium, there will perhaps not be one who declares himself a Jew. In France, if possible, it is even worse. A Jewish French periodical says of the majority of the Jews in France, "that they do not visit the synagogues, that they send their children to Gentile schools, do not have their sons circumcised, and are rarely present at any Jewish ceremonies." They might have added, they have their children baptized soon after they come into the world, like Adolph Cremieux, who had his son and daughter baptized by a Romish priest the morning after their birth; but he himself continued to be a Jew.—*From the notes of a recent tour.*

OPENING OF THE LORD CHANCELLORSHIP IRELAND TO CATHOLICS.—With the exception the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, all the judgeships are open to Catholics, and several of them are now held by them. A bill, however, is now pending in the House of Commons, entitled an act to amend the Roman Catholic Relief Act, commonly styled the Catholic Emancipation Act, passed in 1829. The act of amendment proposes to repeal a clause in the act of 1829, which excepts from its operation the office of Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and this repeal is now supported by the ministry. The ground of the exception made in 1829 was that the Lord Chancellor of Ireland was the adviser of the Sovereign in all matters relating to the established Protestant Church there; in other words, that he is the keeper of the Queen's conscience, and that of her Lord Lieutenant, in matters ecclesiastical, including its patronage and legislation appertaining to it.

THE WILD HORSE OF THE PRAIRIES.—According to Azara, those magnificent troops of insurgent horses (Alzados in the Spanish term) which have become wild in the plains of America, to the south of the Rio de la Plata, sometimes amount to 10,000 individuals. Preceded by videttes and detached skirmishers, they advance in a close column as broad and dense that nothing can break through it. If a traveling caravan or a body of troops are seen approaching, the leaders of the wild horses advance upon a reconnoissance, and then, in accordance with the movements of the chief, the entire body passes at a gallop to the left or right, inviting, at the same time, by a deep, prolonged neighing, the domestic horses to desertion. These often join the herd, and are said never voluntarily to submit themselves again to man's dominion.

Miscellaneous.

HYGEIA HOTEL.

Old Point Comfort, Va.

THIS delightful seaboard resort, situated in full view of the ocean, and in the immediate vicinity of the fortifications of the large military post in the country (Fort Monroe), will be opened on the 20th of June.

The old foundation and walls of the edifice have been replaced by new ones, visitors will find enlarged accommodations and every thing done to make these a delicious sea bath, and all the features of the old popular resort, with every attraction of a first-class watering place.

And bidder the Hon. Dudley Mann has said, "*Old Point Comfort, you may rely upon it, has all the qualities to make it the Saratoga of the United States.*"

JOS. SEGAR, Proprietor.

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Also, Wheeler & Wilson's Shuttle Machines with Hemmers, Grover's Lock Stitch Machines with Hemmers, Shoe & Elastic Lock Stitch with Hemmers, Quaker City Lock Stitch with Hemmers, Tuttle's & Fox's Lock Stitch with Hemmers, Gibbon's Machines, Kentucky Shuttle Machines.

The Howe Machine is large and fine Machine, and will sew the goods, also all kinds harness leather. These Machines are elegantly got up, and warranted equal to any Machine made. Our Tucker Shuttle is a fine product Machine for all family purposes. These machines can be seen and tried at Messrs. J. B. M. Flaherty's Furniture Store, on Union street, between Main and Second streets, Memphis. Call and see them.

M'CLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL.

C. T. G. & B. J. TRABOUT

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, in hair dye, dissolved by agreement and all the debts owing to the firm of C. T. G. & B. J. Keane, who has the sole authority to collect them and receipt therefor, and pay the same.

Memphis, March 19, 1859. A. G. KNAP.

mar20-6m

Choice Flour from New Wheat.

THE undersigned invite the attention of dealers and consumers to the fact that they are now ready to fill orders for Early Mills Flour at mill prices. Also, 400 barrels superfine family flour, from Early Flour. Dealers will do well to send for the various brands of Choice Extra for family use. Double Extra, Baker, Superfine and Fine. These extras are all early flour. Dealers should call at J. WARNER & COVS.

jy22 27 Front Row.

GEO. PHILLER & CO.,

HATTERS,

No. 78 Front Row.

CASH SYSTEM.

TO our friends and customers. Having purchased the old establishment of GEO. PHILLER & CO., late M. D. MILLER, No. 78 Front Row, we are prepared to receive, directly from the manufacturers, a fresh stock of Hats and Straw Goods, bought for Cash, which I intend selling for the same. Having purchased the stock of the Hat Business in Memphis has convinced me that the credit system will not do, I shall sell better to sell at one to twenty-five per cent. lower for cash, and to pay more for his own Hat. Therefore respectfully solicit the patronage of my friends and customers, and hope they may never so feel disposed to buy for cash, and save from twenty-five to one hundred per cent.

Respectfully, GEO. PHILLER.

mar25-dtf

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Session of 1859 and 1860.

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R. R. ROBARDS, M. D., Professor of Surgery.
ORVILLE R. EARLY, M. D., Prof. of Materia Medica.
A. A. RICE, M. D., Professor of Physiology.

THE Faculty have made every necessary arrangement for the next course of Lectures, which will commence on the first Monday in November, and continue until the first of March succeeding.

The Anatomical Room, under the Dependentor, Dr. JOHN T. MAGRADER, will be opened on the 15th of October next. During the march, a preliminary course of Lectures will be delivered, free of charge.

Persons wishing further information, will address

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ap26-1y

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ap3-dtf

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☞ All advertisements inserted in the Weekly paper will be charged at the rate of $1 per square for the first insertion and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞ All advertisements directed to be displayed, or set in style type, charged DOUBLE rates.

☞ Yearly advertisers will be charged extra for occasional space over contract, and when LARGE TYPE is required to be used, or the advertisement kept on inside of paper.

☞ Yearly advertisers will be charged extra at regular rates for Wants, Rents, Removals, Co-Partnership Notices, To Consignees, &c.

☞ TRANSIENT ADVERTISING MUST BE PAID FOR IN ADVANCE.

☞ No advertisement will appear in the Weekly paper unless by special contract.

☞ Advertisements to be inserted in the Weekly paper, at intermediate intervals, in either of the papers, will be charged $1 per square for each and every insertion.

☞ Announcing Candidates for State, County and Municipal Offices, $5 each, to be paid in advance in every instance.

☞ All advertisements for Churches, Institutions, Fire Companies, Ward, Town and Corporate Public Meetings, to be charged half price.

☞ Marriages and Deaths are published as news; but Obituaries, Tributes of Respect and Funeral Invitations are charged as advertisements.

☞ All Legal and Transient Advertisements will be charged by the insertion.

☞ Editorial Notices in Local Column will be charged 50 cents per line.

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

M'CLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL.

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 tracts in any size to suit purchasers, and in almost any locality in the Mississippi valley. Also, improved and unimproved lots in the cities of Memphis and Cairo. Below we give a few of our bargains, which we offer. We will be pleased at any time to have the pleasure of showing our lands to those who may be interested in lands for settlement in the Mississippi valley. We feel that we are prepared to give as general information and advice as any other house in the Mississippi valley. Address us, in reference to the general character of the country and the particular location of the Mississippi valley. Annexed find some of the numbers of our lands.

No. Acres.	Township.	Range.	County. State.
160	4 north,	7 east,	Crittenden, Ark.
640	5 north,	6 east,	" "
110	5 north,	6 east,	" "
730	4 north,	7 east,	" "
			320 acres deadened.
1280	4 north,	7 east,	Crittenden, Ark.
115	4 north,	7 east,	" "
310	5 north,	6 east,	" "
640	5 north,	6 east,	" "
320	5 north,	6 east,	" "
1100	7 north,	9 east,	" "
500	3 north,	4 east,	" "
1280	3 north,	4 east,	" "
1500	3 north,	4 east,	" "
1600	3 north,	4 east,	" "
			600 acres deadened.
640	9 north,	5 east,	Crittenden, Ark.
2560	9 north,	5 east,	" "
			1000 acres deadened.
5000	10 north,	8 east,	Mississippi, Ark.
			5000 acres deadened.
450	11 north,	9 east,	Mississippi, Ark.
1100	10 north,	7 east,	" "
1600	12 north,	9 east,	" "
1600	12 north,	9 east,	" "
320	12 north,	4 east,	Calhoun, Ark.
160	12 north,	4 east,	" "
2560	4 north,	3 west,	Jackson and St. Francis, Ark.—Cache river.
1000	4 north,	3 east,	Jackson, Ark.
2560	5 north,	4 west,	" "
160	5 north,	4 west,	" "
500	14 north,	4 west,	Drew co., Ark.
160	14 north,	4 west,	" "
1280	8 north,	4 west,	White co., Ark.
2560	12 north,	4 west,	Cleburne co., Ark.
1300	10 north,	3 west,	Dallas co., Ark.
500	11 north,	3 west,	" "
160	11 north,	3 west,	Tallaba co., Mississippi.
320	4 north,	10 west,	" "
640	4 north,	10 west,	Coahoma co., Mississippi.
			320 acres deadened.
320	26 north,	4 west,	Coahoma co., Miss.
320	26 north,	2 west,	" "
2320	26 north,	2 west,	Tallahatchie, Miss.
			320 acres deadened.
2560	22 north,	4 west,	Bonhomme co., Mo.
1600	16 north,	2 west,	Bonhomme co., Mo.
140	21 north,	3 west,	Southwest, Miss.
	21 north,	3 west,	Southwest, Miss.
700	17 north,	8 east,	Washington, Miss.
			Pine Lake.
300	18 north,	8 east,	Washington, Miss.
900	21 north,	4 east,	Southwest, Miss.
900	21 north,	4 east,	" "

861 acres four miles north of Point Rock Depot, in Jackson county, Alabama; a plantation on the above, 400 acres cleared, balance in good timber; the land has been entire plantation of part of Alabama. In reference to the last mentioned plantation, call on J. W. Wright, Huntsville, Ala., or on us.

Having the foregoing list, as well as many other tracts, lots and farms, we be respectfully offer them to the attention of our attention, and we do so about as easy to expect a lawyer as a mortgage list of land, we tender our service to the public generally as agents to any or sell, or lease, if required, any and all property intrusted to our care. Address us, or call on us, when you will be satisfactory number of references, but deem references of but little consequence, as we probably can state numerous. We prefer our patrons should call and see us, and then inquire after our mode of business.

mar27 HOPKINS & KIRBY.

For Sale or Rent.

A PLANTATION of 35 acres, adjoining the city of Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, at Senatobia Depot, known as the McMullin's plantation. This tract is well fenced, and has about 20 acres in cultivation, with 400 acres, and all the buildings, the house inclosure to serve a force equal to 20 hands, with a full crop.

—ALSO FOR SALE—

A beautiful Residence location, 20½ acres, six miles north of Memphis, on the Mississippi River, on the "old and the Memphis and Raleigh Plankroad, at their junction, and adjoining the lands of Dr. Creighton, a valuable partner. For information or to the above, call on

HOPKINS & KIRBY, in the Calhoun Block.

ap2 Corner Main and Monroe streets.

Crittenden County, Ark.,

PLANTATION FOR SALE.

THE Tract of Land, contains 800 Acres, 300 in a good state of cultivation, some double-cabins, good stable, and other out-houses, good orchard, and one hundred acres of the tract the balance, very best order of land. Neighbors are all well to do, and of good reputation. It does. There is a good blacksmith shop, and all the features of the call rather cheap, with every attraction of a first-class settlement.

And bidder the Hon. Dudley Mann has said, "*Old Point Comfort, you may rely upon it, has all the qualities to make it the Saratoga of the United States.*"

JOS. SEGAR, Proprietor.

mar24-dtf

Notice.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned was dissolved on the 1st of July by mutual consent. The business of the firm can be conducted either parties in settling up the business of the late firm.

MAX FRANK, JOSEPH FRANK, of Mobile.

Glad to meet with his friends and take pleasure in showing our property Mr. Young may have to spare.

JAMES YOUNG,
R. A. HOLT,
A. B. HOLT.

The undersigned will continue at 308 to state, Main street, near Union, in the business of Land Agent, Broker and Auctioneer, where he will be glad to meet his old friends and all others who may have with a call.

Real Estate Broker, 308 Main st., near Union.

He has for sale the following city property:

Three story Brick House on Main street, 50 feet front by 140 feet deep.

House and Lot on Adams street 175 by 331 feet front by Washington.

Four Lots Hernando Court street, between the bayou and Gayoso street.

House with 11 rooms, on Gayoso street, south of Vance.

House on side of Vance street, in rear of Capt. Church's place.

House on Gayoso street, between Real and Linden.

Brick Store, Dwelling and other out houses on Front street.

Hotel, four stories, hall and out houses on Lauren street, near Calhoun street.

House on Fifth street, a double tenement.

House with 7 rooms and all necessary out houses, on Fleshly street, known as the "Buckingham Place."

VALUABLE SUBURBAN PROPERTY.

10 Acres adjoining the city, on the road to Fort Pickering, Gardens, Orchard, etc., will be exchanged for City Goods.

10 Acres two miles from the city on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, improvements.

24 Acres on Raleigh street, well improved, House, out rooms and all necessary out houses, orchard, etc.

100 feet by 300 deep on Hernando Plankroad, but outside the corporate limits, with rooms and all necessary out houses, garden, etc.

80 Acres of beautiful woodland on McLain's avenue, by miles from the city.

8 Acres on Morehead avenue, 100 yards south of the new Baptist church, and opposite Mr. Morehead.

One of Lot of 10 acres and four lots Brandies, etc. Corner Court Square on Hernando Plankroad