THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

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Daily Appeal.

LIVERPOOL.

Its Baths—What the Town is Composed of—The Finest Building in the World—Stone Lions—The Country about Liverpool.

We find the following exceedingly interesting letter in the *Boston Courier*. It is from the pen of Geo. S. Hillard:

Correspondence of the Boston Courier.]

LONDON, July 20, 1859.

MY DEAR C.: My last letter broke off with my safe arrival at Liverpool, on Saturday, July 9, where I remained till the next Tuesday. My first experience of Liverpool was an agreeable one. After a sea voyage, the universal and first want of humanity (at least, I take it, it is with me) is to wash off not merely the impurity, but the undesirable sense of impurity, which the sea generates. I was conducted to an establishment which is one of the many indications which are to be met with in this country of the increasing attention paid to the health and comfort of the laboring and lower classes. It is quite a large building, but which baths may be had for either a shilling, six-pence, or a penny, the cheapest (comprising clean water, soap, and a towel. Connected with it is a spacious swimming tank for boys, which, at the time of my visit, was filled with a crowd of merry, splashing, uproarious lads, as joyous as so many young minnows in a summer stream. The sight of happy human beings is always exhilarating, and I felt this to be so. These boys paid only a penny apiece. For a shilling I had a capital warm bath, in a neat apartment of good size, furnished with every possible convenience and accommodation. The water throughout was fresh; of the value of which I was just then disposed to have rather an exaggerated sense.

Liverpool is a great commercial city, as all the world knows, and buys a great deal of our cotton and tobacco, and employs many of our ships; and were I a great merchant, with argosies on every sea and half a million sterling in my pockets, with a fine estate about five miles off, from which I could drive down to my counting-room every morning, in a well-appointed brougham, drive home to a comfortable dinner at six and while the hours, I should doubtless find life tolerable in it, if not agreeable; but on any less favorable terms I should not be inclined to listen to a proposition for taking up my abode there. It struck me at this time, as at a previous visit, as an unsightly and disagreeable city; not fresh looking, and yet not venerable; with no fine architectural piles, and little of any kind to gladden the eye. The first thing which strikes an American eye, or rather a Boston eye, on landing, is the different aspect of the streets. Our walls are in red brick turned up with white or gray granite. The brick of which the houses in Liverpool are built is not red, but of a dull, dismal hue, exposed to the air, variegated with spots and patches of a lighter shade. Many, indeed most, of the houses have the appearance of being dotted and speckled that they give the eye the unpleasant impression of their being affected with a cutaneous disorder.

The red of our own brick is not the best of colors; but it is better than that of the Liverpool brick. The architectural beast of Liverpool is St. George's Hall. The cabman who drove me by it, on my leaving, was evidently himself the American Cabman; being much employed by Americans, and having had a part of the sum he paid for his horse and cab advanced to him by a gentleman of Boston, the captain—told me it was the finest building in the world. This was setting it rather high; but it is really an imposing structure, with many good points about it. The material of which it is built—Portland stone, I believe—is excellent; but the advantages of color are not lost, because here too, the artist has undertaken everything to its own blackness. The interior arrangements are said to be excellent. It is, I think, the only very large building in which Dr. Reid has not had the last word to say, unreservedly, in the matter of ventilation. He explained to some of us, during the passage, the system he had applied there, with illustrations and diagrams. It seemed to me very ever-fixed and complete—and I am told that it works entirely well.

There are certain ornamental appendages to the main building, not set down in the guide books, which, however, the curious traveler should not overlook. I allude to the stone lions, four in number, which are in front of the structure, at some distance from it, in the attitude which in heraldic language is called couchant. I presume that they are to flank a gateway; at some distance from the main edifice—but as yet the gateway is not in existence; and the lions have nothing to divert the attention from themselves. They are obviously heraldic lions, and are cut from any living types. Their attitude and expression give you the notion that they had been dining together, and had dined well, too, and had come out into the open air to smoke their cigars. I cannot but think it would have been an improvement if the sculptor had put cigars into their mouths, as then things would have been in a concrete, intuition accordingly." The chorus and graces of these respectable lionine gentlemen cannot be fully set forth on paper, but I pray all lovers of a joke, if they ever come hither in their shrine, to do honor to the genius which has contributed so much to the innocent amusement of mankind.

My most pleasant reminiscence of Liverpool is founded upon a little excursion into the country on Sunday afternoon, accompanied by my friend T. We took the cars for the Knutsford and some four or five miles, upon the top of an omnibus. Here we were reminded constantly that we were in a foreign land, by the difference in the common objects around us. In the first place, there was not a wooden house to be seen; but they were of brick, generally stucco; many of them tasteful and convenient in their kind. Instead of the low fences and railings which are around our pretty suburban houses, allowing everything to be seen with perfect freedom, the road on both sides was bordered with a simple brick wall, of some eight feet high, entirely cutting off the view from foot passengers, and thus gratifying that love of seclusion which is so marked in English trait. The prevailing hue of the landscape, including both foliage and grass, was of a deeper and more sombre green than with us; it was blue green. The whole aspect and spirit of the scene were more quiet and less exhilarating than those of the region around Boston; and the atmospheric elements contributed to produce the same results.

The day was fine and the temperature genial; but the air seems saturated with a delicate aerial vapor, especially perceptible when you stood with your back to the sun; and the distant lines of the landscape, instead of being sharply defined, were softened and veiled with a shadowy film. The country was flat, and the scenery tame; and I was willing to be pleased could find pleasure in the deep verdure of the fields; the lines of green drawn by the hedges; the number of fine trees, chiefly oaks and elms, everywhere to be seen; and in the glimpses of trim gardens and smooth lawns which we could catch from our post of observation. My companion proposed a visit to a friend of his who lived hard by, and in turning off from the main road into a lane which passed by his house, I was greeted by a sight which at once made me pause in admiration. The lane ran between two high stone walls, continued, but that on the left side was covered with a luxuriant growth of laurel. But it was not this which arrested my steps, but the other side, which was entirely covered with the most massive, magnificent tapestry of ivy that I have ever seen, perfectly concealing every square inch of the brick surface, and presenting to the eye the most delicate and unbroken verdure. Ivy is one of my passions; and I really felt an impulse to take off my coat and climb up to gather a branch for many rods, was in perfect health, and had evidently been taken very good care of. I do believe that I should be a better man if I could see this wall of ivy every morning of my life.

The gentleman upon whom we called had been a member of my own profession, but had for some time been withdrawn from its active duties. He was evidently one of those rare and fortunate men who had early found out what he wanted, and had been able to attain it when not too late. He had retired in the prime of life, with a competency for all reasonable purposes and occupation, a love of nature, a love of books, and a love of art. The house in which he lives is of moderate size, and his grounds comprise but a little more than two acres; but they are kept as grounds can be kept only in this country of cheap labor and moist climate. They showed a care like that which a fond mother takes of an only child. Such trees, such shrubs, such flowers, such turf as he had. If I were to set down all the admiration they awakened, you would think he had given me to eat of some insane root, which had taken my reason captive. Here were roses worthy of Paradise, and there a clump of hollies, with glittering leaves of vitreous green, looking as if they had been cut out of living emeralds; while yew trees, pieces of various kinds, bay laurels, oaks, thorns (holidendrics were scattered about, seemingly come by nature, but evidently disposed by art; but so disposed as to escape all suspicion of formality.

The conversation on my part was little else than a series of exclamations of admiration. My kind host, who was very patient and good natured, must have been a little amused with my enthusiasm. The admiration I displayed I have learned, and am too old now to begin to acquire it. Within doors, my admiration was further awakened by some beautiful water color drawings, which hanging on the walls. We drove home in the pleasant twilight, which is a great charm of the summer in this latitude—the cool evening air falling like a benediction on the brow. The verdure, stillness and beauty of the little Eden we had left seemed all the more striking from the contrast with the dinginess and bustle of Liverpool.

I came from Liverpool to London in the afternoon of Tuesday, July 12, one of the hottest days ever known in England, the thermometer standing at ninety-two degrees in the shade. The annoyance on the road from heat, dust and cinders, was quite equal to that of the highest American standard; and I verily believe that I carried soil enough into London to have raised a salad from, if judiciously dropped.

I arrived at so late an hour that I was obliged to seek a bed in the Euston Square Hotel, hard by the Station, and as this was crowded at the time, I was put into a small upper chamber, and for the benefit of those who like to collect exceptions to general rules, let me here record that by far the hottest night I ever passed was in this city of London, in the month of July, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine. You cannot you have forgotten how cold and wet the month of June was with us; but I had arrived at England during a period of almost unprecedented heat and drought. The week ending July 10th, was hotter than any corresponding week for forty-three years. This experience has given me an opportunity of confirming an impression I obtained on my former visit, that the same degree of heat is more oppressive in England than in America, owing to the dampness and heaviness of the English atmosphere. Nor is the change from day to night so marked as with us in Boston—a boon for which we are indebted to the sea.

☞ The New York Central Railroad Company is agitating the matter of making a tunnel under Syracuse.

THE GREAT IRISH REVIVAL.

EXTRAORDINARY BODILY MANIFESTATIONS.

The late arrivals from Europe bring intelligence of the continued increase and power of the remarkable religious revival in Ireland. It is a prominent topic in the newspapers we receive from Great Britain. One number of the *Banner of Ulster* has four columns in small type of reports of various meetings held, chiefly in Belfast, on the previous Sabbath; and at the conclusion apologizes to its readers by saying:

"So wide-spread, we might almost say general, is the 'revival' movement, that it is quite impossible for us to present anything like a full detail of its progress and results, or satisfactory notice of any but the most prominent cases."

The same paper says: "The movement, which most shortly arrest national attention, progresses in a manner which is a subject of astonishment to all who witness it. There are now comparatively few who are skeptical as the serious and solemn character of the manifestations, even among those who at first were skeptical."

We have before spoken of the extraordinary bodily exercises connected with the revival. The following extract from a discourse made by the Rev. Mr. MacNaughton, will give some further ideas of the character of this singular manifestation:

There were bodily effects produced on the people there that he could not account for. Parents would be suddenly struck down, as if they were dead, and yet under the influence of exciting things said to them; for the same thing happened to them when they were alone, when no person was speaking to them. They were struck down, and seemed to be in torture, mental and bodily, lying with their face toward heaven, and their lips moving, as if they were praying with great agony for mercy. He had known a case of a man going home from the market, after having sold some produce, passing along the roadside, and counting his money, to see whether it was all right, when he was struck down, as if sun-struck, and his money scattered on the road. Persons coming up, assisted him into a house, and found that he was insensible to soul about his condition. And just yesterday (Saturday) afternoon, when he was on his way to the train, passing through the town of Ballymena, he saw a crowd of people gathered at one of the corners of the street; he thought it was round one who had been stricken down; he found that it was a person from the country, come to town on business, suddenly struck down; and there she was, sobbing and praying for mercy, and confessing her sins, in a state of great mental agony and distress.

He made his way through the crowd, and prayed over her, and she became calmer, and was taken into a house adjacent. He was then obliged to leave and come away. These were some of the cases, which it was quite manifest, whatever might be the operating cause in the hand of God, they could not explain upon philosophical principles. He thought it was desirable that these manifestations of a bodily kind should be controlled as far as possible. In times of revival, when the good seed was sown, there would always be extravagances in speech or act, and his only subject of wonder was, not to come into contact with such cases, but that there were so few of them.

There were two reasons to which report was made when persons were struck down by some sudden impulse of their minds. The Roman Catholic priest of Ballymena had been prescribing holy water and wine. But Christianity had prescribed a different remedy, that is, the singing of praise to God, and prayer for his mercy. Many connected with the Arian Church had been brought under interesting impressions, and they immediately abandoned their Arianism, and refused to have anything more to do with it. As to a number of the Roman Catholics, like the converts of old, in similar circumstances, brought their books of Popish deception and made a bonfire of them, burning the value of the Douay Bible, the Word of God. It seems to be one of the peculiarities of these stricken-down cases, that the persons are so thoroughly regenerated, in their own feelings, that they do not listen to a word about sin and sin.

The *Banner of Ulster*, speaking of what is called "The Pound District," one of the worst sections of Belfast, says:

We have heard some instance in which those persons in one house have been brought under conviction; and after a Christian gentleman had offered up prayer, four or five others were brought under saving influence. In another case, that of an intelligent young man, who was suddenly prostrated, although he has since been able to leave his bed, he has not ceased to speak of Christ as his only hope, to the neighbors and friends who have visited him. It is calculated, by a gentleman who is well acquainted with the district, and who has been well educated, that out of one class of cases, he has not been fewer than sixty cases of conviction, many of them followed by conversion, in that portion of the town alone. We learn that on the night of Saturday week, there were not one-half of the people of the locality were praying and singing for the greater part of the time in their house.

The Belfast *News Letter* says:

This extraordinary movement is extending itself in Belfast in the most rapid manner. Prayer meetings are held almost every evening and are attended by immense crowds, many among whom are affected with all the bodily symptoms already described. There is an evident outpouring of the Spirit of God, in answer to believing, faithful prayer. The most skeptical, who will but attend one of the meetings now held in any of the churches or other places in this town, will be compelled to admit the hand of God is there. A visiting at work, and that his blessing attends the means used for bringing sinners to seek happiness in a Savior's love. All evangelical denominations have joined in this great work, and meet with marvellous success, has hitherto attended their efforts. Every Protestant place of worship in this town is becoming rapidly filled. There are now scarcely any sects who are encouraging sects. Every evening the streets are crowded with hundreds and thousands who are wending their way, not to the place of amusement, not to join the giddy throng in a midnight orgie, dance or concert, but with their Bibles, hymn books, and psalm books in their hands, eagerly pressing onward to the house of God, to endeavor to obtain admission into the place, and getting therein hear instruction as to how they shall escape from the City of Destruction, and at length reach the Celestial Kingdom. At the services conducted in the different churches, many have been led to seek pardon, and many profess to have obtained it, and are now going on their way rejoicing.

A correspondent of another paper, speaking of Rasharkin, a neighboring district, writes:

At a meeting on Sabbath, in one of the Presbyterian churches, the congregation sat down in silence, and then left the Holy Spirit might descend as with fire, a flash of lightning, which filled the building at the moment, struck the congregation with fear and trembling; some fell, as they pro trated themselves on the floor. The scene was one which the most powerful language would halt in describing; and when it was recited by the speaker, an eye-witness, those who heard him seemed to feel that God was dealing in a marvellous manner with his people. On that occasion, out of a congregation of five hundred, there were one hundred cases of decided conviction, most of those "enlightened," who exhibited all the usual symptoms, being carried out of the building by friends, or falling into the centre of a knot of anxious and prayerful people.

Still another writer says:

There is one peculiarity attaches to all who have been the subjects of conversion, that they seem only happy in each other's society; and it is no uncommon thing to see ten or a dozen of those who have found peace, meeting together in an unremittable fashion, and pouring out their souls, through to convition. We ourselves saw a knot of those young girls—the girl whom we left sick and in a state of trance, half an hour previously, to leave her bed, among the others—with Bibles in their hands, going down the street, on a visit of this nature. God for the wife with a blessing! Such can not be seen almost daily at the police office, generally with a complaint against the husband for assault and battery.

THE MOTHER MOLDS THE MAN.

That it is the mother who molds the man, is a sentiment beautifully illustrated by the following recorded observation of a shrewd writer: "When I lived among the Cheekiaw Indians, I held a consultation with one of their chiefs respecting the successive stages of their progress in the arts of civilized life; and among other things, he informed me that at their war dances they held a great council, to which every boy is school. These boys came home intelligent men, but they married uneducated and uncivilized wives—and the uniform result was, their children were all like their mothers. The father soon lost all his interest in both wife and children. 'And now,' said he, 'if we would educate but one class of our children, we should choose the girls, for when they become mothers they educate their sons.' This is the point, and it is true. No nation can be made fully enlightened, where mothers are not in a good degree qualified to discharge the duties of the home work of education.

RESPECT FOR A MOTHER'S FEELINGS.

George Washington, when young, was about to go to sea as a midshipman; everything was arranged, the vessel lay opposite his father's house, and his whole heart was bent on going. After his trunk had been carried down to the boat, he went to bid his mother farewell, and saw the tears bursting from her eyes. However, he said nothing to her; but he saw that his mother would be distressed if he went, and perhaps never be happy again. He just turned round to the servant and said, "Go and tell them to fetch my trunk back. I will not go away and break my mother's heart." His mother was struck with his decision, and she said to him, "George, God has promised to bless the children that honor their parents, and I believe he will bless you." There are many men whose names will never go down to history, who think very lightly of a mother's feelings or opinions.

A LESSON FOR MODERN BELLES.

"An intelligent gentleman," says the Bangor Whig, visited a country village in Maine, not far from Bangor, and was hospitably entertained and lodged by a man having three daughters, two of whom, in dresses, entertained the distinguished stranger in the parlor, while one kept herself in the kitchen, assisting her mother in preparing food, and setting the table for tea, and, after supper, in doing the work until it was finally completed, when she also joined her sisters in the parlor for the remainder of the evening. The next morning the same daughter was again early in the kitchen, while the other two were early in the parlor. The gentleman, like Franklin, possessed a discriminating mind—was a close observer of the habits of young ladies. He watched an opportunity, and whispered in the ear of the industrious one, and then left for a time; but revisited the family, and in about one year the young lady of the kitchen was conveyed to Boston, the wife of the gentleman visitor, where she now presides at his elegant mansion. The gentleman whose fortune she shares, she won by judicious department and well-directed industry. So much for an industrious young lady!

A WIFE'S PRAYER.

If there is anything that comes nearer the inspiration of Naomi than the subjoined, we have not seen it: "Lord! bless and preserve that dear person whom thou hast chosen to be my husband; let his life be long and blessed, comfortable and holy; and let me also become a great blessing and a comfort unto him, a sharer in all his sorrows, a meet helper in all the accidents and changes in the world; make me amiable forever in his eyes, and forever dear to him. Unite his heart to me in the sacred love and holiness, and make him in all sweetness, charity and compliance. Keep me from all ungentleness, all discontentness, and unreasonableness of passion and humor; and make me humble and obedient, useful and observant, that we may delight in each other according to thy blessed word, and both of us may rejoice in Thee, having our portion in the love and service of God forever. 'Amen.'"

Miscellaneous.

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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 Rooms, under the Demonstrator, Dr. JOHN T. HARRAGIN, will be opened on the 15th of October next. During the month, a preliminary course of Lectures will be delivered on Anatomy.

Persons wishing further information, will address ORVILLE S. EARLY, M. D., Dean of the Faculty.

[illegible]

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The Memphis Appeal.

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5	10 00	15 00	18 00	21 00	24 00	26 50	30 00	37 50	45 00	60 00
6	12 00	18 00	21 50	25 00	28 50	32 00	36 00	45 00	52 50	75 00
7	14 00	21 00	25 00	29 00	33 00	37 00	42 00	52 50	60 00	85 00
8	16 00	24 00	28 50	33 00	37 50	42 00	48 00	60 00	67 50	95 00
9	18 00	27 00	32 00	37 00	42 00	47 50	54 00	67 50	75 00	105 00
10	20 00	30 00	35 00	40 00	45 00	50 00	60 00	75 00	85 00	120 00
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320	4 north.	6 east.	" "
320	4 north.	7 east.	" "
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160	4 north.	7 east.	Crittenden, Ark.
160	4 north.	8 east.	" "
315	5 north.	6 east.	" "
320	5 north.	6 east.	" "
320	7 north.	6 east.	" "
1700	7 north.	9 east.	" "
640	7 north.	8 east.	" "
1280	8 north.	6 east.	" "
1280	8 north.	7 east.	" "
640	8 north.	8 east.	" "
			320 acres deadened.
2720	9 north.	7 east.	Crittenden, Ark.
			320 acres deadened.
1600	10 north.	6 east.	Mississippi, Ark.
			1600 acres deadened.
490	11 north.	6 east.	Mississippi, Ark.
1120	10 north.	7 east.	" "
1120	10 north.	8 east.	" "
1600	16 north.	6 east.	" "
760	17 north.	6 east.	Poinsett Ark.
320	17 north.	4 east.	" "
2880	4 north.	3 west.	Jackson and St. Francis, Ark.—Cash river
1600	4 north.	3 west.	" "
2000	4 north.	4 west.	Jackson, Ark.
240	3 north.	3 west.	" "
320	3 north.	4 west.	Drew co., Ark.
320	14 north.	4 west.	" "
1280	14 north.	5 west.	White co., Ark.
1760	15 north.	3 west.	Pope co., Ark.
1920	15 north.	4 west.	" "
160	11 north.	2 west.	" "
320	4 north.	11 west.	Tunica co., Miss.
320	4 north.	12 west.	" "
320	28 north.	3 west.	Coahoma co., Miss.
			Tallahatchie, Miss.
320	28 north.	4 west.	Coahoma co., Miss.
320	28 north.	5 west.	Tallahatchie, Miss.
2240	26 north.	3 west.	On Cassidy's bayou, Coahoma co., Miss.
3160	23 north.	3 west.	Near Delta, Miss.
1600	15 north.	2 & 3 w.	Holmes co., Miss.
1480	15 north.	3 west.	Holmes co., Miss.
			Near McNutt,
320	17 north.	3 west.	Washington, Miss.
			Fry Lake,
800	18 north.	3 west.	Washington, Miss.
800	21 north.	3 west.	Washington, Miss.
640	21 north.	4 west.	Washington, Miss.

961 acres four miles north of Point Rock Depot, in Arkansas county, Ark. Land in Arkansas, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Louisiana, and is repeated to be one of the best and most desirable locations in the Mississippi valley. Parties wishing to visit land northwest plantation, call on J. W. Hopkins, Memphis, Tenn., or R. M. Kirby, Delta, Miss.

Having the foregoing list, as well as many other tracts, town lots, etc., we are compelled to give real estate our entire attention, and will be pleased to receive a set a heavy as a moderate list of land, we tender our services to the public as men who will do well, or if desired, to act as agents in the sale of lands, or any property intrusted to our care, or in the city or country. We could give a satisfactory number of references, but does not deem it just nor little matchless, as anybody can give names enough. We refer to any person who has dealt with us, and then inquire after our mode of business.

HOPKINS & KIRBY.

For Sale or Rent.

A PLANTATION on the Mississippi, on the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, at Senatobia Depot, known as the GUNNAR PLANTATION, consisting of 811 acres, of which there are in cultivation 400 acres, and all the buildings, gin house included to be in good order. Apply to the undersigned.

—ALSO FOR SALE—

A beautiful Residence location. We propose, are miles north of this city, fronting the Memphis and Ohio Railroad and the Memphis and Raleigh Plankroad at their intersection, which is to be the great depot of the Memphis and Ohio Railroad. For information as to the above, call on HOPKINS & KIRBY, in the Calhoun Block, corner Main and Monroe streets.

Crittenden County, Ark.,

PLANTATION FOR SALE.

THIS Tract of Land contains 960 acres, 300 in a good state of cultivation, some dwelling, good outbuildings, stables, etc., and has a good overhouse, and six hundred acres of the tract the very best order of land. Some Nurseries and Dock will be set with the plantation, and the tract is a mile and a half-road to the Mississippi river, and the distance from the river to Memphis, Shelby County, Ark.

The terms liberal for this property.

A Beautiful Residence.

A beautiful County Residence for sale, three miles north of Court Square, fronting on the Ohio Railroad, within sight of the Court House. Two hundred acres and good rooms and kitchen, and servants' rooms, smoke house, cistern, well, and other outbuildings, and a good well, and new. This place has 8 70-100 of beautiful land, most of it in a good state of cultivation, fine and rich.

Terms easy. Call on or, at the Calhoun Block, corner Main and Monroe streets.

HOPKINS & KIRBY.

For Sale.

ONE LOT on Adams street, between Main and Second streets, known as the TUNNEL HOUSE formerly No. 3 Hotel, adjoining the Gayoso House.

Lots Nos. 2 and 3 of the subdivisions of the late John Anderson, Fronting on Adams street and running back 264 feet to Raleigh road. Persons wishing any of the above bargains will make immediate application, as the property is competent to be sold.

HOPKINS & KIRBY.

HYGEIA HOTEL,

Old Point Comfort, Va.

THIS delightful seaboard resort, situated in full view of Hampton Roads and the Chesapeake Bay, and at the size of the ladies' port in the history (Fort Monroe), will be opened on the 15th of June.

The old buildings in rear of the establishment having been replaced by new ones, visitors will find enlarged accommodations and comfort. And step will find here a delicious salt bath, and all the luxuries of the salt water region, with every attention of a first-class watering place.

And hither the Southern gentlemen may come with their colored chattels, with the assurance of safe return.

Of the place the Hon. Dudley Mann has said "Old Point Comfort, you may rely upon it, has all the qualities to make it the Marvels of the United States's."

JOS. SHOAF, Proprietor.

[illegible]

SEWING MACHINES.

WE have now on hand for inspection the Illinois Sewing Machine, with the

Wood's Patent Lock Stitch Machines with Hemmers.
Wheeler & Wilson's Lock Stitch and Hemmers.
Howe's Elastic Lock Stitch with Hemmers.
Quaker City Loop Stitch with Hemmers.
Singer's Lock Stitch Machines with Hemmers.
Gilbert's Machines.
Keystone Shuttle Machines.

The Wood Machine is a large and fine Machine, and will sew from coarse to fine Linen Thread. These Machines are elegantly put up, and warranted to any Machine made. Our Tinsmith Machine is a fine little Machine for all kinds of Tinsmith work. These machines are seen and tried at Messrs. J. & M. Flatherty's Furniture Store, on Union street, between Main and Second streets, Memphis. Call and see them.

T. T. & A. J. TEABOUT

GEO. PHILLER & CO.,

HATTERS,

No. 78 Front Row.

CASH SYSTEM.

TO my old friends and customers: Having purchased the old establishment of GEO. PHILLER & CO., late of M. MILLER, No. 78 Front Row, I am now prepared to offer to my friends and customers, a fine stock of Hats and Straw Goods, bought for Cash, which I intend selling for Cash at the lowest prices. These goods are in the Hat business in Memphis has convinced me that the business can be done on a small profit, and at least twenty-five per cent. lower for cash, and let each man pay for his own Hat. I therefore respectfully solicit the patronage of my old friends and customers, and at least now mean as fast disposed to buy for cash, and save from ten to twenty-five per cent. by so doing.

Respectfully,

GEO. PHILLER.

[illegible]

J. & A. WOODRUFF & CO.,

—AND—

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS,

—IN—

DEALERS

Nos. 2, 4 and 5, Exchange Buildings, Memphis.

THANKFUL to our friends and the public generally, for the liberal patronage bestowed upon us for the past twelve months, we would now inform them that we are still at the old stand, and better prepared than ever to supply all their wants in our line. Our stock of

Carriages and Buggies

is large and well assorted, embracing every variety, built expressly for this market. Persons in want of any description of vehicles, will find it to their interest to call upon the undersigned before purchasing. We are also prepared to build any description of carriages to order at the shortest notice. Attitude of repairing done with neatness and dispatch.

J. & A. WOODRUFF & CO.

WILLIAM ROUTH.

[illegible]

Professional Cards.

J. & H. M. SOMERVILLE,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Memphis, Tenn. Office—Colonade Row, corner of Main and Monroe streets. Feb 27—1859—y

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 sixteen years in treating all Diseases incident to this climate, and by constant attention to the wants of his patrons, he offers full assurance of satisfaction in all cases entrusted to his care. Prescribed to public citizens and paid in cash or as contracted. Office at 272 Main street. [illegible]

HOMŒOPATHIC APOTHECARY!

MEDICINES,

BOOKS AND BOXES,

Put up by

Dr. A. W. WRIGHT,

Main-st., below Gayoso, Memphis & Prentiss's Block. mar28—tf

JAMES E. TEMPLE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW; office at the corner of Main and Adams streets, third floor over Wurth Drug Store, opposite the Gayoso House. Attends to his profession and the public, that he is prepared to attend to business in all cases, and when, and actual service, in Arkansas, Georgia, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Ohio, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Wisconsin. mar18—tf

SMITH P. BANKHEAD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Memphis, Tennessee. Office—South corner of Jefferson and Second streets, third floor. Business entrusted to him will be attended to. [illegible]

A. S. & E. B. McCLANAHAN,

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

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

W. M. INGE ..... S. H. KINYON ..... J. A. BLAIR.
Corinth. Jackson. [illegible]

INGE, KINYON & BLAIR,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW and Solicitors in Chancery, Tishomingo county, Mississippi. [illegible]

R. C. PAYNE ..... T. H. LOGWOOD

PAYNE & LOGWOOD,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, No. 87 north side of Court Square, Memphis, Tenn. Will practice in all the Courts of West Tennessee, North Mississippi and Eastern Arkansas.

T. H. Logwood, Commissioner for Mississippi and Arkansas. [illegible]

D. M. DuBOSE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Memphis, Tenn. Office on the south side of Court Square in Stewart's new block. [illegible]

JOHN P. FARRELLY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Memphis, Tenn. Office on the northeast corner of Court Square, in Hyde's Building. [illegible]

DR. WM. T. BAILEY,

OFFICE 184 MAIN STREET, over Winston & Co. [illegible]

GEORGE DIXON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, has removed his office to Lewis' Block on Union street, two doors east of the office of Main and Union streets. [illegible]

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

BUTLER & REVES,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Helena, Arkansas. [illegible]

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

GLENN & CHALMERS

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, No. 60 Camp street, up stairs New Orleans. [illegible]

P. T. ABELL ..... R. P