THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

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Daily Appeal.

ADDRESS OF THE HON. JEFFERSON DAVIS,

BEFORE THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION IN THE CITY OF JACKSON, JULY, 4 1859.

MY FRIENDS: Again it has been granted to me to mingle with you in the political recession of our country—again to look upon the well remembered faces associated with the memory of so many struggles for the cause of Democracy, second to none in the cause of truth and of our country.

Accustomed, as a representative of the State, most frequently to address those who listen with purpose to controvert, if not to misinterpret, it is a genial privilege to exchange opinions with those who have a common sympathy and from whom opposition once can but expect the correction of error, until final agreement is reached by the establishment of truth.

The occasion, the circumstances, and the hearty greetings with which you welcome me home, bring to me such joy as the mariner may feel when, his trials ended, his doubts and fears are resolved by seeing the smoke of his own cottage and the shadows of the trees which speak to his heart of affection and rest.

The purposes for which you were assembled has been achieved, and we are about to dispersed each and all in their appropriate sphere to labor for the common good. You have chosen our standard-bearers, not for their own, but for the public interest, for Democracy regards government as the property of the people, and recognizes no prescriptive right to office. You have met the issues of the day as becomes a party whose characteristics are stability and progress. Whilst the world is changing, and new relations, material and moral, are the result, you cannot stereotype a form of expression for your opinions; neither can the principles which are eternal and of universal application be too often reasserted. To stand still, or to walk with retrovertied eyes, would ill become the genius of our age, and will not be the condition of our country. Both come to deal with the present, and look to the future, and it is only by walking out from the shadows of the past that its light is made available to our onward course. By the bold assertion of power and the arraignment of precedent all the great victories of Democracy have been won.

The history of our predecessors furnishes both an incentive and a chart. Had the listened to the counsel of "conservatism," and in view of the hazards of expansion and the mingling of different nations and languages in our Confederacy, decided against territorial acquisition, Louisiana and Florida and California had not been of us. Had they slumbered from the conflict with which monarchy threatened republicanism, the time-honored policy of "no entangling alliances" had not retained to us, but in lieu of it we should have been under treaty stipulations, forbidding us in any event to acquire the island of Cuba. Your duty is two-fold—your responsibility is immeasurable. It is yours to maintain the Constitution, and to adapt it to the changes of time and of circumstances, that the purpose for which it was ordained may be realized by ourselves and posterity. It is yours to develope the resources we inherited to their greatest capacity; and your responsibility embraces all the hopes which depend upon the demonstration of man's capacity for self-government.

For more than fifty years have Democratic principles prevailed in the administration of our Government. The fame, the prosperity, the growth and happiness of our country attest the adaptation of our theory of a confederation of free and sovereign states. We have yet to see the day we have need for the present; nay we not have hope for the future?

If I am the form of interrogation, it is not because I am prone to doubt the stability of the Republic, but because we are necessarily cognizant of the fact that the unity of the people of the States is disturbed by a sectional, fanatical hostility as irrational as it is virulent. However well it may serve to fan the flame of local excitement, and to multiply the personal aspirations of an ambitious, it does not augment stability for the purposes of our Union because of different systems of labor in the States is palpably absurd, and would be suicidal if the purpose avowed, were carried out. Though the defense of African slavery (thus it is commonly called) is left to the South, the North are jointly benefited by it. Deduct from their trade and manufactures all of which it is the product upon the products of slave labor, their prosperity would fade and poverty would come upon them "as one who traveleth." Our fabrics wisely save harmony in diversity, and mutuality in the opposite character of the climate, population, and pursuits of the people in the different States. Disturb the balance, the position was far less apparent than it is to us. A vast expansion of territory, and the addition to the list of its productions of the great staples of our country, would have given a free trade between the States a value which could not then have been fully anticipated. All of the products of the South are the luxuries of life, are now produced within the limits of the United States, and exchanged for each other without other charge than the cost of transportation. The South, in the last decade, by the acquisition of tropical territory, we shall complete the circle of our products.

What but fatality could cause a commercial, manufacturing people to overlook their advantage in such a relation as that which exists between the North and the South? Ours is an agricultural people; blessed with a fruitful soil and genial climate, the elements unite with man to render his labor profitable. We have, under these circumstances, no inducement to engage in a general competition with those who, for want of land and by rigor of climate, find in the workshop their only industrial employment. Stimulated by the profit and ease, and aided by taxes indirectly wrung from other pursuits, it has had a further extension than its legitimate growth. Such a commercial condition—such as will exist when, under the operation of equal laws, no other federal tax shall be imposed upon the citizen than that which is necessary to the economical Government to perform its delegated functions. That errors of theory and practice should occur in the administration of a system of government as novel and complex as ours should excite surprise, and the facility with which reform has from time to time been introduced proves how carefully the compensating advantages of our new system, with its divided sovereignty, or from want of information, cannot destroy the principles of our government, and of such it was truly said, "they are heaven born, and while reason is left free to combat them."

It is, however, otherwise when division is made on a geographical basis, and it has been our fortune to witness this test work place of political division. A party too powerful to be unheeded and marked, as nations are distinguished by territorial limits, is now organized for the destruction of the labor system of the South, and seeks to obtain possession of the general Government that its machinery may be used in aid of their war upon our existence as a sovereign State.

Such would be the consequence of success in the nefarious object the pursuit of which they avow. Their movement has no longer the character of speculative philosophy. It is not the political opinion of a portion of the people of different opinions upon matters of joint interest, but it is in the nature of foreign war waged against our institutions and property.

So far as the abstract right to hold the African in bondage is concerned, we have cause to congratulate ourselves on the progress which, within the last ten years, truth and sound philosophy have made.

Anterior to that time it had been the habit of southern men to refuse to discuss a question of strictly domestic concernment with those who assumed to invade it. Thus, for a long period, error scattered her seeds broadcast over the land, while reason and truth slumbered passive. The recent free discussions by the press and on the forum have dispelled delusions which had obscured the mind of a generation until our opinions were made easy to and the sophistry than the defender. The case is now so far reversed that many northern men have addressed themselves to the task of defending our constitutional rights on the ground of their justice, and there is not probably an intelligent mind among our own citizens who doubts either the moral or the legal right of the institution of African slavery as it exists in our country.

It is not a little curious to note the fluctuations of English and American, of northern and of southern opinion, upon this subject.

During the colonial condition Great Britain not only protected the slave trade, but denied to the colonists the right to prohibit the importation of negro slaves into their respective territory. Now she is the source of an agitation against the United States, because the descendants of the negroes so imported are held in bondage.

The Northern States once held slaves, and their area of freedom was measurably enlarged by the transfer of the property to the Southern States; their people engaged in the importation of African slaves, and now persecute the South, though half blood, descended from them, and the sons of those who conducted the trade would throw upon us the task of defending their fathers from the charge of having been pirates and man-stealers.

It is not unfrequently asserted, and it has been effective in creating a prejudice against us, that slaveholding constitutes an undue influence in the affairs of the general government as shown by the fact that their property had been specially favored by legislation. If the statement be innocently made, it is surely erroneous, as a glance at our history will show it has been the subject of peculiar inhibition and obstruction, and has received less than the ordinary amount of protection by government. In 1787, when Virginia, in a spirit of generosity, and to promote the formation of the Union had ceded to the Northwest Territory sufficient in extent and natural capacity for an empire, the Congress of the confederacy assumed to act the seal of its disapprobation on the institution of slavery by excluding it from all of that vast domain.

In the convention in which formed the Constitution the opponents of African servitude, after having exhausted their efforts in general government, the power to prohibit the importation of slaves, succeeded in inserting a clause which has been construed as declaring such prohibition 1808. In 1818 the Congress enacted a law which fixed penalties upon the importation of negro slaves, of such magnitude as exhibited the purpose to exercise the power of commercial regulation to prevent what it as a species of commerce which should be destroyed. In 1820 the Congress, at the condition of admitting a slaveholding State, carved out of territory to which by treaty were secured all the rights of person and property, prohibited the continuance of involuntary servitude in all that portion of the territory which lay exterior to and north of its State then admitted.

Call they in favor when the price demanded and paid for the enjoyment of an indisputable political right was the surrender of a right of property equally unquestionable, both resting on the basis of the Constitution, and fortified by the specific obligations of the treaty with France for the acquisition of the Territory?

In the same year, a period prolific of departures from the principles of our Government, the Congress, by legislative act, declared the slave trade to be piracy—thus not only withholding from an American citizen who should engage in that trade the protection of his government, but withdrawing from him the right to be tried under the laws and by the courts of his own land, pronounced him the enemy of mankind, and abandoned him to the mercy of whomsoever should capture him.

This law is not to be confounded with that of 1808. They differ essentially in their effect, their policy, and the authority which issued, be refined on to maintain their validity. From the power to regulate commerce, to conduct foreign intercourse, and to establish rules of naturalization, much may be drawn in relation to the migration or importation of persons. I am not prepared to deny that it may not extend to exclusion, yet as a general rule it would be more consonant with the genius of our Government and the rights of the States to leave the subject to the control of the several States, as a domestic interest, which enforcement mostly can best decide for itself. There are few, if any, among us who would admit that the general Government possesses the power to authorize the importation into a State of persons to whom admission was forbidden by the laws of that State. In this connection it deserves to be remembered that upon this point about which so much has been imagined the State of Virginia and the general Government, and it will also be remembered that, if viewed simply as a question of commerce, the Congress have no greater power over the foreign than over the inter-State trade.

But how stands the case in relation to the act of 1820, declaring the slave trade to be piracy? From what clause of the Constitution is the authority for that act derived? It is commonly assigned—and I know of no other source—to the grant of power "to define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the law of nations." To define is not to create or to give a new meaning; and to punish offenses against the law of nations is not authority to introduce a new article into the code. Conceding the power for justifiable reasons to exclude the importation of a particular class of persons, authority surely cannot be thence deduced to assume control over the trade of other nations, and by a police of the seas to destroy a trade between two foreign nations which is recognized by the laws of both; or to brand as nefarious a traffic which has existed from the earliest period of authentic history, and conducted by nations which have most illustrated the annals of man. So great a departure from well-established policy and obvious principle suggests the inquiry by whom, and for what purpose was it made? There been settled that it was one of those departures which result from substituting a temporary expediency for immutable law.

After the termination of the general wars which prevailed in the early part of this century, roving and indiscriminate search accumulated to the hazards of military life, were thrown out of employment, and every sea on which there was the temptation of commerce, became infested with pirates. Expelled elsewhere, they sought the Atlantic coast of Africa; there found ready market for their prize, and the slave trade was carried on by the crews of the British cruisers, who should be produced by white and free negro laborers. What can better show their unfitness to legislate on this subject of domestic interest? What more fully justifies the propriety of leaving the importation of laborers to be regulated by State legislation, according to a policy to be determined by those who can best understand it, and on whom its consequences must fall?

With this general indication of my view, I leave this branch of the subject to the time when, if ever, it may become a practical question, and then will discuss it with those true friends of the South who differ from me with the respect which I have for their judgment, the confidence I feel in their honesty of purpose, and the diffidence with which I would on any occasion oppose my opinion to theirs.

It was said by the members of a once powerful family which gave kings to Europe, that they "learned nothing and forgot nothing." If we credit the anti-slavery agitators with sincerity, such would seem to be their condition. Though frequently and repeatedly have disproved the assertions and refuted the theories on which their movement commenced, they neither learn the correction nor forget exploded errors, unscientifically founded upon the popular phrases which they have brought into disrepute by constant misapplication. A declaration of rights made by battle-worn veterans in an age of violence, and in the individual relations of man to man. Arguing to their own satisfaction for the unity in origin of the races of man, they draw thence the conclusion of his present equality. If the premise be correct, the conclusion is surely non sequitur, and the student of facts, as they exist in our time, will not be disturbed in his inquiries. As to him it matters not whether Almighty power and wisdom stamped diversity on the races of man at the period of the creation, or decreed it after the subsidence of the flood. It is enough for us that the Creator, speaking through the inspired lips of Noah, declared the destiny of the three races of men. Around and about us is the remarkable fulfillment of the prophecy, the execution of the decree, and the justification of our literal construction of the text.

The judgments of God are not as those of man. To the former all things are accommodated, and the fate of the subject is thereby his nature, but the wisdom of man's decree rebels and struggles against his condition.

When the Spaniards discovered this continent and reduced the sons of Shem to bondage consented to that condition they plied their rapidly wasted away in unproductive labor. The good bishop Las Casas, with philosophical humanity, inaugurated the importation of the race of Ham; they came to relieve from an unnatural state the dwellers in tents, and to fulfill their own destiny, that of being the "servant of servants." In their normal condition they thrived and by their labor the land was subdued and made fruitful. The West India Islands became marvels for their productiveness, and so continued until man, assuming to reverse the working of nature's laws, gave to the black a boon he could utilize or estimate save as it brought him slothful or vicious indulgence, and thus demonstrated that he should robbed him of the plenty, the comfort, and the civilization with which in servitude he was blessed. Reckless, indeed, must that man be who, in the face of the results which have followed negro emancipation in the West Indies and Hispano-American, would seek under similar circumstances to repeat the experiment.

It is a common and natural mistake to attribute to others the sentiments and feelings which move ourselves, but this is only excusable as the basis of political action, in the absence of more reliable data. The history of man, traced back to the period which has left none other than pictorial records exhibits the negro in all time as the subservient race. At no time has he asserted his equality by separating himself from the master race to establish an independent community of his own. In the Northern States, where a free form of government has prevailed, and the greatest efforts have been made by enthusiasts to raise the negro to social equality, he is still subjected to such odious discriminations as they deem fit to be free would not for a day voluntarily endure. For fareless cause the Puritans embarked for the inhospitable shores of New England, and the Huguenots penetrated the swamps of Carolina, with no sustaining hand to aid and to guide them. The world bears witness to the triumphs which both have achieved.

How stands the case of the negro in the nonslaveholding States? Free to go in advance of the general line of the march of the West, and there to found a colony of their own, exempt from the inferiority they must ever experience while in contact with the white man, they have continued to hang about the towns and cities, and generally to gain their subsistence by menial service to the white race.

Disagreeable philanthropy implies that if a colony were established in the land of his forefathers, the African would exhibit his capacity for self-government. With this view, in 1816 a Colonization Society was formed. Its purpose was the transfer of the free blacks from the United States to the coast of Africa, and the benign promise was the diffusion among their barbarous brethren the arts of civilization and Christianity which these colonists had acquired through servitude in America.

The experiment was made under the most favorable circumstances. The colonists had been trained to industry and order, and were, it must be inferred from the circumstances, the best class of the race. They, at least, embraced in its lists of members many of the first men of our country, and the zeal with which their purpose was pursued would have won success if it had been attainable. Munificent donations by individuals, liberal aid by the churches, heavy expenditures by the general Government have buoyed this colony up from its infancy to the present day, and what have been the results? Upon the authority of a seemingly friendly and fair writer giving an account of Liberia as he found it, it appears that in 1838, thirty-eight years after its first settlement, the whole population was less than the number of emigrants by thirty-three per cent; that they have free representation in Congress; that the great body of the Liberians do not obtain a supply of animal food sufficient for daily use; that in a country said to be fertile, agriculture more than half the inhabitants are living on quarter-acre lots; that the natives or wild Africans do the work of beasts of burden; that the colonists import a large part of their subsistence, which is paid for by trade with the natives, toward whom no feeling of common brotherhood is evinced; that Liberia is called in all grandeur a republic, "may be said to live by the labor (and on the alms) of foreigners."

In blindness, is it charity, is it sound policy to transfer a useful and happy body of laborers from the protection of our laws and the benefit of our civilization, that they may possess a liberty which they cannot enjoy, suffer a privation for which to them no political privilege is an adequate compensation, and, finally, when left to themselves, lapse into the barbarism of their ancestors? If, to this view, I add the fact of that the reasoning does not embrace the condition of those who have a worthless population of free negroes among them, I can only reply that the difference of view depends upon the standpoint, and that such answer to my argument vindicates our institution n' African bondage from the assaults which have been made upon it, by proving that the good of society requires that the negro should be kept in his normal condition.

A British minister to the United States, when some years since writing to an agent in Central America, said that slavery constituted the only question in the politics of the United States. It was and is most unfortunately near to the truth. The seed sown out from Exeter Hall found congenial soil in the Northern States, and has produced embarrassments and controversies more fatal to the peace and progress of the United States than would have been a quadrennial war with a foreign power.

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Nor, indeed, has it been denied except in view of the performance of the duty toward one kind of property, and it is hazarding little to foretell that your resolution, though general in its terms, will be construed as having a single application to property in slaves.

This a like proposition was treated in the congressional debate of 1850 on the so-called compromise measures. It is not my purpose to review pertinently the objections heretofore urged to that legislation. Mississippi decided to acquiesce in it, and her judgment was final when her citizens, to the extent of all which was a matter of violation. Opinion is not the creature of will, and mine remains unchanged, though my action has conformed to my allegiance.

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In this general form the proposition was brought to a vote and defeated. Now, if you ask an explanation for the decree of a Mexican dictator which withheld an acknowledgment of the supremacy of the Constitution, or was it hate of the South which caused a majority of the Senate, which, with a sufficient supply of African slaves, would be made tributary to the great mission of the United States to feed the hungry, to clothe the naked, and to establish peace and free trade with all mankind.

The demand for cotton increases more rapidly than the supply. A freer trade with China, Japan, and the islands of the archipelago, three hundred millions of people are capable, will in a few years require an increase of production, which can only be met by an artificial supply of laborers. Where are they to be obtained? If negrophilism seeks to substitute the China or India man for the African, it will but neglect the fundamental principle which gives the cruelties for the suppression of which the African was originally imported into America. I am but stating on this subject facts familiar to you, conclusions confirmed by your every-day observation, but which are denied by those who, not practically acquainted with the cultivation of our staples, the influences of the climate and soil on their growth, or the characteristics of the negro race, continue to assert that our system of labor is unnecessary, because these steps would as well be produced by white and free negro laborers. What can better show their unfitness to legislate on this subject of domestic interest? What more fully justifies the propriety of leaving the importation of laborers to be regulated by State legislation, according to a policy to be determined by those who can best understand it, and on whom its consequences must fall?

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Space	1 Day	2 Days	3 Days	4 Days	5 Days	1 Week	2 Weeks	3 Weeks	1 Month	2 Months	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
1	2 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	15 00	18 00	30 00	40 00	60 00	80 00
2	4 00	6 00	7 50	9 00	12 00	15 00	18 00	20 00	25 00	40 00	50 00	80 00	100 00
3	5 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	16 00	20 00	25 00	30 00	35 00	50 00	60 00	90 00	120 00
4	7 00	10 00	12 00	14 00	20 00	25 00	30 00	35 00	40 00	60 00	80 00	100 00	150 00
5	8 00	12 00	15 00	18 00	24 00	30 00	35 00	40 00	50 00	75 00	90 00	125 00	200 00
6	10 00	14 00	17 50	21 00	28 00	35 00	42 00	45 00	60 00	80 00	100 00	150 00	250 00
7	12 00	16 00	20 00	24 00	32 00	40 00	50 00	60 00	70 00	90 00	120 00	200 00	300 00
8	15 00	20 00	25 00	30 00	40 00	50 00	60 00	70 00	80 00	100 00	150 00	250 00	400 00

☞ One square, recievable weekly, per annum, $40 00; " " twice a week, 60 00
☞ Two squares, recievable weekly, per annum, 60 00; " " twice a week, 80 00
☞ All advertisements required to be kept on annual ops, CHARGED AS NEW EACH DAY, and on third page, to advance over stated rates.
☞ Advertisements not forwarded to be displayed, or set in error 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-Partnerships, Losses, To Contractors, &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 daily, or at intervals, must be paid for 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 Charitable Institutions, Churches, Wars, Meetings and other 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.
☞ Notices in Editorial Columns will be charged 20 cents per line.
☞ No deviation or variation will be made from the foregoing rates.

MCLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL.

Hopkins & Kirby.

WANTED.

WE wish to rent, for the ensuing year, a small Plantation on the east side of the Mississippi River, with a comfortable residence and outbuildings, and from 70 to 100 acres of cotton in it. We want the place for a stock farm, the place to raise a crop the ensuing year—wants a good variety of fruit, and a good garden, and the cottage. Any person having such a place to let will please report the same to us at our store, corner of Main and Monroe streets. [sept23] HOPKINS & KIRBY.

FOR SALE

And Terms Easy.

THE following Property, one and three-quarter miles east from Court Square: Four and a half acres of Land on Bond street, with a good two-story brick house, six rooms, servant's rooms and kitchen, cistern, carriage house, stable, and all other out-buildings.

ALSO—A good Family Residence on Jackson street with seven rooms, kitchen, servant's rooms, cistern, two cisterns, carriage house, stable, and all other out-buildings, good water and beautiful location.

ALSO—Four Lots on Vance street, a neat and comfortable Tenement with four rooms, lock room, kitchen, servant's room and cistern, and other out-buildings. Also, Lot and Horsehide stream, on the north side, 41-the centre of the alley.

ALSO—Residence in Fort Pickering, one brick with six rooms and four or five servant's rooms, cistern, garden, carriage house, stable and outbuildings; the place there are three acres of ground. The other place is the Residence of a Frame Dwelling House with five rooms, kitchen and servant's room.

For further information as to the above property call at the Cotton Block, corner of Main and Monroe streets.

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, Arkansas and Tennessee. Our Arkansas tracts in our size to suit purchasers, and in almost any locality in the Mississippi valley. Also, improved and unimproved Lots in the City of Memphis and Contiguous. Below we give a list of some of the localities of our lands. We will be pleased to wait on any person who may call, showing their lands to any and all persons in search of lands for settlement, or for speculation. We know that we are prepared to give as several information and as many natural as can be obtained elsewhere from any one in Memphis, and we will be pleased to have the opportunity to do the same. We have lands in almost every county in the Mississippi valley. Address or call on us at our office, Calhoun Block, Memphis.

No. Acres.	Township.	Range.	County. State.
640	4 north,	6 east,	Crittenden, Ark.
320	4 north,	7 east,	" "
3-4	4 north,	6 east,	" "
320	4 north,	7 east,	" "
			320 acres deadened.
1280	4 north,	7 east,	Crittenden, Ark.
118	4 north,	6 east,	" "
415	8 north,	6 east,	" "
640	8 north,	6 east,	" "
1700	7 north,	6 east,	" "
1700	7 north,	7 east,	" "
500	7 north,	8 east,	" "
1000	7 north,	6 east,	" "
1200	8 north,	7 east,	" "
1400	8 north,	7 east	" "
			800 acres deadened.
640	9 north	5 east	Mississippi, Ark.
2700	9 north	7 east	" "
			800 acres deadened.
640	10 north	5 east	Mississippi, Ark.
1500	12 north	5 east	" "
1500	12 north	6 east	" "
780	12 north	6 east	Poinsett, Ark.
280	12 north	7 east	" "
640	4 north	1 west	Jackson and St. Francis, Ark.—Cash River.
1000	4 north	2 west	Jackson, Ark.
2000	5 north	4 west	" "
240	2 north	3 west	" "
300	14 north	1 west	Straw co., Ark.
160	13 north	1 west	" "
1320	8 north	1 west	White co., Ark.
2160	13 north	3 west	Cleveland, Ark.
1200	10 north	1 west	Dallas co., Ark.
320	4 north	2 west	" "
320	4 north	11 west	Tunica co., Miss.
320	4 north	12 west	" "
960	26 north	3 west	Coahoma co., Miss.
			320 acres deadened.
320	26 north	4 west	Coahoma co., Miss.
120	20 north	1 west	Yazoo co., Miss.
1280	26 north	2 west	Tallahatchie, Miss. On Cassidy's farm.
2160	22 north	3 west	Tallahatchie, Miss.
1056	16 north	2 & 3 w	Holmes co., Miss.
160	21 north	5 west	Bolivar co., Miss. Near McNutt.
76	17 north	3 west	Washington, Miss.
900	16 north	2 west	Washington, Miss.
900	21 north	2 west	Sunflower, Miss.
640	8 north	1 west	Dallas co., Ark.

661 acres four miles north of Point Rock Depot, in Jackson county, Arkansas, in a healthy locality, the land is above cultivated land, and is reputed to be one of the best cotton plantations in that part of Arkansas. In reference to this land enquire of Hopkins & Kirby, Calhoun Block, Memphis, Alabama, or on the spot.

Having the above lands to sell as many other tracts, town lots, etc., we are' compelled to give real estate our entire attention, and will do so, if we can get the price at a heavy as a moderate list of land, we tender our services to the public generally as agents to buy or sell, or rent, in the City of Memphis, or elsewhere throughout the state, either in the city or country. We would give a set of abstracts gratuitously to any person purchasing a large set, little manuscript, we anybody can give abstracts correctly. We prefer our abstracts to any and see us, and then inquire after our trade of business.

HOPKINS & KIRBY.

For Sale or Rent.

A beautiful Residence on the corner of Jackson avenue and Bond street, with seven rooms, kitchen, cistern, two cisterns, carriage house, stable, and all other out-buildings, good water and beautiful location.

ALSO—Four Lots on Vance street, a neat and comfortable Tenement with four rooms, lock room, kitchen, servant's room and cistern, and other out-buildings. Also, Lot and Horsehide stream, on the north side, 41-the centre of the alley.

ALSO—Residence in Fort Pickering, one brick with six rooms and four or five servant's rooms, cistern, garden, carriage house, stable and outbuildings; the place there are three acres of ground. The other place is the Residence of a Frame Dwelling House with five rooms, kitchen and servant's room.

For further information as to the above property call at the Calhoun Block, corner of Main and Monroe streets.

HOPKINS & KIRBY.

Business Cards.

Co-Partnership.

THE undersigned have this day associated themselves, under the style of THOS. LEECH & Co., as