THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY McLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL. MEMPHIS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1859. VOLUME X.—NUMBER 229.

Daily Appeal

LATER FROM THE NORTH

THE SAN JUAN IMPROVIDENT—REPLY OF GOVERNOR DOUGLAS TO GENERAL HARNEY.

The steamer *Fenwood* arrived from Victoria, V. I., with papers to the 27th August.

The Victoria *Gazette* contains a reply given by Governor Douglas to the answer given by General Harney to the protest by the former, in regard to the occupation by United States troops of San Juan Island. Here is the reply of Governor Douglas:

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, VICTORIA, } VANCOUVER ISLAND, August 13, 1859. }

Brig. Gen Wm. S. Harney, Commanding the Troops in the Department of Oregon:

DEAR SIR: On the evening of the 10th inst., I had the honor of receiving your dispatch, dated Fort Vancouver, August 5, 1859.

In reply thereto, I must thank you for the frank, straight-forward manner in which you communicate to me your reasons for occupying the Island of San Juan, in the Haro Archipelago, with a portion of the military forces of the United States under your command. I am glad to hear that you have done so under general instructions from the President of the United States, as Military Commander of the Department of Oregon, and not by direct authority emanating from the Cabinet at Washington.

You state that the reasons which induced you to take that course, are the "insults and indignities which the British authorities of Vancouver Island, and the establishment of the Hudson Bay Company" have recently offered to American citizens residing on the Island of San Juan, by sending a British ship-of-war "from Vancouver Island to convey the Chief Factor of the Hudson Bay Company to San Juan, for the purpose of seizing an American citizen, and transporting him to Vancouver Island, to be tried by British laws."

I will explain for your information that the agents of the Hudson's Bay Company held no official position in Vancouver Island, nor exercise any official power or authority, and are as entirely distinct from the officers of the Executive Government as are any of the other inhabitants of Vancouver Island. To the reported outrage on an American citizen, I beg to give the most unhesitating and unqualified denial. None of her Majesty's ships has ever been sent to convey the Chief Factor or any officer of the Hudson's Bay Company to San Juan, for the purpose of seizing an American citizen, nor has any attempt ever been made to seize any American citizen and to transport him forcibly to Vancouver Island for trial, as represented by you.

Up to a very recent period but one American citizen has been resident on San Juan. About the commencement of the present year a few American citizens began to "squat" upon the island, and upon one occasion a complaint was made to me by a British subject of some wrong committed against him by one of the American citizens, but no attention was paid to that complaint, out of consideration and respect to the friendly government to which the alleged offender belonged. My sympathies, I think, cannot be denied, have always been treated with marked attention by all the British authorities in these parts. With reference to San Juan in particular, I have always acted with the utmost caution to prevent so far as might lie in my power, any ill feelings arising from collisions between British subjects and American citizens, and have in that respect cordially endeavored to carry out the views of the United States Government, as expressed in a dispatch from Mr. Marcy, dated 17th July, 1855, to Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, a copy of which I herewith inclose for your information, as I presume that the document must be in your possession. This dispatch was published in the *Bulletin* of 11th August.] Following the dignified policy recommended by that dispatch, I should, in any well-grounded case of complaint against an American citizen, have referred the matter to the Federal authorities in Washington Territory, will asserted that if any wrong had been committed reparation would have followed.

I deeply regret that you did not communicate with me for information upon the subject of the alleged grievance. You would then have learned how unfounded was the complaint, and the grave action you have adopted might have been avoided. I also deeply regret that you did not mention the matter verbally to me when I had the pleasure of seeing you at Victoria last month, for a few words from you, verbally, I am sure, have removed from your mind any erroneous impressions, and you would have ascertained personally from me how anxious I had ever been to co-operate to the utmost of my power with the officers of the United States Government, in any measure which might be mutually beneficial to the interests of our respective countries.

Having given you a distinct and emphatic denial of the circumstances which you allege induced you to occupy the island of San Juan with United States troops, I have to show you that the reasons you assign do not exist, and having endeavored to assure you of my readiness on all occasions to act for the protection of American citizens, and for the protection of British subjects, I must call upon you, sir, if not as a matter of right, at least as a matter of justice and of humanity, to withdraw the troops now quartered upon the island of San Juan, for those troops are not required for the protection of American citizens against British aggression, and their presence upon an island, the sovereignty of which is in dispute, not only is a marked discourtesy to a friendly Government, but complicates what is to under degree the settlement in an amicable manner of the question of sovereignty, and it also calculated to provoke a collision between the military forces of two friendly nations in a distant part of the world.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your most obedien servant,
JAMES DOUGLAS.

THE GREAT POISONING CASE.

A dreadful crime has been perpetrated in Englandscene of a deep-laid murder, that calls for the sternest severity of the law—as it involves a murder stimulated by avarice, and which may be regarded as an example not to be found out of the pleasant and professionally educated hyperclass. It appeals to exemplary justice for condign punishment, as the best protection for domestic and social relations against a treacherous and insidious mode of producing death, difficult of discovery, and against which no common caution will avail. Covetousness and the impatience of obtaining money dishonestly and through the agency of murder, will prompt unscrupulous men to the commission of terrible deeds—but their motive, Satan, soon betrays, and the secret of exhibits the last scene of the tragic drama. The case we allude to is the murder, by slow poison, of Isabella Bankes by Doctor Thomas Smethurst, her husband, (as she had reason to believe.) The tale is full of mystery, which was not altogether cleared up on the trial in the Criminal Court of London.

It appears that toward the close of last year, Mr. and Mrs. Smethurst went to reside at the home of a Miss Smith, at Bayswater. At the same house lived two ladies, Miss Louisa and Miss Isabella Bankes. Their connections were respectable, but their pecuniary means, amounting to something above two hundred pounds a year each, rendered them independent. Neither of the sisters were young; Miss Isabella had reached the age of forty-three, and did not enjoy the best health. She seems to have conceived a liking for Dr. Smethurst. It is not quite clear whether Miss Bankes knew that Smethurst was a married man, though having lived in the same house with him and his wife, it is difficult to understand her ignorance of the fact. The probability is that Smethurst had persuaded Miss Bankes that the old lady always secretly was not his real wife, and this conjecture is confirmed by the circumstance that the ceremony of marriage between Smethurst and Miss Bankes was performed at Battersea Church, at the beginning of last December.

However that might be, they left Miss Smith's, and after staying a short time at a Mrs. Grobesch's, they finally took up their abode at the house of Mr. Bailey, at Alma Villas, Richmond, for which they paid fifteen shillings a week. According to Smethurst, he had settled the whole matter with the legitimate wife, and she had agreed to accept a certain sum for her lodgings, and to ask no questions as to where or how he lived. Smethurst and Miss Bankes lived on Mrs. Wheatley's until the end of last March, when the lady became very ill. In fact, it was necessary to call in a doctor, and it was decided to summon Dr. Julius, the leading practitioner in Richmond. Ill as the poor woman was, Smethurst himself was the only attendant. A nurse had been suggested by the landlady, but Smethurst objected, saying that he was too poor; though at the very time he had a balance of some two hundred pounds at the bank. On this affectionate quasi-husband, therefore, devolves all the disagreeable duties of the sick room. The food was mixed and administered by his own hand. During the day the poor woman fully believed that Smethurst, and during the night no human being saw or dreamed of the apparently devoted Smethurst, her sole guardian. The complaint under which the poor woman suffered required above all things, cleanliness and pure air, and this, Smethurst, as a medical man must have well known, and yet, during the many weeks of illness of the bed room was never thoroughly cleaned out. Though, indeed, the bed was made by the landlady every day, it was scarcely ever changed for a man who, more than two hundred pounds at his banker's, to insist upon acting the nurse to a sick woman.

It was still stranger that, of all varieties of rice, beef-tea, blancmange, meal, coffee, and jelly, that entered that bed room, not one scrap—not even some cake—came out again. If anything was mixed with the poor woman's food, no human being ever had an opportunity of tasting it. According to Smethurst, indeed, his tender regard for Miss Bankes and his parsimony, made him consume all the remnants. Dr. Julius and Drs. Bird and Todd prescribed Prussic acid, but they were of no avail. Their medicines were administered by some mysterious means, and they suspected arsenic and antimony to have been administered—which, after death, several eminent chemists found in the stomach, in very small quantities to be sure—but there was the residuum, though two or three medical men declared that they could not discover any such substance. A few days before the decease of the victim, her sister called to see her, but Dr. Smethurst would not allow her to enter the room. Yet after that he introduced a solicitor, who made a will, by which Isabella Bankes left all her property to said Smethurst—the lying woman signing the document, as required, in her maiden name. In two days she died. On the body was opened, and in it was discovered a certain quantity of arsenic and antimony. Was it then a mixture of arsenic and antimony which this affectionate husband had been administering in that lonely bed room in Richmond? If so, it is difficult to conceive anything more cruelly heartless.

Here was a married man inveigling away a weak woman from her sister and her friends, going through the mockery of a marriage to quiet her scruples, and then, for the sake of her constitution until he discovers the best means of putting her out of the way, and then, in that solitary bed room at Richmond, administering, day by day, the poisonous drugs in such proportions as to insure death, while he escaped detection. True, no doubt, so long as poor Isabella Bankes lived, there was the income of £5,000 consols; but, then, so long as Mrs. Smethurst lived, there was the danger of an indictment for bigamy. What was to be done? Mr. Smethurst told the jury his best plan would have been to have poisoned the old female; but that was probably difficult and dangerous. Something must be done at once. Isabella Bankes was entirely in his hands. He reasoned with himself thus: "Let her make a will leaving me £1,000. Then let her die of poison; which I can administer—doses of arsenic and antimony—in such minute quantities that traces will not be discovered. In this there is some chance of escape. But if I remain as I am, the sham marriage at Battersea may be discovered, Isabella Bankes may become a mother, and then I may be indicted for bigamy, and be obliged to fly the country. It is better for me to poison the woman in secret—though if the crime be discovered I must stand the chance of an indictment for murder."

In his address to the prisoner, the Lord Chief Baron said:

"It is manifest from the evidence, it is confirmed by your own letter, that you kept the sister, Louisa Bankes from seeing Isabella when she was alive—at the same time when you yourself was introducing a strange attorney, to make a will in your behalf. You state that that was of no importance as you could have got the property at any time.

"It is incredible that in such a case you should have introduced, within two days of the death of Isabella Bankes, a strange attorney, to whom you had made a false representation.

"It is incredible that if you could have got the property at any time you should have seized upon that fatal point to insult the feelings of a woman you had apparently made your wife, by calling her a spinster, and inducing her to sign the will in her maiden name.

"The awful sentence of the law was then passed, the prisoner declaring his innocence. The News says: "The stakes were fearful. Smethurst played boldly and skilfully, but happily his pipe is—Death!"

LATEST NEWS FROM UTAH.

STATE OF AFFAIRS AMONG THE MORMONS—SOUTH PASS WAGON ROAD COMPLETED.

From the St. Joseph Journal.

By the Salt Lake Mail which reached this city yesterday, we have dates to the 21st ult. We observed from the *Valley Tan* that the Mormons have no respect whatever for the laws, and the shadow they yield is only in form.

Speaking of the administration of justice and the trial of criminals, the *Tan* says witnesses are spirited away, and in some instances the parties critical to the Mormons murdered or otherwise disposed of. That paper further adds:

The whole object and design seems to be to throw obstacles ghastly, deadly obstacles, in the way of the administration of justice. He is a madman or knave who will deny it in the face of these facts.

It is taunting to asked why do not the Federal authorities prevent these things? We reply that the authorities are powerless to do anything upheld by the sentiment of the community, where authority is exercised. It is upheld so here? Had these outrages been practiced elsewhere, the whole country would ere this have been shocked, and the country would be full of seekers for the perpetrators.

Social Pass Wagon Road.—The division of the "South Pass Wagon Road," under the superintendence of Colonel F. W. Lander, having completed the work contemplated, the party have been disbanded, by orders from Washington to the States, and a portion under Colonel Lander going on to California. The new road leaves the old route at the crossing of the Sweet Water, and strikes it again at or near Fort Hall. The road is said to be shorter and much better than the old road in respect to grass, wood, and water. Some fourteen loaded wagons are said to have passed over it this season.

Fort Hall being the point where the California and Oregon roads divide, the route was followed by persons emigrating to both places.

The road has been improved by clearing out timber, making side cuts in hills, and bridging the water courses. We have seen a letter from Lander, and the body here confirmed by the Federal authorities at Washington Territory, will asserted that if any wrong had been committed reparation would have followed.

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W. H. SEABROOK & CO., COTTON FACTORS, COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, No. 11 Madison Street, Memphis, Tennessee.

B. J. SEMMES, (Late of Washington City, D. C.) IMPORTER AND DEALER IN GENUINE COGNAC BRANDIES, WINES, OLD WHISKIES, HAVANA CIGARS, CHEWING TOBACCO, Etc., NO. 99 FRONT ROW, MEMPHIS. TERMS CASH OR CITY ACCEPTANCES.

HAVING recently removed from the City of Washington, I am now prepared to offer to my friends and the public, offers for sale a large stock of genuine Cognac Brandies, Madeira, Port, Sherry, Claret and Champagne Wines, for medicinal purposes. Old Whiskies which he challenges any market to surpass in purity, strength and flavor. Also, a large assortment of the old Virginia and Pennsylvania Rye, Mountain and Monongahela Whiskies, of his own distillation, in store and for sale by the barrel or gallon. He names the following goods in store and daily expected: Fine Brandies.

Cognac Brandies.

MARTELL & CO. (the oldest Brandy House in France.) Vintage of 1848, imported per "Gleaner," 26th March, 1849 by the late S. Seymour, Vintage of 1846, imported per "Yorkshire," 16th November, 1849, by the same. Various vintages, imported per "Ariadne," 17th December, 1851, by E. J. Seymour & Brother. Various vintages, imported per "Alexander," 1st October, 1853, by same.

Various vintages, imported per "Alps," 8th September, 1853, by E. J. Seymour & Brother. MARTIN & Co., imported per "Neptune," 28th May, 1854, by same. Hennessy London Dock, "Vintage of Jurancon," 1845. Old Brennan, "Neptune," 1845. Old Seroul, La Sentinelle.

Madeiras.

J. Howard Marsh, old Dry South Side, 1846, imported by the late S. Seymour. Vintage of 1846, imported by R. Howard Marsh, Old South Side, 1844, imported by J. J. Seymour & Brother.

Sherries.

Montilla—choice old amontillado. Harmony, Amontillado, Gorum, Topaz, Golden, Dry Golden, Cabinet and Table.

Rapid Port, of the upper Douro, imported by the late S. Seymour, Port Port, of the lower Douro, imported by D. J. Seymour.

Old Bourbon, from the vineyards of the Dominicans, Portuguese Sicily, Canary, Tenneriffe, and other Wines too numerous for

Champagnes.

Madame Cliquot Ponsardin, pints and quarts. Heidsick "grand vin" in pints and quarts. Mont Bernard & Co. "Imperial," in half pints. Clicquot, Pierre "Grande Imperial," pints and quarts. Chas. Farre "Grande Imperial," pints and quarts. Mont & Chandon "Green Seal," pints and quarts. Heidsick & Co.'s Diamond, pints and quarts.

Clarets.

"Gonsalva," Preuchet's own fine vintages. Margaux & Lavelle, Lafite, Margaux, Medoc, Marquet, Grand Vinetes, Napoleon's Wine, Lafitte.

Burgundies.

Nuits; Volney; Chambertin.

Rhine Wines.

Various sorts and brands.

Old Whiskies.

Westmoreland Old Rye, 1826 stock of the late R. Seymour.

Westmoreland distilled 1844 to 1856.

Monongahela Rye, various ages.

Bourbon and Corn, various ages.

Favorite Rye and Barley Malt, various ages.

Sheriff's Pure old Rye.

Nicholas Herr Old Rye, 1852.

Double Family Old Rye, 1852.

Pure Bourbon, two, four and six years of age.

Old Solitude of Virginia Peach Brandy, 1851.

Old Isle of Wight Cousty (Va.) Apple Brandy.

Choice old Granaba Rum, one year imported 1853.

Nicot's Imperial Regie Medicinal Gin.

DeKuyper's Genuine Holland Gin, various.

Havana Cigars.

200,000 of my own importation, comprising some of the choicest brands and various styles.

Sevillanas, Martinez Flor,
Jacobsons Sevillanas, Trabucos de Gala,
Montenas, Real, etc., etc.

Fine Virginia Tobacco.

Bailey, Dixon, Chapman, Sam Tibbets, Twist, Lieut. Pennell, etc., etc. Richmond and Lynchburg manufactures.

ALSO,

A general assortment of good sound common Brandies, Whiskies, Gin, Port and Malaga Wines, Cordials, etc.

☞ All goods guaranteed, or money returned.

EXTRA TOM & JERRY.—Miller's Co., Lynch & Simons, Memphis; B. A. Sergeant, Esq., Planter's Bank, Pest, Sunday & Co., New Orleans; John H. Brower & Co., New York; Wm. Gardner, Esq., President of the Bank of Washington, D. C.; Hon. Robert Toombs, U. S. Senator, Georgia; Hon. Alex. M. Stephens, Georgia.

Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a certain deed of trust, dated November 1st, 1858, executed to me by Wm. W. Wheatly to secure certain debts therein mentioned, I will, on Saturday next, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. on the 10th day of October, 1859, at the office of Jas. J. Horne, Esq., in the city of Memphis, the following property, to wit: Lot No. 1 in Block 1 of the plan of Shaffer and State of Tennessee, bounded as follows, viz: the east half of a ten acre lot of Lasi, known as lot No. 4, on the plan of the Shaffer Farm, the same sold by Seth Wheatly to his little bond to W. W. Wheatly, recorded in the Register's office of said county, in Book I, page 89, the 19th day of May, 1847, and John C. McLemore conveyed to Seth Wheatly, on the 4th, 1849, by his deed of that date the title to be hereunto to be good, but I will sell it as trustee only.

Should the above property not sell for enough to satisfy the said debt, I will sell at the same time and place for cash, the interest of the sale of the Memphis Building Loan association.

J. C. GRIFFING, Trustee.

Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, dated 1st of November, 1858, executed to me by Wm. A. Courtney, I will proceed to sell for cash, to the highest bidder, in front of the office of J. Horne, Esq., in the city of Memphis, at 11 o'clock, A. M., on MONDAY, the 10th of October, the following property, to wit: A certain lot of ground in the part of the city known as South Memphis, and known on the plan of the city of Memphis, fronting 75 feet on the west side of Causey street, and extending westwardly at right angles with the said street, and between parallel lines to the center of Shelby street, and being a front of 200 feet or thereabouts on Talbot street, if extended, with the improvements thereon. Should the above property not sell for sufficient to satisfy the above said debt, I will sell at the same time and place, the shares of the stock of the Memphis Building and Loan Association, belonging to said Courtney. The title of the above real estate is supposed to be good, but I will only as trustee.

J. C. GRIFFING, Trustee.

GREAT ATTRACTION!

IMMENSE SALE OF TOWN LOTS IN HOPEFIELD, ARKANSAS.

THE Trustees for the Memphis and Hopefield Real Estate Association have determined to sell our Town Lands and close up the business of said Company, and will on the

18th day of October, 1859,

SELL OUT THE TOWN OF HOPEFIELD, IN LOTS,

AT PUBLIC AUCTION TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.

HOPEFIELD is decidedly the most up for one among the great cities of the West, situated as it is opposite the city of Memphis, Tenn., on the Mississippi, at the great bend of the great Mississippi river at the eastern terminus of the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad, the only railroad in operation between St. Louis and New Orleans that penetrates the great world west of the Mississippi river, and the road that will in a few years connect the Mississippi with the Pacific Ocean and the southern terminus of the St. Louis and Texas Northern Railroad being backed by the richest country in the world now so rapidly being opened and put in useful cultivation. The proprietors deemed it unnecessary to further advertise the above property, that Hopefield is bound to be the Emporium where the commerce of the Great Western World will center. The Trustees will also sell all the lands belonging to said Company, consisting of about 3,000 acres, lying a few miles of Memphis.

G. B. LOCKE & CO., Auctioneers and Real Estate Brokers.

J. G. CLAYBROOK, WILLOUGHBY WILLIAMS, Trustees.

Refer to B. B. WADDELL, Agent, Union Block, South side of Court square, Memphis.

☞ The Memphis Avalanche, Bulletin, Enquirer, and Argus Dec Bulletin, St. Louis Republican, Rev. Ate Cincinnati, Little Rock Democrat, and Helena Shield, copy till day of sale and send bills to B. B. Waddell.

Horses, Mules and Waggons FOR SALE.

ON the 3rd of October next, we will have for sale four hundred head of Horses and five Waggons.

Those wishing to purchase will do well to call at our Ice House on Real street, and examine them.

DUVAL, ALGRO & CO.

The Memphis Appeal.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

JNO. S. MCLANAHAN.....LEONIDAS TROUSDALE
BENJAMIN F. DILL.

Under the firm and style of

MCLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL,

WHOM ALL LETTERS OR SUPPLIES, OR OTHERWISE, SHOULD BE DIRECTED.

PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily (in advance) per annum.....$10 00
Tri-Weekly " " 6 00
Weekly " " 2 50

☞ All Daily subscriptions will be considered due and payable half-yearly in advance.

☞ The foregoing terms will be strictly and rigidly adhered to.

DAILY RATES FOR ADVERTISING.

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	7 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	15 00	25 00	35 00	50 00	75 00
2	3 00	6 00	7 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	15 00	18 00	20 00	35 00	50 00	75 00	100 00
3	4 00	5 00	7 00	9 00	12 00	15 00	18 00	20 00	25 00	40 00	60 00	80 00	125 00
4	5 00	6 00	8 00	10 00	14 00	18 00	20 00	25 00	30 00	50 00	75 00	100 00	150 00
5	6 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	16 00	20 00	25 00	30 00	35 00	60 00	80 00	125 00	175 00
10	10 00	14 00	17 00	20 00	25 00	30 00	40 00	45 00	50 00	80 00	125 00	175 00	250 00
15	14 00	18 00	20 00	25 00	30 00	40 00	50 00	60 00	75 00	100 00	150 00	200 00	300 00
20	18 00	20 00	25 00	30 00	40 00	50 00	60 00	75 00	100 00	150 00	200 00	300 00	400 00
25	20 00	25 00	30 00	40 00	50 00	60 00	75 00	100 00	125 00	175 00	250 00	350 00	500 00

☞ One square, recevable weekly, per annum, $40 00
" " " twice a week, " 60 00
☞ Two square, recevable weekly, per annum, 60 00
" " " twice a week, " 90 00

☞ All advertisements for the Appeal must be handed in at the Clerk's desk.

☞ All transient advertisements must be marked for a specified time. When not thus marked, they will be charged for one week, and discontinued at the end of that time.

☞ All advertisements received to be kept in second ADV. CHANGED AS NEW EACH DAY, and of third page, in advance over dated rates.

☞ Advertisements ordered to be displayed, or set in scrip, charged DOUBLE rate.

☞ Marriage notices will be charged extra for announcing each 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 every change in their business. Co-Partnership Notices, To Consignees, &c.

☞ TRANSIENT ADVERTISING MUST BE PAID FOR IN ADVANCE.

☞ No advertisement will appear in the Weekly paper exceeding special contracts.

☞ Advertisements to be inserted in the Weekly paper daily, at regular 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 Charitable Institutions, Fire Companies, Ward, Town and other Public Meetings, to be charged half price.

☞ Obituaries, Tributes of Respect and Funeral Invitations are charged as advertisements.

☞ All Legal and Standard Advertisements will be charged in the Daily.

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

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

MCLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL.

Hopkins & Kirby.

Public Sale of Arkansas Lands.

WE WILL sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, at the south-west corner of Main and Madison streets, in the city of Memphis, on MONDAY, October 31, 1859, seventy Thousand Acres of Arkansas Lands, in bodies to suit purchasers, any from 160 to 3,000 acres, in Ashely, in the counties of Ashely, Chicot, Drew, Desha, Jefferson, St. Francis, Monroe, Arkansas, White, Jackson and Independence counties, Arkansas, Washington and Jackson counties.

Owing to our present business engagements, we have determined to sell on at least the above amount of our lands, for cash or short time bills, such as we can negotiate readily for our use.

This sale will be positive and without reserve. Plats of all the above lands can be seen at our office, on the corner of Main and Monroe streets, Memphis.

The title is warranted good, and can be confirmed, if not so purchaser will be required to pay his bill. This deposit will be a good time to invest, as all the lands have been entered with the greatest caution.

HOPKINS & KIRBY.

WANTED.

WE wish to rent for a friend of ours a small Plantation of from one to three hundred acres, on which there is a comfortable residence and outbuildings, and from 75 to 150 acres of cleared land. The place must be near a good place to raise a crop the ensuing year—want a good place for a good tenant, and will give the rent in any of Memphis. Any person having such a place to let will please report the same to us at our office, corner of Main and Monroe streets. [sept 25-d] HOPKINS & KIRBY.

FOR SALE

And Terms Easy.

THE following Property, one and three quarter miles east from the Court House, on the road to Raleigh, to wit: Lot on Rose street, with a good Family Residence with six rooms, kitchen, smoke house, cistern, stable and carriage house, stable and orchard, all well inclosed.

Also—A good Family Residence on Jackson street with seven rooms, kitchen, servant's rooms, cistern, two good wells, carriage house, stable and garden, all in good order and well inclosed.

Also—For sale on Vance street, a neat and comfortable Weatherboarded Residence, with two rooms, kitchen, servant's room and cistern, all new, and between Debuis and Hernando streets, on the north side, at the corner of the alley.

ALSO—Two Residences in Fort Pickering, one a brick well finished and fine order, with kitchen, smoke house, garden, carriage house, stable and orchard, in this place there are three acres of cleared land, and the place Fort Pickering is a Frame Dwelling House with five rooms, kitchen and fine orchard.

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

sept 15 HOPKINS & KIRBY.

For Sale or Rent.

A beautiful Residence location, 20½ acres, six miles north of this city, fronting the Memphis and Ohio Railroad, and adjoining the Plantations of Dr. Wm. Dickinson and Jessup. This tract is well adapted for gardening or orchard purposes, and is well improved. The above, each

HOPKINS & KIRBY, in the Calhoun Block, corner Main and Monroe streets.

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, for sale, in large tracts to suit close to staid purchasers, and in almost any part of the Mississippi valley. Also, improved and unimproved lots in the city of Memphis and Corinth. Below we give a list of some of the localities of our lands. Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call on us, showing these lands to any and all persons in search of lands for settlement. We will be happy to show the lands that we are prepared to give as general information and advice as can be obtained elsewhere from any one, in reference to the general value of lands and crops in the different districts of the Mississippi valley. Appraised lands will be taken in exchange of our lands.

Ac. Acres.	Township.	Range.	County.	State.
640	4 north,	5 east,	Crittenden,	Ark.
300	3 north,	5 east,	"	"
2 0	4 north,	6 east,	"	"
320	4 north,	7 east,	"	"
			320 acres deadened.	
1200	4 north,	7 east,	Crittenden,	Ark.
115	5 north,	4 east,	"	"
315	5 north,	4 east,	"	"
640	5 north,	4 east,	"	"
1200	7 north,	5 east,	"	"
1700	7 north,	5 east,	"	"
900	7 north,	6 east,	"	"
1000	7 north,	6 east,	"	"
1200	7 north,	6 east,	"	"
1600	7 north,	7 east,	"	"
760	12 north,	4 east,	Poinsett,	Ark.
320	12 north,	4 east,	"	"
3520	4 north,	3 west,	Jackson and St. Francis,	Ark.—Cash river
1000	4 north,	3 west,	"	"
5000	8 north,	4 west,	Jackson,	Ark.
160	2 north,	3 west,	"	"
320	2 north,	3 west,	Drew co.,	Ark.
500	14 north,	4 west,	"	"
1000	14 north,	4 west,	White co.,	Ark.
1200	8 north,	6 west,	Chicot co.,	Ark.
2160	13 north,	3 west,	Chicot co.,	Ark.
1920	13 north,	3 west,	"	"
560	11 north,	3 west,	Desha co.,	Ark.
320	4 north,	10 west,	"	"
320	4 north,	10 west,	"	"
800	26 north,	2 west,	Coahoma co.,	Miss.
			320 acres deadened.	
320	27 north,	4 west,	Coahoma co.,	Miss.
320	27 north,	4 west,	"	"
2000	25 north,	2 west,	Tallahatchie,	Miss.
			320 acres deadened.	
2160	26 north,	2 west,	Sunflower co.,	Miss.
1280	26 north,	2 west,	Sunflower co.,	Miss.
140	27 north,	2 west,	Holmes co.,	Miss.
			Sunflower,	Miss.
			Near McNutt.	
700	17 north	3 west	Sky Lake,	Miss.
320	16 north	2 west	Washington,	Miss.
960	21 north	2 west	Sunflower,	Miss.
640	21 north	2 west	"	"
681	acres four miles north of Point Rock Depot, in Jackson county, Alabama; a plantation on the above, 400 acres cultivated land, well improved, the entire sold by Seth Wheatly to his little bond to W. W. Wheatley, recorded in the Register's office of said county, in Book I, page 89, the 19th day of May, 1847, and John C. McLemore conveyed to Seth Wheatly, on the 4th, 1849, by his deed of that date the title is believed to be good, but I will sell it as trustee only.

Should the above property not sell for enough to satisfy the said debt, I will sell at the same time and place for cash, the interest of the stock of the Memphis Building Loan association.

J. C. GRIFFING, Trustee.

Administrator's Notice.

HAVING qualified as the law directs, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred by law. All persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment and her own property.

sept15-12m G. SCOTT, Adm'r.

In Chancery, at Memphis.

STATE OF TENNESSEE—A rule held in the Clerk's Office, Chancery side of the Common Law and Chancery Court of the city of Memphis, Monday, September the 5th, 1859.

Charitable, a free woman of color separate: Petition to convey property, and for a certain, of ground in the city of Memphis, Shelby county, Tennessee, upon the terms and conditions required by the act of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee in such cases made and provided. It is therefore ordered that notice of the filing of said petition, and of the intended application to the Chancellor thereon be made at the next term of said Court, to be held on the fourth Monday in November next, (1859,) be published for the space of six weeks in the Memphis Appeal.

A copy—attest.

JOH