THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY M'CLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL. MEMPHIS, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1859. VOLUME X.—NUMBER 233.

Daily Appeal.

JUDGE DOUGLAS ON THE "BLACK PAMPHLET."

SPEECH AT WOOSTER, OHIO, ON THE 30TH ULT.

The reports published of Senator Douglas' speech at Wooster, Ohio, are so far been very incomplete. We publish below a revised report of that portion of it which had reference to the "Black Pamphlet."

The pamphlet in question came into the hands of Senator Douglas but a few moments before he commenced his address to the Democracy at Wooster, and at that time its authorship was unknown. It is only within a few days that it has been authoritatively asserted as coming from the pen of the present Attorney-General of the United States.

SPEECH.

It may not be inappropriate at this time to refer to a pamphlet which a friend handed to me in the cars this morning, and which I have had scarcely time to read through. It is entitled, "Observations on Senator Douglas' Views of Popular Sovereignty, as Expressed in *Harper's Magazine* for September, 1859." As the pamphlet is anonymous, I have no authentic means of knowing its author, although I am informed that it is announced in the *New York Herald* and other papers as the production of Jerry Black—the same Jerry Black, who wrote letters to Illinois last year to induce the Federal officeholders to vote for "Abolitionists" in preference to the Democratic nominee for Congress. I am informed, too, by the gentleman who gave me the pamphlet, that he received it under the frank of Jerry Black, and that large numbers are now being spread broadcast over the country.

If this anonymous publication was designed and calculated only to affect me individually, I should not deem it worthy of notice; but as its object is obviously to injure and defeat the Democratic party in the Northwestern States, where elections are now pending, and the charges is concealed on the platform of popular sovereignty, I deem it my duty to vindicate the Democratic party against the misrepresentations of its opponents. The position which I occupy, in common with ninety-nine out of every hundred of the noble men in Ohio, is so grossly and wickedly perverted and falsified in the pamphlet, as to preclude the possibility of its being the result of an intentional or innocent error. I will read the language which I utter.

We are then upon to make a contest yet once more, my Abolitionist friends, with the judiciary of the nation. We object to it. We will not deny Mr. Douglass when he commands us to assault the Supreme Court of the United States. We believe the Court to be right, and Mr. Douglas wrong."

And again, on page six, referring to me, the writer says:

"In case he is elected President, he must see the laws faithfully executed. *Does he think he can keep that oath by fighting the judiciary?*"

In these and other passages it was evidently the deliberate purpose of the writer to convey the idea that I had assailed the judiciary in my article in *Harper*, and that I was actually engaged in a crusade against the Supreme Court because of their decision in the Dred Scott case. Now, whoever will take the trouble to read my article in *Harper*, to which this Black pamphlet purports to be a reply, will find that, instead of assailing the court, I refer to them and their decision in terms of reserve and commendation. As I rode through the streets of your beautiful town on my way to this stand, I saw the newspaper containing several thousand copies of my article in *Harper*. I call on every man who hears me to read it, and mark particularly what I said of the Supreme Court and the decision in the Dred Scott case. You will find that I fully indorse the decision, and quote freely from it to sustain my position in regard to the doctrine of popular sovereignty. The author of this Black pamphlet, whoever he may be, while professing to review my article in *Harper*, represents me as "fighting the judiciary," as making it "contest with the judicial authority of the nation," and "assaulting the Supreme Court of the United States," with the full knowledge that I had not uttered one word of disapprobation, either of the court or of their decision. I defy the whole gang of anonymous conspirators, who are endeavoring to divide and defeat the Democracy by assailing the doctrine of popular sovereignty, to show one word I have ever written or spoken against the Supreme Court or the Dred Scott decision. It is well known to the country that I have made more speeches in defense of the Supreme Court in connection with the Dred Scott decision than any other living man. During the Illinois canvass last year, I made one hundred and thirty speeches in defense of the court and their decision against the assaults of the Lincoln Abolitionists, when they were supported and encouraged by those who are supposed to have concocted this Black pamphlet; yes, in the face of these well known facts, which no honest man will deny, this monstrous and wicked charge is made by a band of anonymous slanderers, and circulated under the official frank of the Attorney-General of the United States!

I will not attempt to notice and expose all the falsehoods and misrepresentations in this Black pamphlet. It would take me, and the many thousands of people now present to occupy their time, which can be more profitably employed. I will, however, give one or two more instances as a specimen of the whole document. On page 10 the writer, referring to me, says:

"He claims for the territorial governments the right of establishing private property on the ground that these governments are sovereign, have as unrestrainable and independent power over all their internal affairs."

This short sentence contains two palpable falsehoods:

1st, I never did claim for the territorial governments the right of confiscating private property.

2d, I never claimed that territorial governments were sovereign, or that the Territories were sovereign powers.

The author of the Black pamphlet convicts himself of having made this last charge with a full knowledge that it was untrue, for on his fifteenth page he quotes from my published speeches, speeches, and letters in 1856, 1857, and 1858, in which I state that "a Territory is not a sovereign power."

I will read the extract from my report in 1858, as copied in the Black pamphlet:

"The sovereignty of a Territory remains in abeyance suspended in the United States, in trust for the people, until they shall be admitted into the Union as a State. In the mean time, they are entitled to enjoy and exercise all the rights, privileges, and immunities, of self-government, which are conferred and secured to all the people of the Territories by the Constitution of the United States, and in obedience to the organic law passed by Congress in pursuance of that sovereignty. These rights and privileges are all derived from the Constitution, through the act of Congress, and must be exercised and enjoyed in subjection to all the limitations and restrictions which that Constitution imposes."

Thus it will be seen that in 1856, 1857, and 1858, as well as now, I claimed that the people of the Territories are "entitled to enjoy and exercise all the rights and privileges of self-government," subject to the conditions, although the Territories were not sovereign powers. The Territories are not sovereign, any more than the American colonies were sovereign before the revolution; and yet the people of the Territories are entitled to enjoy and exercise all the rights and privileges of self-government, subject only to the conditions in the same manner, and to the same extent, as our ancestors claimed the same rights and privileges in the colonies. It must be borne in mind that the battles of the revolution were fought in defense of the rights of dependent colonies, provinces, and territories, and not of sovereign States. We now claim for the American Territories only those rights of self-government which our fathers claimed for the British colonies in America. Hence I reaffirm to-day all that I have ever said in the speeches and speeches referred to in the Black pamphlet, despite that the Territories are sovereign, and at the same time, leaving the question of the rights and privileges of self-government in their internal polity.

I repeat, that the author of the Black pamphlet, knowing that he was perverting and misrepresenting my position in regard to the sovereignty of the Territories, for the reason, that in another portion of the same pamphlet he quotes from two speeches, and from one letter of mine, to prove that in 1856, 1857 and 1858, I held the opposite doctrine, without producing a particle of evidence that I had ever held or expressed any other opinion.

Not content with representing me as advocating the confiscation of private property in the Territories, the writer of the Black pamphlet represents me as denouncing "the President, the Judges of the Supreme Court, and nearly all the Democratic members of Congress," in support of the confiscating of private property in all the States of the Union! The writer says:

"On the other hand, the President, the Judges of the Supreme Court, nearly all the Democratic members of Congress, the whole of the party South, and a very large majority North, are penetrated with a conviction that no such power as a Territorial Legislature, and that that *who desire to confiscate private property of any kind must wait until they get a constitutional convention or the machinery of a State government to their hands.*"

Aside from the false innuendo that I am in favor of confiscating private property by a Territorial Legislature, this paragraph makes a charge as flagitious as it is false—that "the whole of the party South, and a very large majority North," including the President, the Judges of the Supreme Court, and nearly all the Democratic members of Congress, are in favor of the doctrine that the moment a Territory *becomes a State, it may confiscate all the private property within its limits!*

I deny this wicked doctrine of confiscation, broad it is as dangerous and wicked heresy. I deny that there is any rightful authority anywhere within the limits of the United States—Federal, State, or Territorial—which can confiscate private property of any law-abiding citizen. Private property may be taken for public uses, in pursuance of law, upon the payment of a just compensation, but not otherwise. The Supreme Court has decided in the Dred Scott case that the Constitution "places the citizens of a Territory, so far as these rights are concerned, on the same footing with the citizens of the States." In that case, the Court, after referring to the clauses of the Constitution which guarantee the freedom of religion, the freedom of speech and of the press—the right of petition—the right to bear arms—and prohibit the taking of private property for public uses without just compensation—proceeds to say:

"The powers over persons and property of which we have spoken are no more than what every Congress, but are in express terms denied, and they are forbidden to exercise them. And this prohibition is not confined to the States, but the words are general, and it extends to the whole Territory over which the Constitution gives it power to legislate, including their portions of it remaining under territorial government as well as that owned by States. It is a total absence of power everywhere within the dominion of the United States; and places the citizens of a Territory, so far as these rights are concerned, on the same footing with citizens of the States, and guards them as firmly and plainly against inroads which the General Government might attempt, under the pretext of implied or incidental powers. And if Congress itself cannot do this—if it is beyond the powers conferred on the Federal Government—it will be admitted, we presume, that it could not authorize a Territorial Government to exercise them. It could confer no power on a local government, established by its authority, to violate the provisions of the Constitution."

I read the portion of the Dred Scott opinion from the pamphlet copy which was published under the authority of the Senate of the United States. I copied this same passage into my article in *Harper* for the purpose of showing that, so far as these rights of person and property were involved, the Constitution, under the authoritative exposition of the Court, places the citizens of a Territory so far as these rights are concerned, on the same footing with the citizens of the States; and, consequently, if the territories could not be permitted to determine the slavery question for themselves, the States were forbidden to exercise the power.

In the face of this decision of the Supreme Court, and my emphatic indorsement of it in more than one hundred public speeches, as well as in my letter to Mr. Parsons, I arise, the author of the Black pamphlet has the hardihood to charge me with advocating the doctrine that a territorial Legislature may confiscate private property, at the same time that he attributes to the whole Democratic party South, and a large majority North, the monstrous and diabolical heresy that the people of a Territory, when they are a constitutional convention, or the machinery of a State government in their hands," may, at their discretion, confiscate all the private property within their territorial limits.

Such a doctrine is subversive of the fundamental principles upon which all civil government rests. I deny that it would be tolerated for any power within the dominion of the United States, whether in Federal, State or Territorial capacity, to confiscate the private property of a loyal citizen, or to convert it to public uses without just compensation, even if there were no constitutional provision upon the subject.

On behalf the Democratic party, South as well as North, I repel the imputation as a wanton calumny, that the people of a Territory when they "get a constitutional convention or the machinery of a State government in their hands," or at any other time, can confiscate the private property of a law-abiding citizen. No State or Territory has ever yet asserted or claimed the right to exercise any such power, and I trust none will ever regard the Black pamphlet sufficient authority to justify legislative robbery by State or Territory.

The author of the Black pamphlet charges me with misrepresenting the position of those Democrats who are opposed to the doctrine of popular sovereignty, when I quote from them as believing or professing "to believe that the Constitution establishes slavery in the Territories beyond the reach of the people of the territorial Legislature to control it," etc.

Upon this point the writer says:

"The Constitution certainly does not establish slavery in the Territories, or anywhere else. Nobody in this country ever thought or said so."

Now, I submit to this intelligent audience whether it be true in point of fact that nobody ever said or thought that the Constitution establishes slavery anywhere? Did not President Buchanan, in his Sillman letter in 1857, my opponent in the contest of that year, express surprised that anybody should have ever doubted it. Did he not, in substance, affirm the same proposition in his message of 1858, recommending the Lecompton Constitution to Congress, on the 2d of February 1858? Has not the Washington *Union* affirmed the same proposition over and over again in every variety of form for the last two years, and denounced me and every other friend of popular sovereignty for denying it? I have not the Sillman letter now by me, but I have the *Union* with me; but fortunately, I have the precise language of Mr. Buchanan in his Lecompton message. In that message he said:

"It has been authoritatively adjudged by the highest judicial tribunal known to our laws, that slavery exists in Kansas *by virtue of the Constitution of the United States*. Kansas is, therefore, at this moment, as much a slave State as Georgia or South Carolina."

The writer of the Black pamphlet attempts to shield the President from the responsibility of this declaration, by denying my affirmative representation in saying that Mr. Buchanan had asserted "that slavery existed in Kansas *by virtue of the Constitution of the United States*," when he had, in fact, said that the Supreme Court had so decided!

Well, suppose we grant him the benefit of that miserable quibble! Does it not show that somebody in this country did think and said that the Constitution established slavery in Kansas? The President certainly said that the Supreme Court had so decided in the Dred Scott case; and the author of the supposed authority of that decision declared that "Kansas is, therefore, at this moment, as much a slave State as Georgia or South Carolina." But see the President appoint and endorse the Dred Scott decision as he understood it and explained it in his message? Did he not believe that the Constitution established slavery in Kansas? If not, how was it established there? *By what* authority was it established? And how did Kansas, therefore, become as much a slave State as Georgia or South Carolina? The President answered, "*by virtue of the Constitution of the United States*," and appealed to the Supreme Court for his authority, and then indorsed the authority and approved the decision. Of course the President was mistaken in supposing that the court had made any such silly decision, in violation of the plain, healthy and express provisions of the Constitution. It is now admitted by the author of the Black pamphlet that—

"The Constitution certainly does not establish slavery in the Territories nor anywhere else."

I hope it will turn out that the author of the Black pamphlet was fully authorized to speak for all the persons included in the "royal we," or "we," as it appears in the following sentence, on the concluding page:

"Yes; the Lecompton issue which Mr. Douglas made upon the *Administration* two years ago is done, and the question on which we were then opposed are abandoned."

If the writer was really authorized to embrace the whole "Administration" within the word "we," when he declared that "the Constitution certainly does not establish slavery in the Territories nor anywhere else," I could forgive him for many of the misrepresentations and false positions which he has so unfairly assigned to me. Since it is now so openly admitted that slavery does not exist in Kansas, or nowhere else "by virtue of the Constitution of the United States," and that Kansas is not, therefore, at this moment, as much a slave State as Georgia or South Carolina, it will only be necessary for the Democratic party to be reconciled to the doctrine of popular sovereignty, and all minor matters will be adjusted and forgotten. Let us be united, and we will be invincible. I am for the doctrine so clearly set forth by Mr. Buchanan in his letter accepting the Cincinnati nomination in 1856, in which he said: "that the people of a Territory, like those of a State, shall decide for themselves whether slavery shall or shall not exist within their limits." Judge Kenny, your own distinguished candidate for Governor of Ohio, who sits by my side, stands as firmly on this platform as I do, and no misrepresentations cannot fail to satisfy the assailants of this Black pamphlet as clearly as him, and intended to defeat his election! The gallant Dodge, she is fighting so gallantly in battle on the plains of Iowa in defense of popular sovereignty, against the Abolitionists, will find this Black pamphlet ammunition in the hands of her enemy, to be used against him and the Democratic party.

The indomitable Hebert, who leads the Democratic hosts as the nominee for Governor of Wisconsin, and is fighting the Black pamphlet platform, must regard this Black pamphlet as calculated to help the enemy to their fight upon him and the Democratic party. So it is with Becker, Shields, and Cavanaugh, who are fighting a gallant battle against the Abolitionists of Minnesota. They stand fairly upon the Cincinnati platform, as explained by Mr. Buchanan in 1856, and boldly proclaim the doctrine of popular sovereignty and non-intervention wherever they go. These gallant leaders and faithful Democrats are all entitled to the sympathy and aid of every true Democrat in the land.

I regret that I am unable to comply with the urgent appeals which have poured in from the State Central Committees of each of these States to come and help them. The Abolitionists in all the old States are sending their abolition and best speakers to fight the Democratic party in the northwest with the deadly ammunition furnished in this Black pamphlet.

My friends will see from the extract from the thread of my argument, to which we will now return, without further notice of the misrepresentations contained in the Black pamphlet.

Items from the Gold Mines.

We have received copies of the Mountain *City Gold Reporter* (Sept. 10,) and of the *Rocky Mountain News* (Denver City,) bearing date. From them we glean some items of general interest.

A duel was fought on the first inst., on the Colorado, between Col. E. Wynkoop, of Indiana, and George W. Harrison, of Virginia. Rifles were first chosen as weapons, but Colt's navy revolvers were finally substituted—the distance paces; each party agreeing to fire three shots in succession after the word three. At the word "one," both commenced firing slowly, in rapid succession, our half passing through the hat of Harrison; at the word "three," Harrison fired two shots, one striking the collar-bone of his opponent, the other through the breast of the Colonel, killing him instantly.

The Memphis Appeal.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY, BY JNO. S. M'CLANAHAN.....LEONIDAS TROUSDALE BENJAMIN P. DILL.

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1	2 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	7 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	15 00	18 00	20 00	30 00	40 00	60 00
2	4 00	6 00	7 50	8 50	10 00	12 00	15 00	18 00	20 00	25 00	30 00	40 00	50 00	80 00
3	6 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	15 00	18 00	20 00	25 00	30 00	35 00	40 00	50 00	60 00	100 00
4	7 50	10 00	12 50	14 00	16 00	18 00	20 00	30 00	35 00	40 00	45 00	60 00	75 00	125 00
5	9 00	12 00	14 00	16 00	18 00	20 00	25 00	35 00	40 00	45 00	50 00	75 00	90 00	150 00
6	10 50	14 00	16 00	18 00	20 00	22 00	30 00	40 00	45 00	50 00	60 00	90 00	100 00	175 00
7	12 00	16 00	18 00	20 00	22 00	25 00	35 00	45 00	50 00	60 00	70 00	100 00	125 00	200 00
8	13 50	18 00	20 00	22 00	25 00	28 00	40 00	50 00	60 00	70 00	80 00	125 00	150 00	225 00
9	15 00	20 00	22 00	25 00	28 00	30 00	45 00	60 00	70 00	80 00	90 00	150 00	175 00	250 00

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☞ Six " " " " " 70 00
☞ Seven " " " " " 80 00
☞ Eight " " " " " 90 00
☞ Nine " " " " " 100 00
☞ Ten " " " " " 125 00
☞ Twelve " " " " " 150 00
☞ Fifteen " " " " " 175 00
☞ Twenty " " " " " 200 00
☞ Twenty-five " " " " " 250 00
☞ Thirty " " " " " 300 00
☞ Forty " " " " " 400 00
☞ Fifty " " " " " 500 00
☞ Sixty " " " " " 600 00
☞ Seventy " " " " " 700 00
☞ Eighty " " " " " 800 00
☞ Ninety " " " " " 900 00
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☞ Editorial Notices of Living Persons will be charged $1 00 per line.
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WE wish to rent, for a friend of ours a small Plantation, within ten miles of the city of Memphis, upon which a comfortable residence and outbuildings, and from 75 to 100 acres of land in cultivation. Our friend wishes the place to rent a term of one or two years, and will be ready within 90 miles on foot from the city of Memphis. Any person having such a place to rent, will find it to their interest to call at our office, corner of Main and Monroe streets. [sep15-6m] HOPKINS & KIRBY.

Public Sale of Arkansas Lands.

WE WILL sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, at the Land Office in Memphis, on MONDAY, October 3, 1859, the following lands, in Township 1 south, range 7 west, in Arkansas:

Acres.	Township.	Range.	County.	State.
640	1 south.	5 east.	Crittenden.	Ark.
640	1 south.	6 east.	"	"
2 5	1 south.	6 east.	"	"
640	1 south.	7 east.	"	"
1360	1 south.	7 east.	320 acres deadened. Crittenden.	Ark.
115	4 north.	7 east.	"	"
215	5 north.	6 east.	"	"
640	5 north.	6 east.	"	"
1700	7 north.	8 east.	"	"
1700	7 north.	9 east.	"	"
1600	7 north.	9 east.	"	"
1600	8 north.	9 east.	"	"
1200	8 north.	8 east.	"	"
4400	8 north.	7 east.	"	"
645	9 north.	7 east.	800 acres deadened. Crittenden.	Ark.
3700	9 north.	8 east.	"	"
4000	10 north.	8 east.	800 acres deadened. Mississippi.	Ark.
480	11 north.	9 east.	800 acres deadened. Mississippi.	Ark.
1100	11 north.	10 east.	"	"
1600	12 north.	5 east.	"	"
1600	12 north.	6 east.	"	"
760	12 north.	4 east.	Poinsett.	Ark.
280	12 north.	4 east.	"	"
2500	12 north.	3 west.	Jackson and St. Francis.	Ark.—Cach river
1600	4 north.	3 west.	"	"
2000	5 north.	3 west.	"	"
2000	5 north.	2 west.	Jackson.	Ark.
240	3 north.	3 west.	"	"
1100	10 north.	2 west.	Drew co.	Ark.
220	14 north.	4 west.	"	"
1200	14 north.	5 west.	White co.	Ark.
2160	13 north.	3 west.	Choctaw.	Ark.
1200	10 north.	2 west.	Dallas.	Ark.
640	3 north.	1 west.	"	"
320	4 north.	11 west.	Tunica co.	Miss.
320	4 north.	12 west.	"	"
200	26 north.	3 west.	Coahoma co.	Miss.
320	26 north.	4 west.	320 acres deadened. Coahoma co.	Miss.
320	26 north.	4 west.	"	"
320	26 north.	5 west.	Tallahatchie.	Miss.
2160	21 north.	2 west.	Hn. Cassidy's lands. Hn. Cassidy's lands.	Ala.
1062	18 north.	2 west.	Holmes co.	Miss.
1440	15 north.	2 west.	Sunflower co.	Miss.
500	16 north.	2 west.	Near McNutt. Washington.	Miss.
200	16 north.	3 west.	"	"
320	21 north.	4 west.	"	"
961	acres fract.	2 west.	Near Point Rock Depot.	Ala.

☞ Jackson county, Alabama; a plantation on the above, 400 acres cultivated land, and is capable to be one of the best plantations in that part of Alabama. The referees to this last mentioned plantation, call on J. W. Seymour, Jackson county, Alabama, for an hire.

Having the forgoing list, as well as many other lands lying in Mississippi, we are prepared to do the entire business of our attention, and as it is about as easy to report a heavy as a moderate list of land, we tender our services to the public generally, as we are ready to sell, or trade, if required, any and all property intrusted to our care, subject to a good market, and will make a more satisfactory number of transactions, but from experience of our time spent in the business, we give no promises. We prefer our patrons should call and see us, and then inquire after our mode of business.

[sep27] HOPKINS & KIRBY.

GREAT ATTRACTION!

IMMENSE SALE OF TOWN LOTS IN HOPEFIELD, ARKANSAS.

THE Trustees for the Memphis and Hopefield Real Estate Association have determined to sell out the Lands and Town 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 destined to be one among the great cities of the West, situated as it is opposite the city of Memphis, Tennessee, at the terminus of the great Mississippi river at the eastern terminus of the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad, the only Railroad now running between St. Louis and New Orleans that penetrates the great world text of the Mississippi river, and the road which will in a few years connect Hopefield with the Pacific Ocean and the northern terminus of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad, and by far the most central country in the world now so rapidly being opened and in most perfect order for immediate occupation to those who desire to try a world to flow the public that Hopefield is bound to be the great commercial emporium of the Great Western World will center. The Trustees will also sell all the lots belonging to said Company, consisting of about 3,000 acres within a few miles of Memphis.

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Refer to S. S. WADDELL, Agent, Union Block, South side of Court street, Memphis.

☞ The Memphis Avalanche, Bulletin, Enquirer, and Argus—The Nashville Union and American—The Mobile Register and Advertiser—The Louisville Courier-Journal, and Cincinnati Gazette, copy till day of sale and send bills to R. S. Waddell.

Jurgensen Watches.

A FEW LEVERS and ONE CHRONOMETER, of this most celebrated maker, just received. These Watches have the first reputation everywhere; in Chase engraved with the character of the watch, then simply on the case, etc., nothing more need be said, than simply to show them to the lovers of watches. J. E. MERRIMAN & CO., 352 Main street, Memphis, Tenn.

Miscellaneous.

BELLEVUE Gardens and Nursery.

THE proprietor of these Gardens offers to the public a variety of choice

Fruits, Flowers,

Evergreens, Grapes, Green House Plants, and sandy Strawberries of all kinds. An extensive variety of choice Pears, Peaches, Apples, Nectarines, Apricots, Cherries, Plums, Quinces, Currants, Gooseberries, Figs, Persian, Spanish Chestnuts, Almonds, Filberts, Japan Walnuts, Raspberries, Vine, etc., etc. Thousands of Magnolias, of different kinds and sizes; Vines, Trees, Genus, Jasmine, Ivy, Arbor Vine, Tree Dwarf and Variegated Box, Honeys and Weeping Evergreens, of sorts suitable for cemeteries.

Cut Flowers

Furnished at all seasons of the year. A choice collection of Bulbs and Flower Seed (life preserving) from Europe; Bulbs of the finest sort of which will be given.

Prices persons unknown to the proprietor, a resolution of satisfactory reference and accompany all orders. All orders should give specific directions as to mode of shipment and place of destination. A moderate charge made for packing, sufficient to cover expense of packing, hauling, etc.

All packages, after being recognized for by boat or railroad, are at the risk of the purchaser. Shrubs and Bulbs will be forwarded in the fall. Trees, etc., will be cheerfully corrected upon notice being given to the proprietor.

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Memphis, Tenn.

[s28-3tmo&w]

The Great "Wallace" or Violin Piano!

Drigg's Patent.

AFTER careful and repeated examinations of these Pianos, by the great Pianist and Composer, W. V. Wallace, he is honored them by having his own name put upon the front. The celebrated firm of Ball & Son, of New York, who had been now that thirty years making Pianos with great success, is now closed their manufactory and entered arrangements with the Messrs. Drigg, for the exclusive sale of all the Instruments made under their patent. These Pianofortes combine the principle of the Violin, discarding all heavy blocks of the market and sounding boards, and have solid sound boards, form a complete vibrating shell, increasing wonderfully the volume and depth of tone; and, as Professor says: The tone is noble and great, sustaining the sound or singing, and the volume of tone or power I never have heard in depth, purity and sympathetic sweetness." As to strength and durability, yet may, with a novice hammer, knock on the end of the Piano case, and then the Piano will be in tune as before. I can say no more in a common advertisement. But call at

MESSRS. BINGHAM & MEACHAM'S,

Photograph Rooms, No 199, Main street,

Where the Pianos may be seen, and get a pamphlet, which shows you what the Messrs. Wolfenden, Wm. Mason, Marstark, King, Kinkeld, and Strakosch, publish the machinery of a Piano, and testimonials to these Pianos over every other make in existence. Some of these Pianos are now in use in New York, New Orleans, and the agent, Mr. W. NASH, will take great pleasure in showing the whole construction and Philosophical principles, and take Pianos on commission, if not satisfactorily.

All the New Music, Guitars, Violins, Strings, etc., will be found at Nash's.

Pianos will be sold for little home in ty. Pianos tuned and regulated, and Violin Guitars, best in the world.

MR. S MRS. NASH,

Formerly of Nashville, Tenn.

Would take a situation as Organist and Singing in a Church in Memphis. A good organist (if not) or two piano in the theory of Music, Singing, Piano, Organ or Violin, and Guitar. Address W. NASH, care of Nash to study in order to become readers of Music classically, and will include Mr. Nash's Music Rooms four times each week.

TERMS—$25 per quarter of 12 weeks. Those who wish to play or sing by catching by tones by ear, need not apply. A Singing Class at night for both sexes would be formed. Pupils can commence at any time. Sets of Sounding Jingles, are Ballads, Cavatinas, Opera, Pastoral, Chorus and Chantons.

Pianos, Pianos.

JAMES A. M. FLAHERTY.

Union street, 3 doors south of Main.

HAVE just added to their former stock several new and superior PIANOS with improved

Bridge and Powerful Repeating Action

From the celebrated manufactory of

HALLETT & CUMSTON,

Boston, Mass.

They invite an examination of the same before purchasing elsewhere.

Now that others say with respect to the character of the above make of instruments:

HERNANDO, Nov. July 12, 1859.

Messrs. J. & M. FLAHERTY: Gentlemen: Your three repeat ads I purchased from your house a Piano made by Hallett & Cumston, which I find it have made a good, and ascribed during that time, and take pleasure in recommending the above make as superior to any other that I have ever used.

M. A. MOSELEY.

We, the undersigned, being well acquainted with the above Piano, and the testimony contained in the certificate of Mrs. Judge Moseley, cheerfully concur with her in the favorable opinion therein expressed.

JACOB MILLER,
JAS. R. FARMER Sr.,
J. L. MORGAN,
E. McMULLEN,
Hernando, Miss.

[s28 1y] HOPKINS & KIRBY.

FOR SALE

And Terms Easy.

THE full and beautiful Lot, one quarter mile west from Court square. Four and a half acres of Land on Bass street, with a good Pattity Residence with six rooms, outside cellar, well, cistern, chicken house, stable and orchard, all well cultured.

ALSO—Lot on Bass street, adjoining Jackson street, with seven rooms, kitchen, servant's rooms, cisterns, two good wells, large house, stable and garden, all in good order and beautiful location.

ALSO—For sale on Vance street, a neat and comfortable Tenement, with four rooms, kitchen, and servant's room outside, well, cow, and between Debate and Hernando streets, on the north side, at the corner of the alley.

ALSO—For sale, Residences in Fort Pickering, one a brick with six rooms and four or five servant's rooms, cisterns, garden, carriage house, stable and orchard, in this place there are three acres of ground, the finest in the Fort Pickering in a frame Dwelling House with five rooms, kitchen and servant's rooms.

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

[sep29] HOPKINS & KIRBY.

For Sale or Rent.

A beautiful Residence location, 8½ acres, six miles north of the city, fronting the Memphis and Ohio Railroad and the Mississippi River, and adjoining Fort Pickering. This tract is well adapted for gardening or orchard purposes, for the location is on the above, call on HOPKINS & KIRBY, in the Calhoun Block, corner Main and Monroe streets.

Hopkins & 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, which we offer at bargains to suit purchasers, and in addition to our sales of Real Estate, we have a large and unimproved lots in the Cities of Memphis and Duluth. Below we give a list of some of the localities of our lands. We will be pleased at all times to have the inspection of our lands for sale, and all persons in search of lands for settlement, or for the purpose of locating lands, that we are prepared to give as general information and as ready access to the original surveys of the Government, in reference to the general character of the country in the different sections of Mississippi and Arkansas. Parties desirous of purchasing can save time by calling on us, in reference to the general character of the country in the different sections of Mississippi and Arkansas.

No. Acres.	Township.	Range.	County.	State.
640	4 north.	5 east.	Crittenden.	Ark.
640	4 north.	6 east.	"	"
2 5	4 north.	6 east.	"	"
640	4 north.	7 east.	"	"
1360	4 north.	7 east.	320 acres deadened. Crittenden.	Ark.
115	4 north.	7 east.	"	"
215	5 north.	6 east.	"	"
640	5 north.	6 east.	"	"
1700	7 north.	8 east.	"	"
1700	7 north.	9 east.	"	"
1600	7 north.	9 east.	"	"
1600	8 north.	9 east.	"	"
1200	8 north.	8 east.	"	"
4400	8 north.	7 east.	"	"
645	9 north.	7 east.	800 acres deadened. Crittenden.	Ark.
3700	9 north.	8 east.	"	"
4000	10 north.	8 east.	800 acres deadened. Mississippi.	Ark.
480	11 north.	9 east.	800 acres deadened. Mississippi.	Ark.
1100	11 north.	10 east.	"	"
1600	12 north.	5 east.	"	"
1600	12 north.	6 east.	"	"
760	12 north.	4 east.	Poinsett.	Ark.
280	12 north.	4 east.	"	"
2500	12 north.	3 west.	Jackson and St. Francis.	Ark.—Cach river
1600	4 north.	3 west.	"	"
2000	5 north.	3 west.	"	"
2000	5 north.	2 west.	Jackson.	Ark.
240	3 north.	3 west.	"	"
1100	10 north.	2 west.	Drew co.	Ark.
220	14 north.	4 west.	"	"
1200	14 north.	5 west.	White co.	Ark.
2160	13 north.	3 west.	Choctaw.	Ark.
1200	10 north.	2 west.	Dallas.	Ark.
640	3 north.	1 west.	"	"
320	4 north.	11 west.	Tunica co.	Miss.
320	4 north.	12 west.	"	"
200	26 north.	3 west.	Coahoma co.	Miss.
320	26 north.	4 west.	320 acres deadened. Coahoma co.	Miss.
320	26 north.	4 west.	"	"
320	26 north.	5 west.	Tallahatchie.	Miss.
2160	21 north.	2 west.	Hn. Cassidy's lands. Hn. Cassidy's lands.	Ala.
1062	18 north.	2 west.	Holmes co.	Miss.
1440	15 north.	2 west.