THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY M'CLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL. MEMPHIS, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1859 VOLUME X.—NUMBER 234.

Daily Appeal.

OUR CHINESE RELATIONS.

A letter written on board the frigate Powhattan, and published in the *Journal of Commerce*, contains some interesting information as to the interest of Mr. Ward, our Minister to China, to reach Pekin, made simultaneously with that of the English and French Embassadors, which led to Strahtzes a result. Mr. Ward, it appears, reached Shanghai on the fifth of May, in a small steamer, a draught adapted to the navigation of the Peiho, which he had chartered at Hong Kong for the purpose of his visit to Pekin. Upon adjusting his wish to the Chinese Imperial Commissioners at Shanghai, he proposed immediately to Pekin, there to exchange with them the ratifications of the treaty, and to deliver to the Emperor a letter from the President of the United States, of which he was the bearer, he was met by the statement that they were waiting the arrival of Lord Elgin and Baron Gros, to which they expected to join, and with whom they had important matters to settle, that it would take them eighty days to reach Pekin, traveling in palanquins overland, and that Mr. Ward, if he proceeded at once, would be obliged to wait for them at Ten-tsin, which, at this season, was very unhealthy. He suggested their exchanging in one of the Chinese steamers in the harbor, by which means they could reach Pekin in eight or ten days, but they replied that traveling by sea was contrary to the Emperor's express commands, and with persons of their rank, not agreeable to Chinese etiquette.

They said that the time of exchanging the ratifications was not important, and moreover offered to exchange them at Shanghai. Against this, Mr. Ward pleaded his instructions, though he could assign no reason for declining to do so, assertedly have been that if the ratifications were exchanged, the ground might be taken that he had no occasion to go to Pekin. The Commissioners had suggested that he could only go thither on important business, the consent of the Emperor, and that he, who must be the judge whether the occasion warranted a visit. It was also suggested that as the privilege of sending an Embassador to Pekin, so far as the American treaty was concerned, depended upon any express stipulation in their treaty, but upon the clause in it giving them the same privileges that might be conceded to any other nations, it would be proper for the French and English Embassadors should go first, as their treaties only contained any express stipulation of the sort, and that, as they were soon expected at Shanghai, Mr. Ward had better wait and go with them.

The result of all this negotiation was that Mr. Ward neither exchanged ratifications at Shanghai nor proceeded to Pekin to do so, though he obtained a written document from the Commissioners admitting his readiness to have done so, declaring that the treaty was to be considered to take effect upon ratification, and stipulating that he should go to Pekin with his first Minister of any nation who did so. Soon after this arrangement had been made, the English and French Ministers arrived. They paid little attention to the Chinese Commissioners, insisted upon proceeding at once to Pekin, and required the Commissioners to proceed thither also. Finding they could do no long to prevent the immediate departure of the Embassadors, the Commissioners, so at least they stated, sent couriers to notify the Emperor, and themselves set out for Pekin, but by the land route, the English and French Embassadors proceeding by sea. Two or three days after their departure Mr. Ward followed in the frigate Powhattan, which was lying at Shanghai, his little chartered steamer necessitating also in company. After a four days' passage they reached the mouth of the Peiho on the 21st of June, and found the English and French ships of twenty-one vessels (gun boats, of which thirteen only were of light draught enough to enter the river.

Admiral Hope informed Mr. Ward of the intention of the allies at so late date as he had taken to remove them, and of the statement by the Chinese that they were placed there not to prevent the French and English Ministers going up to Pekin, but to protect them against insurrection from the rebels. It had been stated that this was not the mouth of the Peiho, which was to be found; it was some miles further south, and the Embassadors must go to Pekin by that route; but on subsequently on board the men-of-war anchored there, English, French, or American, did not succeed in inducing any such statement into the Peiho, this statement was considered a mere invention of the moment, for the purpose of perplexing or delaying unwelcome visitors. Mr. Ward adds that Admiral Hope had informed him that he had no intention of forcing an entrance into the river; if the entrance was resisted, it only remained for him to report that fact to his Government, and he was instructed to go to Pekin, and he would accordingly cross the bar and proceed till fired on or stopped by superior force.

Accordingly, on the 24th of June, he crossed the bar in his little steamer, but when near the forts, through ignorance of the channel, she ran on shore. The English Admiral sent one of his small steamers to lighter her off, but the tide was ebbing this did not succeed, and she remained aground. A party was sent on shore, but everything was perfectly silent about the fort and barracks, which, he seemed surprised, at length a few persons of mean appearance came out, who pretended to great astonishment at the sight of their ancient fort, and stated that there was no officer of rank in the neighborhood. They repeated, however, the story that officers were waiting for the Embassadors at the alleged north mouth of the river. The crew of the steamer floated with the tide, and retired to a position outside the line of the allied vessels, already prepar d to attack the Chinese forts, which at that place have a very formidable appearance. The English, getting much the worst of it, Admiral Hope requested the assistance of the American steamer in towing up the boats containing the party intended to land and attack the forts. The request, upon consultation between Mr. Ward and Com. Tatnall, was granted, though how this aid to the English was consistent with the professed neutrality which Mr. Ward had assumed, is not clear.

It turned out upon examination, three or four days after, that there was really a northern entrance to the Peiho, such as the Chinese had indicated, with a town and villages upon its banks. To a letter left for the governor of the town a friendly reply was sent on board the Pechihlin, stating that orders had already received from the Emperor directing that the Minister should be received at the northern entrance and conducted to Pekin. It is supposed that upon the receipt of this letter Mr. Ward proceeded to the northern entrance, but as to the fact of his being sent forward to Pekin we have nothing beyond a rumor, which, on the whole, is not very probable.—*New York Times.*

European Affairs.

From the Liverpool News.

The explicit declaration of French policy towards Italy, just made with every mark of authority in the celebrated "Constitutionnel," is the most important event affecting the external affairs of the Peninsula that has taken place since the signature of the agreement of Villa Franca. It is not, indeed, a thing to be sent, and that France will not, interfere with armed force in Central Italy, is to settle the larger part of the Italian question. And this is what the "Constitutionnel" undertakes to do. At Villa Franca the Emperor of the French consented to the return of the Princes of Central Italy, who had cast in their lot with his enemy, in order to show that he intended no animosity toward them, and he has since exerted himself to reconcile them with their people. He will continue to do so, but it is, of course, possible that he may be disappointed. What then? Will France attempt to impose its powerful will on the people? "No; France is not a gendarme in the service of Princes against their populations."

The present situation of those States makes this declaration very timely.

In a few days the annexation of Tuscany to Piedmont will come before the Emperor of the French, as well as before the other European Powers, for recognition. This vote is the unanimous and emphatic expression of the principle of nationality, which the Emperor went to Italy to vindicate, but has heretofore been secondary. Its realization would be hailed throughout the Peninsula as the fulfilment of a promise, and it would, spring and not been fought in vain. Not only Italians but free men all over the world will observe with enhanced the course which the French Emperor pursues in this matter, and according as he may act will judge for themselves whether he really desires to see an Italy with sufficient strength for its own needs, or an Italy in which, intimidated by overawed or arbitrary, maintains a state of weakness to tempt the ambition of powerful neighbors at the expense of the tranquility of Europe.

The Emperor of the French has gone so far that from this country no opposition to the prudent and necessary extension of the Kingdom of Sardinia is to be expected.

Not so in France. Peace in Italy.—The Constitutionnel has at length broken through its reserve and speaks out very plainly against the idea of all armed interference. The article has all the appearance of being semi-official.

"We have hitherto abstained," it says, from taking part in a discussion which we considered premature, and as strangers, we hesitate. When, however, the moment for expressing an opinion on that grave question arrives, it seems to us, that it will be easy to do so in a few words. The Emperor, at Villa Franca, accepted, without any sort of repugnance, the restoration of the princes. At the hour of reconciliation, he was unwilling to remember that at Solferino some of them were in the ranks of his enemies. What, in fact, did that matter to him? It was not against these princes that he directed his arms, but against the political system of which they were the representatives or the first victims. The system once vanquished, why prolong resentments, the motive of which no longer existed? Was a war of principle to be continued by a war of feelings? That would have been to fall very low.

"As the Emperor Napoleon had entered Italy to achieve the independence of the Italian people, and not to favor some local revolutions or to aid indirectly in the expulsion of some petty princes, he was not opposed to the return of the latter. He imagined that having had a severe lesson, they would be inclined to grant salutary reforms, and that, in that manner, their restoration would prevent new political complications. If the princes proved insufficient, Central Italy would be spared those scenes of agitation which sometimes afflicted even the most powerful kingdoms.

"It was with that generous object, (says the writer,) and more for the sake of the population than for that of the princes, that the French troops, which had left Italy, proposed, without the language of conciliation to be employed in the Romagna. It has not yet abandoned all hope of success, and it will continue to do so, and to fulfill properly the distinguished mission. But if it should not succeed, what will it do? is asked with strange persistence. No, not, it is said, the services which France has rendered to Italy, a right to her to offer something less than counsels? To give orders, perhaps, and to make menaces, to be such a thing? No; France is not a gendarme in the service of princes against the populations. She endeavors to unite them in a mutual and profitable accord, and will not do violence either to one or the other. By what right, by what means, could she act between them? By an armed intervention! But that would be to walk in the path of the old Austrian policy, which was the cause of Magenta—it would be to exercise the right of intervention, which was torn to pieces at Solferino.

"It is not consistent with the dignity or the honor of France to do hence f what she condemn in others. Austria has lost forever the profitable monopoly of armed intrusions in the affairs of the Peninsula, and we will never claim it for our own advantage. If at Rome an army of occupation is charged with the mission of protection the Sovereign Pontiff, it is because there is at Rome not only an Italian prince in presence of his subjects, but the Pope, the Father of all the Faithful, whose repose and security it is important to us to secure. At Rome we do not defend a private cause; we defend in the interest of France and in that of Italy herself the cause of catholicism, it is upon where the two princes are subject to the same moral law, and that law requires that no one shall place himself between them and their people. As friends, serious devotedness ought not to be forgotten, we believe that we have more right than others to give to the population of the duchies advice which we consider wise and prudent. If they do not follow it, we may feel regret, but, we shall never undertake to impose it on them by force. In a word, Italy owes to us her independence, and we will not take back to-morrow what we have given to-day.

SIAMESE WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

Up to the age of ten years, Siamese children, of either sex are not troubled with any superabundance of clothing, and it is seldom that a child is seen wearing the smallest shred of a garment except on days of festival. Jewels, sometimes of great value, are put on young children. Among the better classes, boys and girls up to the age ten or twelve, wear a number of gold chains, sometimes four, six or seven at a time, all different, and each having some amulet or ornament attached. The hair is shaved to grow long on the front part of the head, but the rest is kept shaved, leaving this circular patch to be twisted into a knot, which is worn in its place by a long ornamental pin. Often a tuft of hair is left on the crown to be closely shaved into knot, and the effect is pretty. Boys and girls are dressed—if their scant measure of clothing may be called dress—exactly alike, so that it is not easy to distinguish them.

At the age of twelve the lock is cut off, leaving a small patch which bears a striking resemblance to a small, "Paddy" hat. This, in a man, is combed back, and allowed to grow a degree longer than in a woman; not so much so, however, as to suggest any marked difference in the sexes. The women arrange their locks carefully oiled, combed and gummed, to stand upright, and they take infinite pains to keep the top of this brush smooth as velvet.

A Siamese lady's hair is held to be in perfect order, when she can plunge into the river and dock her head many times under the water without disturbing the smoothness and uprightness of her native hair brush. The ceremony of cutting off the lock of hair is kept with entertainments and rejoicings. It is the great event in young Siamese life, and resembles the coming out amongst young ladies in other countries; for in Siam children are supposed to reach years of discretion rather early.

After a girl marries she gives up the wearing of trinkets and ornaments. There are rules and set aside for her children in their turn. Boys have an opportunity of learning to read by entering themselves as neophytes, or attendants on the priesthood. Wealthy people keep schools or persons authorized to teach them, do not know; but it is not uncommon in Siam to find women able to read and write.

The occupations of the people are various and less circumscribed than in any other part of the East. In fact, the women in Siam occupy a moral position many degrees superior to that of their sisters in other Oriental countries. The wife of a Siamese has no unimportant voice in the domestic arrangements of the family. She is cash-keeper, and seems to possess the right to keep her hoards secure. The women, as a race, are very intelligent and observant; those belonging to the higher classes seem to have pleasing and modest manners. The head wife of the Prime Minister is a very interesting woman; she is not young, but is by no means wanting in personal attractions. She has no children, but that does not seem to disturb her husband's affection, or her influence over him. She came with her attendants, by invitation, to lunch with us, and although our talk was limited for want of words, she could contrive to make herself understood.

An absurd little incident will serve to show how diligently those people observe the custom of prostration. The lady requested permission to visit the sleeping apartments, in order to see how English people arrange their rooms. She was accordingly taken up stairs, followed by the entire body of attendants and her step-son, who did not at all see why he should not have the benefit of a peep as well as they. She expressed her satisfaction at the arrangements, and especially her delight at a small iron crib belonging to my child, which seemed to strike them all as a device of luxury and refinement not to be equalled. Finally, when everything in the room had been handled and examined, she inquired, in a perplexed manner, where we kept our money, as she could not see a strong box of any kind.

It should be mentioned that on a previous visit to her own house, I had been shown over her private apartments, and in the sleeping-room saw four large iron safes, which she pointed out as seeming to add much to the honor of the family.

There happened to be a box in a corner, however, covered over with the usual arrangements of cushions and drapery; this being shown her, she seemed greatly relieved to find—judging from the size of the box, which, however, was empty at the time—that we had, or appeared to have some worldly pelf, and delighted at such a charming way of covering it up. As she was about to descend the stairs, a commotion disturbed the whole bevy of damsels, to whom it seemed sacrilegious to allow that by going down first their mistress would place herself beneath them; a thing not to be tolerated for a moment. Accordingly, with a sudden rush, the young ladies passed her on their hands and knees, just as she was about to descend, and the whole twenty scrambled down stairs head foremost, with a hurrying and scurrying, a laughing and a gabbling, that was as amusing as it was surprising.

The Siamese women, as well as men, are terribly disfigured by the effects of cosmetics and excessive betel chewing. It is carried to a disgusting extent among people of all ranks and ages. Even little children may be seen with their lips dyed red, and crimson juice running out of their mouths. Their teeth are never, by any chance, empty; as soon as the quid is disposed of, another takes its place, but a Siamese always speaks as if with a pebble in his mouth. But it is the lips which, by effect of the incessant chewing large quids to enlarge the lips considerably and to dye them a sort of black red, and entirely to alter the shape of the lower part of the face. The Siamese say, that the chewing of betel acts as a continued stimulant, and that they could not exist without it. It is highly injurious to the teeth, but I think it don't destroy health to any great extent.

Smoking is another habit carried to an extreme in Siam; men, women and children seem to live upon cigars and tobacco rolled up in palm leaf. I was told as a fact by a lady, that she had seemed nursing child of two years old, taking whiffs of its mother's cigar, afterwards put its mouth to a tobacco-pipe. For this, however, I will not vouch. But I have frequently watched a very pretty little girl, of five years old, smoking a cigarette while she made mud-pies. The ladies of Siam invariably smokers carry a reserve cigar stick behind each ear, as clerks carry pens.

Perilous Balloon Voyage from Albany.

From the Albany Journal, Sept. 26.

Mr. Charles Cover, accompanied by George W. Pike, yesterday afternoon made a very fine ascension in his balloon Montgolfier, from the National Garden, in this city. The balloon left the garden at 4:47, and rose handsomely in the midst of a very brisk northern current of air. It went to the north, and continued to rise until it reached an easterly current, when it was wafted in that direction, and soon left the city and its environs behind it. It was a clear day, and the scenery afforded a very fine view. The weather was delightful, the sky clear, with only a slight southerly breeze blowing when the balloon ascended. It was one of the most delightful mornings we ever witnessed, and we doubt if a more satisfactory or successful one ever took place. Mr. Cover and his companion reached this city at an early hour this morning, and we have received from his friend the following account of his aerial voyage.

"Everything being in readiness, orders were given to cut the ropes at a quarter to five o'clock. The air ship Montgolfier arose handsomely from the garden until it was high above the tallest dwelling houses in the vicinity, when it took a northerly course near as could be estimated, we went six miles in that direction, until we struck an easterly current, when we were carried in a south easterly direction across the Hudson river, over the hills a distance of about thirty miles. We then made preparations to descend, and in coming down we struck a strong current, which carried us back about six miles. The grapplings were thrown out and caught in a tall gate, which was instantly carried away, bringing down all the fence, a distance of from ten to twelve rods, when the anchor rope gave way and the balloon was carried into a forest, striking against a dry hemlock tree, it was blowing quite a gale at the time, and the balloon struck the tree with such force as to break off ten feet of the top, which became entangled in the network. Mr. Cover

We were then carried some distance over tree-tops, and finally succeeded in getting released from the incumbrance, but not without injuring the balloon to such a degree that it was found impossible to carry it further. Finding we could not succeed in getting the balloon up again, we concluded to land, and we accordingly descended safely in a very pleasant place, and all in perfect safety, and the first order of our acquaintance generally, with the first order of

AMBROTYPES,

and all other styles of pictures worthy of a place in the collection of the art.

Trusting to continuation with our Picture Gallery, we have arrangements for supplying the same with the most reliable and perfect SEWING MACHINES that can be obtained in the United States, specimens of which will always be found in exhibition and for sale at our place. Especial care is taken by us to buy (for we have to assume the very best machines, and such as we recommend themselves upon a fair and impartial trial, and we are prepared to warrant them to give satisfaction to purchasers, or we can see by work and sell for a reasonable time under the "old fogy credit system." Some of our friends, and all we are,

Most respectfully, TRABOUT & CO.

sept-1 Up stairs corner Main and Monroe-dis.

Administrator's Notice.

HAVING this day qualified as administrator of the estate of Thomas Hannegan, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons interested to settle their respective claims against said estate, and those indebted to make payment to the undersigned, at his residence, near Hernando.

ANN HANNEGAN, Administratrix.

sept-24 Administratrix.

JACOB J. PERES,

Professor of Oriental Languages

MEMPHIS, TENN.

INSTRUCTION in Hebrew, Chaldaic and Arabic; also in French and German. Terms moderate.

Residence in the Oriental Languages taught in three months. No. 80 Monroe street. sept-24-dtf

The Memphis Appeal.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY, BY

JOS. S. M'CLANAHAN, THOS. J. TROUSDALE, BENJAMIN F. DILL.

Under the Style and firm of

M'CLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL,

WHERE ALL LETTERS OR BUSINESS, OR OTHERWISE, SHOULD BE DIRECTED.

PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily (in advance) per annum $10 00
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M'CLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL.

Hopkins & Kirby

WANTED.

WE wish to rent for a period of one, or more years, a small Plantation, in Shelby county, Tennessee, or Mississippi, with a comfortable residence and outbuildings, and from 25 to 100 acres of land in cultivation; that friend wishes the place for a home, and would like to purchase a place within 20 miles or less from the city of Memphis, if the place suits him and the price is low. We propose the same to be at our office, corner of Main and Monroe streets. Sept10-tf. HOPKINS & KIRBY.

Public Sale of Arkansas Lands.

WE WILL sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, at Hernando, Desoto county, Mississippi, on the 1st of November, on MONDAY, October 31, 1859, the following lands, viz: Sections 16 and 36, in Township 1 south, range 7 west, containing 1,000 acres, in a body, in the following proportions: Mississippi Cottonwood, Mississippi Black Walnut, Mississippi Hickory, Prairie, Shrub, Cherry, Brown and Ashbury oak, in White Oak Prairie.

Owing to some new business negotiations, we have determined to sell out at least three-quarters of our lands, for cash or good paper, payable in one, two and three years; the balance, if any, to be sold at public auction, on the day of sale.

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

The title to every piece offered is indisputable, if not purchaser will be required to pay his bid. This is definitely and positively the last sale of lands we shall have to offer, worthy with the premium cautions.

sept30 HOPKINS & KIRBY

FOR SALE

And Terms Easy.

THE Inclosure Property, one and three-quarter miles from the Court House, on the Mississippi River road. Land on Bass street, with a good Family Residence with six rooms, servant's room and kitchen, cistern, outhouses, stable, carriage house, and a good garden.

Also—A good Family Residence on Jackson street, with six rooms, kitchen, cistern, stable, and a good well, carriage house, stable and garden, all in good order and beautiful location.

Also—Two Residences on Bass street, a neat and comfortable Tenement with four rooms, back room, kitchen, servant's room and cistern, and a good Tenement on Jefferson and Hernando streets, on the north side, at the corner of Hernando street.

Also—Two Residences on Fort Pickering, one a house with six rooms and four or five servants' rooms, cistern, stable, carriage house and garden, and the other a house with four rooms, cistern, stable, carriage house and garden. These three are three acres of ground. The other place is Fort Pickering, on the Mississippi River, with five rooms, kitchen and servant's room, etc.

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

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For Sale or Rent.

A beautiful Residence location, 20 to 25 acres, six miles north of Memphis, on the Mississippi River road and the Memphis and Raleigh Plankroad as it is to be. Suitable for a Gentleman's residence, or orchard purposes. For information as to the above call on HOPKINS & KIRBY, in the Calhoun Block.

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J. S. DRAKE & CO.,

Under Worsham House,

185 MAIN STREET

DEALERS IN

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING

AND

FINE FURNISHING GOODS.

WE would say to the inhabitants of Memphis and surrounding country, that we are satisfied we have advertising this article to be able to place a No. 1 article on the market at a cheaper rate than perhaps any other house in the country. We have on our premises the head of the market in New York, in a practical manner, and has been for the last fifteen years, and is now engaged in manufacturing

Gentlemen's fine Custom Work.

We manufacture our own

SHIRTS,

And can assure the public the fit make and style cannot be excelled.

We receive our Goods weekly, consequently we will be enabled always to have the latest styles.

Our Garments are well made, tasty, and are equal to any merchant-custom house.

Cordially, we invite all to call and examine for themselves.

sept24-dtw

S. A. PARKER, JR. ..... S. A. PARKER, JR.

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FOR the coming year, a FARM, from 10 miles out of Memphis, on a good road, containing 300 acres, 175 to 200 acres of good cotton land, balance in timber and meadow, with two never failing springs on the place. Good cotton and corn for stock, etc.

Apply at the premises, and if desired, inquire from the present tenant, Dr. Bailey, Memphis, or Dr. Dickinson, Memphis. Apply terms to

sept22-1m* S. P. JONES.

FRANCIS PILLEUL & CO.,

BEG leave to announce to the public that they have opened a RESTAURANT, at No. 3, Shelby street. All those who want a good dinner, can find the best table the market affords. Meals will be sent to any part of the city.

A large and beautiful Saloon will be at the disposition of private Parties, Balls and Marriages.

Meals always ready to go, Dinner from 1 to 3; Supper from 5 to 9 o'clock.

Bar-room open LUNCH from 10 to 11 o'clock.

The Bar-room is provided with the best Wines and Liquors, and we will do everything to please our customers, and merit patronage.

FRANCIS PILLEUL & CO.

T. T. CARTWRIGHT ..... L. L. EDMUNDSON

I. T. CARTWRIGHT & CO.,

COMMISSION, FORWARDING

AND

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No. 85 Front Row, Memphis, Tennessee,

Agents for the sale of

FLOUR, BACON, LARD, WHISKEY, BUTTER, CHEESE, HAY, GRAIN, and Produce generally.

ALL goods consigned to us will receive strict and personal attention.

☞ Orders promptly and promptly filled.

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WM. W. HUNTER, Henderson, Ky.
JACOB SENNENT, Wheeling, Va.
J. LEHMAN & CO., Memphis, Tenn.

aug27-3m

In Chancery, at Memphis.

STATE OF TENNESSEE—At rules held in the Clerk's Office, on the 1st Monday (the Common Law and Chancery Court of the city of Memphis, Monday, September the 5th, 1859.

Utility, a free woman of color against Petition to convey herself into slavery. Petition filed June 27th, 1859.

It appearing from the petition filed herein that the petitioner, Charlotte, a free woman of color, a resident of the State of Tennessee, desires and prays to be permitted to convey herself into slavery under the S. W. Hunter, a resident of the same county. The petition and conditions required by the act of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee in such case made and provided: It is therefore ordered that notice of the filing of said petition, and of the intended application of said petitioner to be sold into slavery, be published in the Union and Eagle, and Appeal, three successive weeks, for the space of one month in the Memphis Appeal.

A copy—attest. JOHN C. LANIER, Clerk and Master.

Harris & Wilson, solicitors for petitioner.

sept8-4tw

For Sale.

A VARIETY of Real Estate in the City and Country, all improved and unimproved. Low Lands are High and Dry, and cheap as land goes. In short, are prepared to meet the demands of any description of purchaser.

sept-1y THOS. PETERS.

$5 Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber, on the 7th inst., a BROWN SHUT, with a small brass collar on. The above reward will be paid on delivery of the Shirt, or any information as that I can get her.

F. R. NEWMAN,
sept7-2w* No. 10 Exchange Building.

Miscellaneous

BELLEVUE

Gardens and Nursery.

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

Fruits, Flowers,

Evergreens, Conifers, Greenhouse Plants, and Ample Shrubbery, Grapes, Strawberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, Pears, Peaches, Apples, Nectarines, Apricots, Cherries, Plums, Grapes, Strawberries, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Currants, Figs, Pecans, Spanish Chestnuts, Almonds, Filberts, English Walnuts, Raspberries, etc., etc. Also, Ornamental Trees, of different kinds and sizes; Fire, Trees, Cedars, Junipers, Arbor Vitae, Tree Dwarf and Variegated Box, Honeysuckle and Weeping Evergreens, of rare excellence for cemeteries.

Cut Flowers

Furnished at all seasons of the year. A choice collection of Bulbs and Flowers, being daily expected from Europe; notice of the arrival of which will be given.

Every person unknown to the proprietor, a certificate or satisfactory reference must accompany all orders. All orders must be addressed to the Agent, as name of nursery and place of destination. A reasonable charge made for packing, sufficient to cover expense of packing material, etc.

All packages, after being receipted for by boat or railroad, are at the risk of the parties ordering, and no allowance or allowable error in a shipment, the same will be cheerfully corrected upon notice being given to the proprietor.

Catalogues sent FREE OF CHARGE to all applicants.

S. M. WHITE,
Memphis, Tenn.

sept18-dtf-eow

Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad Stockholders' Meeting.

ON THURSDAY, 20th day of October next, the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad Company will be sold at the City of Memphis, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and for other purposes, as a meeting of the stockholders to determine the time, place and manner of building the road. Stockholders will post from

sept24-dtw-eow C. F. VANCE, Sec'y.

LOOKING-GLASS STORE, ETC.

FREEMAN & CO.,

(W. A. S. FREEMAN, late of Nashville, Tenn.)

HAVE opened a home, 350 Main street, (formerly occupied by Messrs. Phillips, Spencer, and Co.) Looking Glass Manufacturers, and Manufacturers and Dealers in Gold Mouldings, Pier and Mantle Mirrors, Oil paintings and engraved pictures, of all sizes, Certain Cornices, Portraits and Portrait Frames, Janes' Fireplace Heaters, etc., and keep for sale Artists' Materials of every description, Window Shades, Looking-Glass Plates, Picture Cords, etc. Our Gold Works and Rooms being furnished in Memphis, we avoid damage by long transportation, and can offer our goods at home at as perfect order. An experience of sixteen years in our business, we feel confident of being able to please every respect. We solicit and hope to merit the patronage of Nashville friends.

N. B. Our Frames re-gilded and Venetian Blinds repaired and painted. jet-1y-tw

The Great "Wallace" or Violin Piano!

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AFTER careful and repeated examinations of the various pianos, by the Professors of Music, Amateurs, Connoisseurs, W. T. Wallace, of New York, who had been more than thirty years making Pianos with great success, at once closed their manufactory and entered a contract with the Messrs. Horace Waters and Co., of New York, to manufacture and market their pianos. These Pianos are made on the principle of the Violin, discarding all heavy blocks of wood, and substituting in place thereof, thin sounding boards, from a complete vibrating shell, increasing wonderfully the volume and quality of tone, and the durability and strength of the instrument. The tone is noble and grand, sustaining the sound or singing, and its volume of tone or power I have never heard in depth, purity and sympathetic sweetness, equal to any instrument of any kind. The Piano is made hammer, block not the end of the Piano case, but upon the Piano case is to be seen and heard. I can say no more in a common advertisement. But call at

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Where the Pianos may be seen, and get a pamphlet, which shows you why distributed, Walnut, Rosewood, Mahogany, Gilt, Rosewood, Gilt, Mahogany, Gilt, Rosewood, Gilt, Mahogany, Gilt, Rosewood, Gilt