THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY M'CLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL. MEMPHIS, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1859. VOLUME X.—NUMBER 269.

Daily Appeal

THE DUTY OF SOUTHERN DEMOCRACY.

From the Mobile Register.

The Eufaula *Spirit of the South*, in the course of a leader on the "duty of the southern Democracy" in the Charleston convention, says:

"Profiting by the experience of the past, let us for once have a clean victory, or a cleanly defeat. If the northern Democracy are not loyal to the principles of the Dred Scott decision, they are no better than the Black-Republicans, and the sooner we know it, the better."

The Northern Democracy are loyal to the principles of the Dred Scott decision, and if southern extremists, who are laboring so hard to break up the entire Democracy, would take the trouble to look at the other side of the question, and go to Charleston with an understanding of what the Dred Scott decision really is, there would not be the least difficulty in establishing a perfect accord on the subject. We do not see how we can ever attain a "clean victory, or a clean defeat," on a "platform, or no platform" position, so long as such able and intelligent southern journals as the *Spirit*, persistently represent the Dred Scott decision to mean something, which it means no other. Now, the simple truth is, that the Supreme court, in the Dred Scott case, not in any other case, has never decided in favor of the claim set up by the Republicans in Congressional state and territorial legislation to protect slavery in the Territories. The court never even within hailing distance of making any such decision; on the contrary, it carefully eschewed and avoided that point, and confined its dicta to the only point at issue of Congressional power to strip citizens of property in the Constitution—the case of fugitive slaves. So far from deciding that Congress, as such, under the Constitution, exercises an absolute jurisdiction over the Territories, the court stated in the words of Mr. Justice Campbell, that it was not "called upon to define the jurisdiction of Congress" in this respect; that "how much power may be exercised by the people of a Territory, before their admission to the Union, the courts of justice cannot decide." "This must depend, for the manner, on political considerations." And while expressly declining to decide the point which the Lecompton claim, the whole tenor of the argument, and the whole tenor of judicial and historical research used by the court, point the other way—to self, to the limitation of the power of Congress, and to the ascertainment of the power of the people, on popular sovereignty and State Rights principles.

If Judge Black had lived in the times that "tried men's souls," when our fathers were arguing and fighting for the principles of popular sovereignty which gave birth to our institutions, and which have been, and formidable as they may seem at present, in the domestic policy of the colonies, he would have been classed among the Tories—say his doctrine would have obliged him to connect and act with the Royal Party of the Betts. For our part, we believe in the capacity of the people for self-government, and we hold that that doctrine is entirely wrong which denies to them power, and that case in Dred Scott which finds it necessary to resort to such doctrine. The institution of black slavery does not think God, depend for its standing ground and safety upon the ignoring of the grand doctrines of white republican freedom.

A TOUCHING APPEAL.

The annexed communication, says the Cincinnati Gazette, comes from a prominent minister of Lebanon, and speaks for itself:

LEBANON, O., November 2, '59.

EDS. GAZETTE: Mrs. Francis Kindred, formerly Miss Cruell, of Hillsboro, North Carolina, gave her rich lands and negroes, to one an ancestor of Warren County (Ohio) *Poor House*.

In the autumn of 1850, the secular and religious press in the Southern States announced the arrival of Mrs. Kindred, near Hillsborough, Ohio, with her last slave. The work of emancipating her slaves having cost her all her possessions; and though she was old, we were told that her cheerful manner, intelligent conversation, and Christian character, had secured friends who would care for the poor, lone, but noble-hearted widow, so that she would never have to eat the bitter bread of penury and want.

Allow me to refer to my conversation with her yesterday, which, I think, illustrates more forcibly than I had ever conceived, the "The Martyrdom Mission of Slavery."

Mrs. Kindred was now eighty-three years old. Her appearance she seems much younger. Her countenance indicates intelligence, good choice and conscientiousness, while her white hair bearing impresses one with a sense of the good, noble and true, that unmistakably blended in her womanly nature. A beautiful and brave heart! one that has left home, and friends, and wealth at the bidding of conscience—her duty to her poor slaves.

Tearfully, yet kindly she remarked, I wish to be a burden to no one; if any one needs my work, I can earn my living with my needle; and my knitting. I am willing to live with those who were once my servants, and share their fortune. But, oh! I do want to leave this place. The cries of the woman, and the groans of a dying woman by night, the hanging and strife by day among the many, renders my nights sleepless, and my days wretched.

What have I done that I should be rewarded with a place in the poor house? Is it for having dealt my bread to the hungry? Or, for heeding the voice of conscience, and letting the oppressed go free? If so, then it is well; I have done only my duty, though it has cost me all my living.

Far away are the graves of those I loved; alone, I am alone of all my friends, here I am in a stranger house, and our long chill receive a stranger's burial.

God help me! I never can be reconciled to this place. I am more of them my slaves ever were. I have long regarded the grief of earth when experienced in the ways of christianness, as permitted by Him who doeth all things well, and perhaps ordained for special good purpose to the soul. And I will not doubt Heaven. Yet it is a very bitter grief to be separated from all domestic happiness.

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Now, Mr. Editor, is not this a proper subject to receive the Mission of "The Widow's Home? Who will help to pay the expense necessary to secure her reception into that noble institution? The sum required for the purpose is thirty dollars, besides furnishing her room—in all, say one hundred dollars.

W. R. P.

Cotton Demand and Production.

The growth of cotton in the United States is the dependence—almost the sole dependence—of Europe and Great Britain for their supply of the most important article of human clothing. We should not wish that India should not furnish as much cotton as is required for the use of the Europe, and the course of events indicates that it will not. But when the English, with English capital, to improve that country, or develope its resources," only actually, as a large consumption of goods on the part of the people, which is now impossible, becomes a Feudalist and an Absolutist—regarding sovereign power as an emanation of God's wisdom—the right of the people, as a body and chief of government, and not as dealing its only pure and legitimate source in the people.

If Judge Black had lived in the times that "tried men's souls," when our fathers were arguing and fighting for the principles of popular sovereignty which gave birth to our institutions, and which have been, and formidable as they may seem at present, in the domestic policy of the colonies, he would have been classed among the Tories—say his doctrine would have obliged him to connect and act with the Royal Party of the Betts. For our part, we believe in the capacity of the people for self-government, and we hold that that doctrine is entirely wrong which denies to them power, and that case in Dred Scott which finds it necessary to resort to such doctrine. The institution of black slavery does not think God, depend for its standing ground and safety upon the ignoring of the grand doctrines of white republican freedom.

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THE DOCTRINES AND ITS FRUITS. CONSEQUENCES OF SUCCESS.

The Baltimore Sun of the 7th instant, has the following remarks on the late Harper's Ferry difficulty:

Whatever differences of opinion may exist with regard to the complicity of other and prominent members of a political organization in the Northern States with Brown and his fanatical gang at Harper's Ferry, there can be none with us as to the real cause of the foolish demonstration. And it becomes our citizens carefully to reflect upon the relation of cause and effect in this matter, and to govern themselves accordingly.

Brown is an enthusiast, a fanatic, it is said. Let us concede this. He has acted injudiciously for the cause to which he was devoted. He has anticipated the sentiments and purposes of the great mass of the Republican party. Granted. He has done an act so unwise and ill-considered that none are so reckless as to attempt to defend it. Granted. Still, the fact remains that the Harper's Ferry outrage was the fruit of the Republican doctrine. Only a few will doubt this proposition. Its consequences are the fruits of the legitimate fruits, one of the natural consequences, the inevitable results of the Republican doctrine.

It has been stated that the number of cotton growers in the United States is about 200,000, but the number dependent upon the manufacture of the article in New England, Great Britain and the continent is not short of 5,000,000. And the capital invested in the manufacture, sale, transportation and distribution, is not $1,000 to one dollar employed in the culture. There probably is no other industry in the world in which so extended an interest rests upon so small a base. There was a time when the whole production of gold and silver in the world, by the process of amalgamation, which involves the use of quicksilver, depended—with all its vast interest and numerous mines in all countries—upon the sine's supply of quicksilver, which was obtained from the Almaden mines in Spain, and that government was forced to lease those mines to the house of Rothschild. It resulted, that that single house held the value of all the silver in its hand, and when it put up the rate from $30 to $60 per quicksilver, a vast number of mines shut up, and throngs of miners sought other employment.

That monopoly was dispelled by the discovery of quicksilver in California, and the more general production of silver in Mexico has resulted. Something analogous to that quicksilver monopoly is the position of the cotton growers of the South. The planters of Georgia, which the whole genius and capital at Lowell cannot be been able to spare, on the other hand, the vast sphere of interest, which receives the initiation from them, is constantly expanding. The price of production, lands, and the material they produce, is constantly rising, and that without pointing out any mode of relief. The cotton States are only furnish the only available surplus, but the only description of cotton which works well by itself. With the developments going on in Asia, and the extensive markets that have been made in South America, in Africa, in Eastern Europe, and in Asia, beyond the Government demands of the United States, England and Western Europe, the entire home trade turns towards the United States for a supply, for which the demand increases in the double ratio of growing numbers and increasing wealth. This is some of the facts which does not keep itself well considered by the lands, and the minds of which are yearly becoming more important.—*U. S. Democrat.*

Romance in Real Life.

[From the Hampton (Iowa) Eye, November 1.]

Some time during the month of February last, Messrs. Shepard and Overton, Attorneys at Law in this city, were applied to by a son of Mrs. Crull, of Louisa county in this State, to ascertain if possible, what, if any, interest in certain lands, supposed to be a part of the military tract of the State of Illinois. This tract of land, the reader will recollect, embraces a large part of the Military tract of that State, and was set apart by the U. S. as part compensation to the soldiers of the war of 1812. That her husband was a soldier in that war, having enlisted in the army while on a visit of business to the city of Philadelphia, his residence being a few miles out of the city, and in the State of Pennsylvania. Since his enlistment, Mrs. Crull had heard nothing from him, except a mere rumor that he was killed in an engagement with the enemy, near Lake Champlain, and as Mrs. Crull had never married again, she would be his widow and entitled to at least a dowry in any lands her husband might be entitled to as such soldier. Messrs. S. & O., immediately set themselves to ferret out the land to which her right of dowry would attach.

After a long and through search among government records, they succeeded, they ascertained that the land in question was situated in Hancock county, Illinois, and that it had been entered within land warrant by Mr. Crull, and that the patent for the land plainly showing that he was not killed as reported, and that perhaps he might still be alive. They consequently set about finding the man. This may not seem to be a very difficult task, as Government records at Washington showed that he had served his country faithfully during the war, and at its close had been honorably discharged. A find warrant had been issued to and located by him, as before stated—that during the same year he sold his certificate of entry to a man living in the northern part of the State of New York. But no further trace can exist of any such transfer from government or county records, as he will, of course, be aware of his acquaintances had ever heard from him further than the records showed; it seemed quite clear he was not alive. But the death was not authenticated for their purpose. Messrs. S & O. addressed letters to their numerous correspondents in the States of Ohio and Pennsylvania, and Vermont, where Crull's company would be likely to have been stationed during the war, making inquiries for him. Among the many answers received by them, one came from Irwin, N. Neary, Esq., Clarion, Jefferson county, New York, containing a letter from the long lost man, stating that he was yet alive and in good health, and was surprised and pleased to receive a letter to learn that his wife and children were still alive. This settled the question of the dower, and the lawyers, according to Messrs. S. & O., the fees for obtaining it for Mrs. Crull.

Although disappointed in the, to a lawyer, best part of a good or bad case, the receipts of at least the amount of the legal fees, set to work and determined not to give it up, but went at work to ascertain the facts about a respite of the ancient and long lost couple, for but they really were to each other. This was easily effected, as both parties had never married again, although both supposed each other long since dead. It seems that soon after the enlistment of Mr. Crull, Mrs. Crull finding it impossible for her to support herself and two small children, one a babe, removed to another part of the State, and there hearing rumors of soldiers which regulled many good citizens of their judgment and feelings, "Non this Heights, seem, I-ll-blown and-utterly without decency, restraint or fear of consequence, and with a belief, and there is no authority to lift a hand against it; men look on with amazement, and wonder what interposing miracle shall ever bring it to an end. With us the case is different; it is confined to our own city and State. It is not general and national, and is therefore less formidable than that which threatens the country from the Republicans, so, will it be impossible to restrict it under the existing laws, and the rights of success, and the absence of that broad patriotism which must ever constitute the basis of safety political foundations. The people of Baltimore, part of all Maryland, should see to it that they do not by any impudence lend their aspection, even by implication—the difference is small, but by any sort of affiliation with, this dangerous heresy.

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An Episode in the Life of a Southern Heiress—A Fair Girl Loses a Husband and a Young Man a Fortune.

"Lovers' follies," says Michelet, "are world-wide; they are the great, the great, the great of antiquity." The world are of opinion or commission, on the part of either, is frequently with the most important results, and like "the pebble in the traveler's boots," may change the current of their lives forever. With all women, the dream of love forms into the sea of matrimony, and whatever may be its legitimate course, by analogy, act, she appears for the time, the ruling principle. The world of cupid, however, are seldom as dangerous as Mercutio's, though there was a period when instances of jealousy believed them "past all surgery," but that was

Long, long ago, when time was young,
But this was both, or Money sung.

It is not our design, however, to theorize on the "tender passion" or its results, but to relate a little incident in the life of two young persons, which occurred in this city a few days ago.

Sometime during the past summer a wealthy gentleman, residing in the vicinity of Natchez, Miss., left his home, accompanied by an only daughter, on a protracted tour through the North—that indefinite place which, according to Pope,

"Let York go on the Tweed, and there
At dreadest, Scotia, or the Lord knows where."

During his stay at a fashionable watering place, a young gentleman from this city became acquainted with the daughter, who is said to be quite a good looking brunette, with dark hair, melting eyes, and a fortune in prospective that would make ample amends for any little imperfections, either mental or physical, she might possess. The would-be Benedict was not long in conceiving for her a warm attachment, (of course the well stocked plantation, to which it was generally understood she was sole heir, had nothing to do with his feelings,) which she as ardently returned.

The bliss of the pair, however, was suddenly interrupted by the old gentleman determining to cut short new scenes of pleasure. After visiting most of the fashionable summer resorts, and remaining in the Eastern cities till a few weeks ago, he concluded to return to his southern home. Having some business to transact in the vicinity of Cleveland, he sent his daughter to this city to await his arrival.

Laura was delighted at the arrangement, knowing she would here meet her lover, who, for the time at least, would more than compensate for the temporary loss of any personal affection. The old gentleman, we should have said, was totally ignorant of the existence of the "tender passion" between his daughter and her Saratoga acquaintance.

During her stay in this city, the interviews between the pair were frequent, and it is said the enthusiastic young gentleman had proposed an elopement, but the daughter, with more discretion than her acquaintances would have given her credit for possessing, would not consent.

Having completed his business in the northern part of the State, the old gentleman came on to this city, and, hearing that an intimacy had sprung up between his youthful pair, he established inquiries into the lover's character, which, unfortunately, were not attended with the most satisfactory results. Indeed, he became satisfied that the young gentleman was not only a fortune-hunter, but a coxcomb.

It accordingly made his daughter to be in readiness for the next train, and when she was called again, full of hope that his dream was on the eve of being realized, imagine his surprise on learning his unusual illness of matrimony had been discovered; that his sex's idol was even then far beyond his reach, and that the few lines left by her father precluded the possibility of the intimacy being renewed.

The heartless old gentleman said that "love might laugh at lockesmiths," but it should not laugh at him. He leftin with Rosalina, that "man have died and women have eaten them, but not for love," and therefore has no doubt that our hero will be consoled for his loss by the only balm he knows, and that his daughter, as she grows older, will forget the mortached puppy who has made a temporary impression on her heart.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

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Various other new and desirable articles.
All the Robes on Hand.
Silk Velvet, Satins and Cashmere are now offered at very reduced prices. Call early if you would secure good bargains.
W. B. MILLER,
280 Main, corner Madison street.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY!
NEW STORE,
Corner of Court and Main-Sts.,
MEMPHIS, TENN.
JAMES POOLEY,
Watchmaker & Jeweller,
DEALER IN
FINE WATCHES, DIAMONDS, Silver and Plated Ware.
TAKES the method to inform the citizens of Memphis and the surrounding country, that he has permanently located at the above, and hopes by strict personal attention to business to merit a share of the public patronage.
He will be constantly in receipt of the newest and most FASHIONABLE GOODS, from the best French and American manufacturers. He will also keep a very handsome and choice assortment of
FANCY GOODS
IN GREAT VARIETY.
Particular attention given to the
REPAIRING of WATCHES & JEWELRY.
Engraving in all its branches,
Executed in the best style.
JAMES POOLEY.
Memphis Mattress Manufactory.
JNO. P. LALLEMAND,
Mattress Maker.
JEFFERSON STREET, BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH, NEAR THE THEATER.
Memphis, Tennessee.
HAVING permanently located at the above mentioned place, I beg leave to direct the attention of the public to the
MATTRESSES,
that they will find in my store. I have always on hand a full assortment of
SPRING, HAIR, MOSS, COTTON, HUSK AND STRAW MATTRESSES.
Particular attention will be paid to private orders.
A LIBERAL DISCOUNT
Will be made to Furniture Dealers, Hotel and Boarding-house Keepers, Steamboat men and Gamesters. Also, a large stock of
LEVEE MATTRESSES.
To accommodate the trade. I will exchange my Mattresses for Shucks, Dry Goods, Furniture, etc.
ALSO—Hair Mattresses renovated.
REFERENCES—Messrs. Harris & Hunt, H. Pimmerton & Co., Wm. H. Powell, Dr. J. S. White, George Street, David Frank.
LATEST ARRIVAL!
Elegant Black Velvet
CLOAKS
And Other
SEASONABLE SUPPLIES
JUST RECEIVED.
F. W. Royster & Co.
LATEST STYLE.
THE "GARRIBALDI" HAT,
RECEIVED PER EXPRESS.
M. D. MILLER & CO.,
Opposite Court Square.

The Memphis Appeal.
PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
JNO. S. M'CLANAHAN, LEONIDAS TROUSDALE, BENJAMIN F. DILL.
Under the style and firm of
M'CLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL,
WHOM ALL LETTERS OF BUSINESS, OR OTHERWISE, SHOULD BE DIRECTED.
PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Daily (in advance) per annum $10 00
Tri-Weekly " " 5 00
Weekly " " 3 00
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.
For one square of ten lines or less, one insertion $1 00
For each additional insertion of same 50
Table: 1 square; 2 squares; 3 squares; 4 squares; 5 squares; 6 squares; 1 column; 1 column and 1 square; 1 column and 2 squares; 1 column and 3 squares; 1 column and 4 squares; 1 column and 5 squares; 1 column and 6 squares; 2 columns.
One square, renewable weekly, per annum, $40 00
" " " twice a week, " 60 00
Two squares, renewable weekly, per annum, 60 00
" " " twice a week, " 80 00
All advertisements for the Appeal must be handed in at the Clerk's desk.
All transient advertisements must be marked for a special time. When not then marked, they will be charged for one week, and discontinued at the end of that time.
All advertisements required to be kept on regular duty, should be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued and charged for.
Advertisements directed to be discontinued, or not to stop, discontinued before the time ordered, will be charged for one week, and discontinued at the end of that time.
Fifteen advertisers will be charged extra for commencing their advertisements with LARGE TYPE, desired to be used, or the advertisement kept on inside of paper.
Transient advertisers will be charged extra for inserting their advertisements in LARGE TYPE.
No advertisement will appear in the Weekly paper unless by special contract.
Advertisements to be inserted in the Weekly paper only, or at regular intervals in either of the papers, will be charged half price for each and every insertion.
Announcing Candidates for State, County and Municipal Offices, $5 each, to be paid in advance in every case.
All advertisements for Charitable Institutions, Fire Companies, Ward, Town and other Public Meetings, to be charged half price.
Marriages and Deaths are published as news; but compliments, Tributes of Respect and Funeral Invitations are to be charged as other advertisements.
All Legal and Transient Advertisements will be charged in the Daily paper.
Editorial Notices in Local Column will be charged at double rates.
No deduction or variation will be made from the foregoing rates.
M'CLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CANDY MANUFACTORY!
L. ROCCO,
IMPORTER. WHOLESALE
AND
RETAIL DEALER IN
GREEN & DRY FRUITS,
NUTS,
Pickles. Preserves,
ETC., ETC., ETC.,
No. 220 Main-st., under Odd Fellows Hall,
MEMPHIS, TENN.

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
Fresh Candy
Gum Drops
Liquid Drops
Liquorice Drops, and a large sort of Fruit Candies
Wood, Tin and Sugar Toys
Rock Candy
Maple Sugar
Cocoa & Cow Oysters in cans, best brands
1 and 2 lb. " Salmon
1 and 2 " " Brandy
2 " " Green Corn
2 " " Stone Peas
2 " " Asparagus
2 " " Strawberries
Fresh Strawberries in 2 lb. cans
Fresh Plum Jellies in 2 " "
Fresh Peaches in 2 " "
Assorted Pie Fruits in glass
Assorted Table " " "
Assorted Preserves, pts. qts. and half gallons
Quince Marmalade in cans
Pickles, pts. qts. half gallons and gallon
Pepper Sauce, pts. and qts.
Tomato Ketchup, pts. and qts.
Worcestershire Sauce, pts. and qts.
Pickled Oysters in glass
Spiced " " "
Brandy Cherries
Brandy Peaches
100 baskets Champagne
100 boxes Claret, White, Sec and assorted
50 " " Port, White
100 cases Claret's Kinnikinnick Ale, in stone jugs
50 " " Ale, different brands, pts. and qts.
50 " " brown London Porter, " "
100 cases Ale and Porter in bottles
Garrett Bird Seed, in 4 and 6 day bird
Garrett Parlo " " "
Imported French Mustard
Imported German Mustard
Oil this crushed and powdered Sugar
Cinnamon Cassia in cases
Cinnamon Cassia in bulk
1000 lbs Wrapping Twine
Fresh, Butter Crackers, Sodas and M'Ivors
Fresh, Soda, Ginger and Sugar Crackers, in bxs
Crackers Boiscuit, in bxs
A large assortment Smoking Tobacco, fine & common
150,000 German Cigars
100,000 Domestic " "
50,000 Havana " "
A fine assortment Tobacco, fine and common
500 kgs Fire Crackers
1 barrel assorted Fire-Works
700 000 Torpedoes
M. R. and Super Satina, white, bl and gr. bxs
Prime Entire Oatmeal, in bxs
Citron in cases
Sultanas Raisins
200 lbs Almonds, hard and soft shells
Pecans
Filberts
English Walnuts
Brazil Nuts
Large quantity on hand and receiving by every packet
Orders for the trade will receive the same attention as if present.
N. B. Cash paid for Beeswax, Tallow, Feathers, Rags, Bones, etc., etc.
1859. FALL TRADE. 1859.
HICKS, TERRY & CO.,
DEALERS IN
BOOTS & SHOES,
BROGANS,
HATS AND CAPS,
TRUNKS,
VALISES and CARPET BAGS,
215 Main Street,
OPPOSITE COURT SQUARE,
Memphis, Tenn.
WE have received the largest stock of Custom-made work for FALL AND WINTER WEAR, that we ever offered for sale. Those buying at Retail for Cash, may be relying on the best quality of Goods at the lowest market prices.
—AT WHOLESALE—
MERCHANTS are invited to give us a call, and we will show them goods and strictly private Goods at low prices.
Terms Cash, or satisfactory paper on the usual time.
Wholesale Room up stairs.
HICKS, TERRY & CO.
215 Main street, Memphis.
Teacher Wanted.
A GOOD TEACHER, one qualified to teach the English, as well as the lower branches—one thoroughly competent to teach school, can obtain a good situation, with good pay, by applying to the undersigned at Sparta, Christian county, Ills.
W. R. MOSELEY.

Hopkins & Kirby.
WANTED.
WE wish to rent for a friend of ours a small Plantation, on the east side of the Mississippi River, with a comfortable residence and outbuildings, and from 50 to 100 acres of land in cultivation. Our friend desires the place to raise a crop the ensuing year—maybe a good place within 30 miles or less from the city 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. [sept15-tf] HOPKINS & KIRBY.
FOR SALE
And Terms Easy.
THE following Property, one and three-quarter miles west from Court Square: Four and a half acres of land on Bass street, with a good Family Residence with six rooms, servant's room and kitchen, cisterns, carriage house, stable and orchard, all well fenced.
ALSO—A good Family Residence on Jackson street with six rooms, kitchen, servant's room, cistern, in good order, carriage 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, lock room, kitchen, servant's room and cistern, on the west side of Second Bethel and Hernando streets, on the north side, at the corner of Vance street.
ALSO—Two Residences in Fort Pickering, one a brick of six rooms, and the other a frame of three rooms, garden, carriage house, stable and orchard, in this place there are three acres of ground. The other place is occupied by a French Dwelling House with five rooms, kitchen and servant's room, etc.
Any person desirous of purchasing any of the above property will do well to call on us, as we are authorized to sell, or lease, if required, and will properly attended to our sales, either in the city or country.
We could give a set of references, but these references are but little magnitude, as anybody can give names enough. We prefer our own efforts and call and see us, and then inquire after our mode of business.
HOPKINS & KIRBY.
RAILROAD.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
ON and after Monday, October 31st, all the Trains will run regularly to and from Raleigh and Brownsville, 2 miles south of the Tulsa river.
R. BOUGH,
General Superintendent.
Cotton Yarns! Cotton Yarns!
200 Bags Nos. 4, 5, 6 and 700 Cotton, White & Colored Cotton Yarns, for sale low.
E. M. APP