THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY M'CLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL. MEMPHIS, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1859. VOLUME X.—NUMBER 272.

Daily Appeal

FROM HONOLULU.

From the Bulletin Correspondent.]

HONOLULU, October 3, 1859.

The great item of news since the sailing of the last steamer is the Lahaina tragedy, in which his Majesty Kamehameha IV was the principal actor. The King and Queen accompanied by their suite—among which were three foreigners, viz: C. G. Hopkins, editor of the Polynesian, Dr. R. McKibben, surgeon, and H. A. Neilson, private secretary—left here in the latter part of August, on a tour of the windward islands, touching first at Lahaina. On the 7th of September, the King, accompanied only by his private secretary, returned to Honolulu on business, and left for Lahaina again on the 9th, where he arrived on the morning of the 10th.

For some reason unknown at this time to any of his suite, the King, on Saturday, the 10th, appeared unusually moody, acted strangely, and it is said drank freely. On Sunday morning, September 11, about 8 o'clock, he murdered his boat's crew and went on board the schooner Maria alone, and ordered the captain to get under way for Hawaii. During the day he was very much excited, and drank more than usual. After dark he ordered the captain to return to Lahaina. When within a few miles of the anchorage, he took his boat's crew, and, giving his servant his pistols, which it is said he had loaded while on board, he started for the shore.

But little is known of the subsequent events, except what is derived from rumor. No one was present, save those attached to his Majesty's suite, and as neither they nor the public journals here have made any statement of the circumstances, the particulars are derived only from vague report. All that is positively ascertained is, that the King shot A. H. Neilson, his private secretary, about 11 o'clock on Sunday night, September 11. It appears that he arrived on shore about 10 o'clock, and that he ordered his servant to call Hopkins, McKibben and Neilson; that when they came out he was sitting on the gratings; seemed morose and excited; ordered his servant to bring him his pistols; whipped him and sent him to prison because he did not get them quick enough; that when he received his pistols he, without assigning any reason, told Neilson that he must die; that Neilson retreated into his house, and that the King followed him up and shot him.

It is also reported that immediately after the occurrence the King refused to Mr. McKibben, his surgeon, the privilege of attending Neilson, threatening to shoot him if he went near the house to which Neilson had been removed. The next morning, however, he sent for McKibben, and requested him to render Neilson all the assistance in his power. It is said that the King beat the Queen, and that after shooting Neilson he stood over the Queen, and threatened to shoot both her and his child. Rumor assigns the cause of the King's jealousy of the Queen—a feeling believed by the entire community to be without a shadow of foundation.

The King, although very impetuous, has hitherto conducted himself in such a manner as to win the respect and esteem of the entire foreign community; consequently, they were thunderstruck on receiving the news of the tragedy. For days it was the great topic of conversation. Many were indignant that the King, being above the law, should so openly transgress it; but the prevailing feeling was that of regret. Mr. Neilson, immediately after being shot, was removed to a house outside the palace grounds, and Dr. R. H. White was called to dress the wound. The wound, although dangerous, is not considered fatal.

September 27, the community was thrown into a great excitement by news from Lahaina that the King had resolved to abdicate his throne. It is said he has been encouraged with grief ever since this unfortunate occurrence; that he has refused to make Mr. Neilson all amends in his power; that he entirely ignores the Queen, and insists upon abdicating and submitting himself to trial. The effect of this news was a meeting of the privy council, and a petition numerously signed, praying His Majesty to reconsider his resolution, and not to abdicate.

On Saturday, October 1, the *Polynesian*, the Government organ, published the following, "By Authority:"

PROCLAMATION.

"We hereby proclaim Our pleasure that Our House of Nobles assemble on Monday, the 3d of October, at 11 o'clock, a. m., for the purpose of important business of Our Kingdom, which we will then submit to them.

"KAMEHAMEHA.

"KAAHUMANU

"PALACE, 1st of October, 1859.

"By the King and Kuhina Nui.

"L. KANEHUNAMOKU, Minister of Interior."

The Government organ says:

We are authorized to state, for the purpose of allaying any anxiety that may exist in the public mind, that the rumors in regard to His Majesty's abdication are, we are happy to say, without foundation.

"DUSTY COTTON."

The complaints against dusty cotton have become so universal, both in this country and in England, as to demand the attention of all interested in the development of this valuable branch of our agricultural commerce. To a greater or less extent, dissatisfaction from this source has always existed, but for two years past, the evil has been assuming greater importance, because of its increasing proportions and more widespread prevalence. Last year's crop seems, indeed, to have been more faulty; by far, than that of the previous season. Had there been an unusual amount of heavy rain during the time for ripening, the green and damp condition would have caused it to gin badly, in spite of the utmost care on the part of the planter. But this excuse cannot be made, as the picking season was peculiarly favorable, and the dryness of the crop must have rendered it an easy task to shake out the dust and pressure and pack the cotton in an admirable condition for the market.

In view of these facts, the unusual proportion of dusty cotton has led many of our English customers to attribute it to intentional fraud, what we are persuaded must have originated in very different causes, for, without claiming for our southern cotton-growers any special superiority over other classes in honesty or high-minded rectitude, and frankly conceding that there may be, among them, as elsewhere, men of questionable uprightness, unprincipled selfishness, and callous consciences, still we believe that, in the main, our planters, like their ancestors, are as honorable and public-minded as they are generous and brave. The source of the evils our English friends so vehemently complain of, is to be found partly in the fact that improvements connected with the use of labor-saving processes, and less costly methods of preparing the cotton market, have been gradually coming into use. The gins now employed are larger and capable of doing their work better than formerly, and consequently the indolence of the laborer has tempted him to escape a portion of the toil he has been used to expend when less was done for him by mechanical contrivances.

This evil, so grateful to the negro, and so much in harmony with his habits of ingenuously shirking labor wherever possible, has perpetuated itself, and has gradually increased. The tendency, also, which is too common among our countrymen, of unduly expediting their processes and slighting their work, that they may obtain quicker and larger results, has also been fostered by a method of preparation which, though hasty and imperfect, was speedy and cheap. Example, too, was infectious; the dusty cotton was sold as readily, almost, as that which was properly and carefully according to the most approved old-fashioned methods; and gradually the evil grew to the formidable dimensions which it has at present assumed.

Another evil complained of is the mixing of two or three grades of cotton in the same bale. This, we is evident, must have originated in similar causes to those we have mentioned, for not only does it bring no profit to the planter, but it involves an actual loss, as such cotton is viewed with suspicion by all classes of purchasers, and consequently has to be sold at less its real value. To maintain their own reputation, it is their force of importance to the interests of all concerned, that carelessness and negligence should be brought to an end, for fraud and a deliberate intention to act dishonestly, are often suggested, and wrongly attributed to them, and a state of feeling is produced among their customers which depreciates their crops and sacrifices their property.

Where such cautions as we have indicated are disregarded, dusty cotton, during the present season, will be very difficult to dispose of, at any price, for it is well known that most Liverpool orders now sailing, are peremptory to reject it altogether. We are glad to see that, at New Orleans, the classification is now very strict, and that middling cotton is called low middling, and must be free from dust to command eleven cents. The effect of this will be, that all dusty parcels from the new crop will be refused, while several hundred bales will lie dead in our market, and in England it is variously estimated that there are from 50,000 to 150,000 bales of this comparatively useless cotton, which, for the present, will be stored without value, for the spinners find that, after all the care they bestow upon it, this cotton cannot be so cleaned as to present such a quantity of sand being retained as wears the machinery to a serious extent, and requires a great saving in the price, to induce them to the least cautious amount of it to submit to it. A good number, indeed, of the spinners, will have nothing to do with this dusty and falsely packed cotton, as they have set their face against the practice, and are determined to put an end to it, at any cost. A plan has been proposed, and is somewhat popular among our English customers, to prevent further complaints, by inducing planters to brand their names or marks upon the bales, and thus certain brands would become known, popular and high-priced, while others of lower character, would be rejected or diminished in value, and thus the interests of the producer would, in every case, find adequate protection.—*N. Y. Produce Journal.*

RATES OF POSTAGE BY FRENCH MAIL.—Letters addressed to Corsica, Japan, Java, Jerusalem, Majorca, Minorca, the Venetian States and Victoria are now forwarded from the United States to destination in the French mail, the rates of postage per quarter ounce being as follows—viz: To Corsica, 15 cents, prepayment optional; to Japan, 30 cents, prepayment required; to Java, 30 cents, prepayment required; to Jerusalem, 30 cents, prepayment optional; to Majorca, 21 cents, prepayment required; to Minorca, 21 cents, prepayment required; to Venetian States, 27 cents, prepayment optional; to Victoria, 30 cents, prepayment required. The postage on a letter over ½ but not exceeding ¾ an ounce is double the above rates in each case, and so on, an additional rate being charged for each additional ¼ ounce or under.—*Constitution.*

THE GREAT EASTERN.—The Portland *Advertiser* publishes a card from Jedediah Herrick, Cumberland, agent for the Great Eastern, confirmatory of the report that she will not cross the Atlantic this next year. The hotel keepers of Portland, who had made extensive arrangements to accommodate visitors will suffer considerable loss by the postponement of the trip.

THE POET BRYANT ON SCHILLER.

William Cullen Bryant was the next speaker. Although it might seem presumptuous for an American to speak of Schiller's works to Germans, still he would say that the name of Schiller belonged not to Germany only, but to all the world. Schiller was German by birth, but we had made him ours by adoption. The influence of his genius had colored the dramatic literature of the whole world. In some shape or other, with abatements, doubtless, from their original splendor and beauty, but still glorious and still powerful over the minds and hearts of men, his dramas had become the common property of mankind. His personages walked our stage, and in the familiar speech of our firesides, uttered the sentiments which he put into their mouths. We trembled alternately with fear and hope; we wept moved to tears of admiration; we were melted to tears of pity; it was Schiller who touched the master cord to which our hearts answered. He could reflect on to a painful sympathy with his Robber Chief; he made us partake in the grand conspiracy of Fiesco, and utilizing hopes of Fiesco's noble counsel; he made us sorrowed with him for the young, magnanimous, generous, unfortunate Don Carlos, and grieved scarcely less for the gallant and gentle Marquis; he dazzled us with the splendid ambition and awed us with the majestic fall of Wallenstein; he forced us to weep for Mary Stuart and for the Maid of Orleans; he thrilled us with wonder and delight at the glorious and successful result of William Tell.

Let us then be solicited to take part in the honors paid to his memory, whenever the violets of spring upon his sepulcher, and twine it with the leaves of plants that wither not in the frosts of winter. We of this country, too, most honor Schiller as the poet of freedom. He began to write when our country was warring with Great Britain for its independence, and his genius sustained the authority of its manhood, just as we had made peace with our powerful adversary and stood upon the earth a full grown nation. It was then that the poet was composing that noble drama of Don Carlos, in which the Marquis of Posa was introduced as laying down to the tyrant, Philip of Spain, the great law of freedom. In the drama of the Robbers, written in Schiller's youth, we were sensible of a fiery, vehement, destructive impatience with society, on account of the abuses which it permitted—an impatience of return, almost without plan or object; but in his works composed afterward we found the true philosophy of reform calmly and clearly stated. The Marquis of Posa, in an interview with Philip, told him, at the peril of his life, truths which he had never heard before, exhorted him to be the friend and ally of his people, the happiness and affections of his people, by observing the democratic precept that no tie should fetter the citizen save respect for the rights of his brethren, as perfect and sacred as his own, and prophesied the approaching advent of freedom which unfortunately we were hardly to see, but which would spring which should yet make young the nations of the earth.

Yet was Schiller no mad innovator. He saw that society required to be pruned, but did not desire that it should be uprooted; he would have it reformed, but not laid waste. What was ancient in its usages and ordinances, and therefore endeared to many, he would, where it was possible, improve and adapt to the present wants of mankind. Mr. Bryant remembered a passage in which his respect for those devices of form and usage by which the men of a past age sought to curb and restrain the power of their rulers was beautifully illustrated. He quoted from the Wilhelm Tell of Schiller, the following lines:

"Mr am, the most old honest holes trusty,
That on which blessing comes and goes, doth follow
The ancient path, the path which time has worn
Custom reveal the wonders of and the light of views,
Wonderful, but hands of mortal
And thus, secure, thereth late, leads to its end."

The last great dramatic work of Schiller was founded on the most remarkable and beneficent political revolution which phenomenon our own, the world had seen, that ancient vindication of the great right of nationality and independent government, the result of Switzerland against the aggrandizement of Austria, which gave birth to a republic now venerable with the antiquity of five hundred years. He took a silent stroll to Kussnacht, where he found the personages of whom it spoke with the fiery life of his own spirit, and endowing them with his own superhuman eloquence, he formed it into a living drama, which has echoed from every which is yet ringing throughout the world. Wherever there were generous hearts, wherever there were men who held in reverence the rights of their fellow men, wherever the good of country and the love of mankind co-existed, Schiller's drama of William Tell stirred the blood like the sound of a trumpet. He would not speak of his literary merits, his beautiful and noble lyrics, the despair of transitors—his histories and dramas written for all mankind. He would address only his earnest search after truth, and his abhorrence of all forms of falsehood. Immortal honor, then, to the man whose last hours were devoted to so noble an object, and, until the next hundredth anniversary of the birth of Schiller be celebrated with an enthusiasm even warmer than this. [Applause.]

The Independent Journal.

We mentioned, a day or two since, the sale of the *Independent Journal*, published at Trenton, by A. S. Currey, Esq., to Messrs. R. H. Willis and E. K. Warren, late of this city. We now copy the introductory address of the new editors, wishing them every success, and feeling confident that they will win it:

SALUTATORY.—Having purchased the entire interest of A. S. Currey in the *Independent Journal*, with this number we assume the duties of the editorial chair.

Born and educated in the strict construction, States Rights school of Jeffersonian Democracy, we have ever maintained our political faith. Public, we shall most earnestly advocate and defend the great cardinal principles of Democracy—under whose benign influence our government has grown and prospered; and which we believe to be co-existent with the Republic itself—that the preservation of the Union is of paramount importance; and that the time is fast approaching when it will be its perpetuity. From the past political history of our country it has been clearly shown that the Democratic party is the only national party that has been able to withstand the sectionalism and fanaticisms that have sprung up in the land, and which threatens to over-ride and destroy the Constitution of the United States.

As regards the Presidency, we have no individual preferences; and believing that there are good national Democrats, both North and South, who are capable of administering the Government upon sound Democratic principles, and having an abiding faith in the honesty and intelligence of those who will assemble at the Charleston Convention next May, we pledge our hearty support to its nominee.

In the present political crisis, all true patriots of the country should harmonize with each other, that we may present an unbroken front in the great contest of 1860.

The retiring editor, Mr. Currey, who has conducted the *Journal* with such signal ability for the past four years, and who has endeared himself to the Democracy of not only this district, but of the whole State, has our best wishes for his future success in whatever business he may engage.

WILLIS & WARREN.

Antiquitiaries in Rome.

A recent letter from Rome says:

The Duke of Fiano has recently been repairing his place in the Corso; and in straightening some parts of the foundation, a few days ago, his workmen came unexpectedly upon some magnificent relics of ancient architecture, in the form of fragments of marble pillars and bases, in a good state of preservation, the sculptured ornaments on which indicate the best period of Rome, if not even of the Greek school. The interesting feature in these relics is the circumstance of the small fragments being enriched with bass relievi on both sides, forming probably portions of the interior and exterior of some ancient edifice, perhaps that of the Temple of Mars, which occupied a locality in the Campus Martius in the time of the early Roman Empire, and which is yet ringing throughout the world. Wherever there were generous hearts, wherever there were men who held in reverence the rights of their fellow men, wherever the good of country and the love of mankind co-existed, Schiller's drama of William Tell stirred the blood like the sound of a trumpet. He would not speak of his literary merits, his beautiful and noble lyrics, the despair of transitors—his histories and dramas written for all mankind. He would address only his earnest search after truth, and his abhorrence of all forms of falsehood. Immortal honor, then, to the man whose last hours were devoted to so noble an object, and, until the next hundredth anniversary of the birth of Schiller be celebrated with an enthusiasm even warmer than this. [Applause.]

The Memphis Appeal.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY, BY

JNO. S. M'CLANAHAN.....LEONIDAS TROUSDALE
BENJAMIN P. 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 " " 6.00
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☞ The foregoing terms will be strictly and rigidly adhered to.

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Space	1 day	2 days	3 days	4 days	5 days	6 days	1 week	2 weeks	3 weeks	1 month	2 months	3 months	6 months	1 year
1	$ 50	$ 00	$ 00	$ 00	$ 00	$ 00	$ 00	$ 12	$ 50	$15 00	$25 00	$35 00	$50 00	$75 00
2	4 00	6 00	7 50	9 00	10 00	10 00	10 00	15	00	18 00	30 00	40 00	60 00	80 00
3	6 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	14 00	16 00	18 00	21	00	25 00	40 00	50 00	75 00	100 00
4	7 50	10 00	12 50	14 00	16 00	18 00	20 00	25	00	30 00	50 00	60 00	80 00	125 00
5	9 00	12 00	14 00	16 00	18 00	20 00	22 00	30	00	35 00	60 00	75 00	100 00	150 00
6	10 00	14 00	17 50	20 00	22 00	25 00	30 00	35	00	40 00	75 00	90 00	125 00	175 00
7	12 00	16 00	20 00	24 00	28 00	30 00	35 00	40	00	50 00	80 00	100 00	150 00	200 00
8	14 00	18 00	22 00	26 00	30 00	35 00	40 00	50	00	60 00	90 00	125 00	175 00	225 00
9	15 00	20 00	25 00	30 00	35 00	40 00	50 00	60	00	75 00	100 00	150 00	200 00	250 00

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" " twice a week, " 30 00
☞ Two squares, twenty weekly, per annum.....60 00
" " twice a week, " 40 00

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

☞ All advertisements required to be kept on second page, CHARGED AS NEW EACH DAY, and on third page, a advance over stated rates.

☞ All advertisements directed to be displayed, or set in eight type, charged DOUBLE rates.

☞ Yearly advertisers will be charged extra for occupying space over contract, and when LARGE TYPE is required in the insertion of the advertisement, will be charged double.

☞ Yearly advertisers will be charged extra at regular rates, for all matter inserted in addition to their contract, leaving it to the majesty of the law alone to vindicate their rights and protect their lives and property.—*New York Daily News.*

READING ALOUD.—There is no treat so great as to hear good reading of any kind. Not one gentleman or lady in a hundred can read so as to please the ear, and send the words with gentle force to the heart and understanding. An indistinct utterance, whines, nasal twangs, faulty accents, hesitations, and other vices of elocution, are almost universal. Why it is, no one can say, unless it be that either the pulpit, or the nursery, or the Sunday school, gives the style in these days. Many a lady can sing Italian songs with considerable execution, but cannot read English possibly. Yet reading is by far the most valuable accomplishment of the two. In most drawing rooms, if anything is to be read, it is discovered that nobody can read; one has weak lungs, another lisps horribly, another chokes, another has an abominable sing song, evidently a tradition of the way he said Watts' hymns when he was too young to understand them; another reads like a broad wheel wagon; another has a way of reading, which seems to proclaim that what is read is of no sort of consequence, and had better not be listened to.

MANUFACTURED CHAMPAGNES.—We are authoritatively informed that there are at present fourteen establishments in this city, where the "best brands" of champagne are daily manufactured, for the use of the intelligent, epicurean, fashionable, and critical people of the United States. This seems to be evidence of a praiseworthy spirit to meet the glowing demands of the country for champagne wines, without subjecting the country to the imperilence of foreign merchants in our wine trade. If we have so many institutions of this sort in the city, why, in heaven's name, should we not sustain them in preference to the foreign ones? The same question may be put in favor of the industrious manufacturers, in our midst, of native French brands. We trust there is some pure spirit and love of country left among us! *Wilkes' Spirit.*

FORTY LASHES ON THE BARE BACK.—The Wilmington (N. C.) *Herald*, of November 3, says:

James H. Williams, of Tennessee, who, it will be remembered, was arrested here a short time since for picking the pocket of Jackson Stokes, of Johnson county, of his pocket-book, was tried yesterday, and found guilty. Hishon, or Judge Caldwell, then sentenced the prisoner forty lashes on the bare back, to be taken back to jail, there to remain until the December term, when he is to be brought out and a like number of lashes given him, after which, and paying costs of court, he has liberty to depart. The first part of the sentence was carried into effect this morning."

JILSON'S
Patent Animal Traps!

KNOW all men by these presents that we, Dresser & Jilson, manufacturers of the celebrated Patent Traps, have for a valuable consideration transferred to Messrs. Inman & Co., the privilege of supplying the said Traps to all the Southern States, hereby binding ourselves to furnish none of these to any parties except those who are authorized agents for the said Messrs. Inman & Co., of New Orleans.

Given under our hand and seal this 10th day of June, 1859. DRESSER & JILSON.

BY the authority vested in us we have appointed Mr. D. J. W. WARREN, our sole agent for Memphis, who will keep our Traps supplied with a general assortment of Traps of all sizes to furnish the trade at manufacturer's prices. INMAN & CO.

November 4th, 1859. m10-1m&w

BEAR TRAPS.
COON TRAPS, RAT TRAPS.

THE undersigned is now prepared to supply merchants at manufacturer's prices, and to the public at retail prices, Bear Traps, Coon Traps, Quassion Traps, Rat Traps, Otter Traps, Mink Traps, Rabbit Traps, Deer Traps, and the best and cheapest

RAT TRAPS

that ever was or will be invented, and Patent Fish Hooks, and Patent Door Springs, all of which he is agent for and the Southern States.

J. W. WATSON,
No. 4 Cotton street, 4 doors from Main, Memphis.

N. B.—Agent wanted to sell traps in every town in the county of Memphis. m10-1m&w

GEO. P. SCRUGGS, D. HENDRICKS, WALKER.

BURNETT, HENDRIX & WALKER,
WHOLESALE GROCERS.
Forwarding and Commission Merchants,
and dealers in
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
Liquors, Cigars, Tobacco, Etc.,
NO. 198 MAIN STREET,
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☞ CASH DEALERS IN PRODUCE GENERALLY. ☜ m19-6m

DALY'S
AROMATIC VALLEY
WHISKY.
FOR MEDICINAL USE.

HAS now taken that position in the world's estimation, which justifies its proprietor in claiming for it

A Superiority Unrivaled.

Produced, as it is, by a process known only to the manufacturer, and extracts from the choicest grain, which grows on where but in a favored locality in the Valley of the Monongahela, and containing no particle of deleterious substance, it has acquired a reputation for perfect purity and intrinsic excellence, based solely upon its own merits, which will be the proprietor does not think so long as he controls the manufacture, shall ever be forfeited, or in any manner allowed to impeach the correctness of the statements set forth in the

DISTINGUISHED CERTIFICATES

whose over signatures we publish herewith.

He has heretofore refrained from making public by advertisement the

EXTRAORDINARY MEDICINAL PROPERTIES

which this article is known to possess, and this silence on his part has been induced by a sensitive dread that the implication might be drawn from some such advertising exemption, and the nauseous dram of quack nostrums with which the public are so familiar, that prejudice has been in the control receipt of overloaded testimonials from all parts of the country, emanating

FROM PHYSICIANS OF THE FIRST HIGHEST REPUTATION,

and testimonials which speak with such emphatic and unqualified approval of the excellent qualities of the

AROMATIC VALLEY WHISKY

MEDICINAL AGENT

in all cases in which artificial stimulation has become requisite in order to remote, repair or assist the functions and energies of nature, that he deems it his duty, every 30 days hence, at which time he has spoken, to make known to the world, in the most public manner possible (since extraordinary publicity is a property of this article of his manufacture).

He will then publish a resume in detail, a list of those diseases of the human system which both have known to be most favorably affected by the use of this stimulant. Every one contained in the above, and the various indications spoken of, which are upon all times to the inquiries of our friends, but which we do not feel at liberty, without special permission of the distinguished individuals who have sent them to us, to parade in the public newspapers.

Suffice it to say, that the diseases alluded to, comprise all such as are classed as

TROPICAL LATITUDES, TO A CHANGE OF CLIMATE ON DENT,

or to any other cause which may be instrumental in impairing the operant functions of the human system; including lassitude, languor and debilitation, and the multitudinous ills flowing from this source.

In all such cases the Aromatic Valley Whisky

ACTS AS A RESTORATIVE,

assisting the natural organs, by a stimulant which, both in character and degree, seems to be in all things most assimilating to those requisite, and to each back that tone and force of action in the vital organs so essential to physical health.

It is to this extent that the proprietor knows himself to be justified in claiming for his manufacture, Hygienic properties and virtues which cannot be overrated, nor never valued. Its universal use by the

MEDICAL PROFESSION

is most especially commended, it already has it found its way into the principal public and private Hospitals of the country, and wherever it has been once used, it invariably becomes a requisite.

I have received a sample of "Daly's Aromatic Valley Whisky," and in it to be a pure article of fine flavor, and without any deleterious ingredients.

JAMES S. CHILDOM, M. D.,
New York. Chemist.

STATE ASSAYER'S OFFICE, 18 Somerset St.,
Boston, April 27, 1859.

Wm. H. Daly, New York:

I have made a careful analysis of your Aromatic Valley Whisky, and find it a pure, fine flavored Rye Whisky, containing no ingredients injurious to health, and I consider it an excellent for medical and public purposes.

CHARLES T. JACKSON,
State Assayer.

Wm. H. Daly:

Your Aromatic Valley Whisky is received, and after careful examination, I find it to be a pure article, entirely free from the adulterating ingredients so generally used. Yours respectfully,

JAMES J. MAPES,
Analytical Chemist.

☞ Gentlemen can depend upon getting a pure article of this long tried Valley Whisky, as it is sold by the bottle and case everywhere.

For sale in Memphis by

MEACHAM & GALLEGATE,
CALDWELL, TUPELAND & CO.,
J. VANDERFORD & CO.,
J. BORDAN CO.,
C. P. FRENCH,
A. J. WALT & CO.,
H. H. POTTER.

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CANDY MANUFACTORY!

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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.

Hopkins & Kirby.

WANTED.

WE wish to rent for a third of a crop a small Plantation on the rich lands of the Mississippi River. With a comfortable residence and outbuildings, and from 75 to 100 acres of land in cultivation. One desired within the plant to raise a crop the coming year—wants a good place within 20 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, Hopkins & Kirby's Row.

HOPKINS & KIRBY.

FOR SALE
And Terms Easy.

THE following Valuable Property, one and three-quarter miles east from Court Square: Four and a half acres of Land on Bane street, with a good Family Residence with six rooms, servant's rooms and kitchen, cisterns, carriage house, stable and orchard, all well inclosed.

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

ALSO—For rent on Vance street, a neat and comfortable Tenement with four rooms, lock room, kitchen, servant's room and cistern, all new, and between Dubuque and Orleans streets, on the north side, at the corner of the alley.

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

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

HOPKINS & KIRBY.

For Sale or Rent.

A beautiful Residence location, 20½ acres, six miles north of this city, fronting the Memphis and Ohio Railroad and the Mississippi and Raleigh Plankroad, at their junction. This place is well adapted for gardening or orchard purposes. For information as to the above, call on HOPKINS & KIRBY, in the Cathoon Block, corner Main and Monroe streets.

J. W. HOPKINS & RICHARD M. KIRBY,
DEALERS IN
REAL ESTATE.
Office in the CATHOON BLOCK, corner of Main and Monroe Streets.

HAVE a large and well selected list of Lands in Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas. Can furnish large tracts for sale on very favorable terms, and in small and healthy in the Mississippi valley. Also, improved and unimproved lots in the cities of Memphis and Cortland. Having been long in the business, we think we know. We will be pleased at any time to have the pleasure of showing our lands to any who may wish to purchase, or lands for settlement in the Mississippi valley. We feel confident we can offer inducements to settlers and others as near correct as can be obtained elsewhere from any one, in reference to the general character of the country in the different sections of the Mississippi valley. Appended find some of the numbers of our lands:

No. acres.	Township.	Range.	County.	State.
80	4 north,	3 east,	Crittenden,	Ark.
320	4 north,	4 east,	"	"
160	4 north,	5 east,	"	"
320	4 north,	6 east,	"	"
720	4 north,	7 east,	"	"
			320 acres deadened.	
1760	4 north,	7 east,	Crittenden,	Ark.
160	4 north,	8 east,	"	"
315	4 north,	9 east,	"	"
640	5 north,	9 east,	"	"
160	5 north,	8 east,	"	"
1120	7 north,	9 east,	"	"
200	8 north,	9 east,	"	"
1240	9 north,	9 east,	"	"
1200	8 north,	8 east,	"	"
4400	8 north,	7 east,	"	"
			320 acres deadened.	
840	9 north	3 east	Crittenden,	Ark.
2700	9 north	7 east	"	"
			320 acres deadened.	
9000	10 north	3 east	Mississippi,	Ark.
			5000 acres deadened.	
400	11 north	3 east	Mississippi,	Ark.
1120	10 north	7 east	"	"
1600	10 north	6 east	"	"
1600	10 north	5 east	"	"
1600	10 north	4 east	"	"
760	10 north	3 east	Poinsett,	Ark.
280	11 north	4 east	"	"
2560	4 north	2 west	Jackson and St. Francis,	Ark.—Cash river
			Near McNutt.	
1000	4 north	3 west	"	"
2400	4 north	4 west	Jackson,	Ark.
640	4 north	5 west	"	"
800	14 north	4 west	Drew co.,	Ark.
320	14 north	5 west	"	"
1200	8 north	5 west	White co.,	Ark.
1240	11 north	2 west	Independence,	Ark.
1600	10 north	2 west	Dallas co.,	Ark.
640	11 north	2 west	"	"
320	11 north	1 west	Tunica co.,	Miss.
320	4 north	10 west	"	"
2560	4 north	9 west	Coahoma co.,	Miss.
			320 acres deadened.	
320	25 north	4 west	Coahoma co.,	Miss.
320	26 north	4 west	"	"
2200	26 north	2 west	Tallahatchie,	Miss.
			320 acres deadened.	
2160	22 north	3 west	Sunflower co.,	Miss.
1760	21 north	3 west	Sunflower,	Miss.
160	21 north	2 west	Sunflower,	Miss.
			Near McNutt.	
960	17 north	2 west	Washington,	Miss.
			Sky Lake.	
320	16 north	2 west	Washington,	Miss.
960	21 north	2 west	Sunflower,	Miss.
1280	22 north	2 west	"	"

261 acres four miles north of Point Rock Depot, in Jackson county, Alabama; a plantation on the above, adjoining the above land, and is reputed to be one of the best cotton plantations in that part of Alabama. In reference to this last named plantation, we refer to Mr. Hill, of Huntsville, Alabama, or us in Memphis.

We have a number of lots in Cortland, as many other tracts, town lots, etc., we are compelled to give real estate good of our attention, and so it is about as easy to register a heavy and a moderate list of land, we tender our services to the public generally as agents to buy or sell, or lease, if required, any and all property intrusted to our care, either in the city or country. We could give a satisfactory number of references, but deem it unnecessary, for in the country everybody can give names enough. We prefer our patrons should call and see us, and then register after our mode.

HOPKINS & KIRBY.

MISSISSIPPI & TENNESSEE

RAILROAD.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ON and after Monday, October 31st, all the Trains will run this regularly to and from Tallahatchie Flat Station, Tuesdays south to the Tallahatchie river.

S. HOUGH,
General Superintendent.

A. J. WARREN.....G. A. GILKEY.....W. T. ARCHER.
S. Carolina. S. Carolina. S. Carolina.

A. J. WARREN & CO.

Our First Year in Memphis.

—

OCTOBER, 1859.

—

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING and opening our new stock of

WATCHES, CLOCKS,

Jewelry,

Diamonds, Silver and Silver-plated Ware,

FANCY GOODS,

Cutlery, Pistols, Canes, etc., etc.

We keep it and buy our goods of the manufacturers for Cash, and believing that our stock will compare favorably, in quality, style and price, with any in the southern country, we respectfully invite an inspection before buying elsewhere.

We have most competent watchmakers and other workmen, and will do all work pertaining to our business satisfactorily.

A. J. WARREN & CO.,
Up stairs, corner Main and Monroe streets.

JAMES YOUNG,
218 Main street, Up Stairs.

I HAVE FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING

CITY PROPERTY.

A beautiful residence on Jones' Avenue, with 4 rooms, double kitchen, stables, carriage house, cistern, etc., beautiful shade trees, and in good order.

Three story Brick House on Main street, 25 feet front by 180 in depth.

House on side of Vance street, in rear of Capt. Church's place.

Three, four rooms, hall and out houses on Lucas street, near Calhoun street.

Lot 50 feet front by 200 in depth, on Jefferson street, between High and Landrake streets.

A large tenement and Lot in South Memphis, 6 or 8 rooms, smoke house, kitchen, servants' room, elegant stable, carriage house, etc., all complete and new—formerly a carriage factory. Call on the spot.

LEASES FOR SALE.

MONROE STREET.

10 years lease on a large tenement with 4 rooms, double kitchen and cistern.

VALUABLE SUBURBAN PROPERTY.

10 Acres of beautiful suburban property, adjoining Oak Garden, Orchard-side, will be subdivided for Dry Goods.

100 lots for sale between Memphis Plankroad, fronting on the corporation limits, eight rooms and all necessary out houses, garden, etc.

32 Acres of beautiful ground on McLain's avenue, 3½ miles from Court Square.

Various other Houses and Lots in different parts of the city, and some elegant places in the suburbs, improved and unimproved.

Also, a large quantity of lands in Tennessee, Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas.

MISSISSIPPI LANDS.

2,336 acres of choice Land in Bolivar county, Miss., 12 miles from Greenville, on Sunflower River, navigation 12 months in the year. 300 acres has been cultivated seven years and is but slightly overflowed in '79; large portion timber, and offered at a bargain, cash.

1720 Acres in Washington county, Mississippi, 250 in cultivation.

200 Acres on Sunflower river, Miss., 350 deadened.

240 Acres 18 miles from Memphis, near Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, fair improvements.

228 Acres 18 miles from Memphis, near Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, improved, well watered.

645 Acres in Marshall county, Mississippi, well improved, with eleven likely negroes.

ARKANSAS LANDS.

300 Acres on Arkansas river, 15 miles below Little Rock, well improved; 200 in cultivation, with nine negroes.

205 Acres 3½ miles from Aberdeen, on White river; 60 in cultivation.

TENNESSEE LANDS.

Also 1000 acres, 22 miles from Memphis on Pigeon road near the Mississippi line. A most beautiful tract.

1232 Acres adjoining Germantown, well improved.

1200 Acres 6 miles from Memphis, on Wolf river, 120 cleared, well improved; stands new mill, etc.; well watered.

320 Acres 9½ miles from Memphis, near Raleigh; 110 cleared; good improvements.

420 Acres 21 miles from Memphis, on Memphis and