THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY M'CLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL. MEMPHIS, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1859. VOLUME X.—NUMBER 280.

Daily Appeal

BLACK-REPUBLICAN BLASPHEMY AND TREASON.

From the Washington Constitution.]

Although the leaders of the Black-Republican party are very anxious to conceal their connection with Osawatomie Brown, and their crimes, yet, so far as it is possible for them to do so, without coming within the meshes of the law, they take every occasion to express their deep sympathy with the convicted murderer, their entire approval of his course, and their unqualified adoption of his "heroism," his "devotion to freedom and humanity," his "conscientious sense of duty," and sterling "Christian (?) virtues." The admiration differs in degree, however, in intensity and extent of the anti-slavery fanaticism in different places. In New York, for instance, where it is decidedly "impolitic" to compare a convicted assassin and forger thief to the Savior of mankind, the Black-Republicans think that "poor John Brown" is like Don Quixote, "who in suits of felt-cloth, and the armorial of his ancestors, always preserves our (the Black-Republican) respect, and even veneration, by the display of many of the nobler qualities of human nature." The conservative citizens of New York, to whatever party they belong, believe that a man who conspires to overturn the government of the country is a traitor; that a man who, in the execution of his treason, sheds the blood of his fellow man is a murderer; that a man who, in addition to the commission of treason and murder, steals the property of his neighbor, is a thief; and that, however "holy" the offender may assume to consider murder, treason, and theft, yet, in the estimation of the mass of mankind, he is a dangerous criminal, for whose punishment the laws of God and man have awarded a shameful and ignominious death upon the scaffold. The Black-Republican organs, therefore, of New York do not dare to assert that Brown is about to make "the gallows as glorious as the Cross"—they confine themselves to admiration of his "Christian philanthropy," his "fortitude," and mistaken confidence in his cause.

In Boston, where everything that is sacred in morals or religion, everything that is venerable in government and in law, everything that is dear to the patriot, is habitually confemned, defiled and scoffed at, Black-Republicans have been holding a regular carnival of treason, blasphemy and hideous immorality.

Under the pretense of collecting alms to support the wretched wife and daughters of John Brown, a meeting has been recently held in Tremont Temple, Boston. The newspaper reports of that disgusting gathering state that it was one-sided, and that "a large number of well known citizens, as well as ladies," occupied the platform. The orthodox "prayer at the meeting was charity; but its real object was to encourage servile insurrection; to sow broadcast the seeds of fanaticism and discord; to strengthen the hold which secret societies have already established among the citizens of a portion of the country, and to precipitate the irreparable conflict, the outbreak of which rests his hopes of political triumph, Ministers of the Christian religion, whose most sacred duty it is to preach "peace on earth and good will among men," appeared on that platform and degraded themselves by uttering the most elaborate eulogies on the convicted murderer and thief, and the blasphemous assertion that he was "the equal in the land of a higher power, the finger of God writing upon the wall of Belshazzar's palace the doom of tyrants." Whenever the speakers were particularly emphatic and violent in their denunciation of the Constitution and the laws of the land; whenever they were more than usually abusive of the American citizens of the country, and of the officers of justice; whenever they were extraordinarily earnest in their recommendation that the example of Brown be imitated, and that "the tools of conspiracy, bayonets, and rifles, and pikes" be henceforth applied to the slaveholders of the South, the applause was uproarious, and the female portion of the audience was remarkable for its eager tokens of approval.

After a reversed decline of divinity invoked the blessing of God on the "good work" of the meeting, and one or two other aforementioned outrageous public decency by comparing the Kansas home thief and the Harper's Ferry murderer and assassin to the patriot heroes of the Revolution, Ralph Waldo Emerson, the "representative man" of Black-Republicanism, who, on a former occasion, has stated that "the sublime" John Brown, would "make the gallows as glorious as the cross," stood forth and delivered a lengthy harangue, which for disgusting profaneness, wild fanaticism, and revolting treason, is, we are happy to say, quite unrivaled in the history of our country. He dared to assert—and the audience was not only unrebuked but was heartily applauded—that "a common feeling joins the people of Massachusetts with John Brown;" that "if a people of a sovereign State of the American Union, professing Christianity, sinned for their intelligence and learning, subject to the federal law, and bound by the compacts of the Constitution, should by a common feeling" with a murderer, a thief, and an incendiary, who has not even the grace to repent him of his crimes now that the hand of the hangman is about to put a period to his long career of wickedness. Will the descendants of the pilgrim fathers allow this insult to their forefathers, or will indignantly denounce the slanderer who has thus outraged them by reviling the memory of their ancestors?

As a sample of the doctrine which Emerson preached for the instruction of his hearers, we quote the following in reference to the action which he advised should be taken in case witnesses were summoned from Massachusetts to give testimony on the trial of Brown's co-conspirators.

"In any man in Massachusetts so simple as to believe that when a United States court in Virginia, now, in its present reign of terror, sends to Connecticut, or New York, or Massachusetts, for a witness, it wants him for a witness? No; it wants him for a party; it wants him for meat to slaughter and eat. And your *habeas corpus* is, in any way in which it has been, or, I fear, is likely to be used, a nuisance, and not a protection; for it takes away his right reliance on himself, and the natural assistance of his friends and fellow-citizens, by offering him a form which is a piece of paper. But I am detaining the meeting on matters which others understand better. I hope then, that in administering relief to John Brown's family, we shall remember all those whom his fate concerns, and all who are in sympathy with him, and not forget to aid him in his best way, by securing freedom and independence in Massachusetts."

If the law of the land requires the attendance of a citizen of Massachusetts in the federal courts of Virginia, that law must be disobeyed, and, if necessary, resisted by him by force. He must consider the Government and judges as "an unnatural party;" he must look on the local judges who refuse to nullify the statutes of the United States as "of no more use than idiots;" he must not believe "in moral suasion;" but must, like John Brown, believe "in putting things through," "in going his eye to see the facts," behind the forms of law, of obedience to the constitution or respect for moral and religious precept. So says Emerson.

We do not pretend that the entire Republican party is sustained by the sentiments to which this Emerson gave utterance. We know that there are many men in that party who would scarcifully refuse to sanction such horrible doctrines. But, we do say that the political opinions of the leaders of the Black-Republican party and those of Emerson and his reverend associates in Tremont Temple, are substantially identical, and if carried into execution must lead to the same result, servile insurrection and bloody civil war, overthrow of the Constitution, and dissolution of the Union.

It is, therefore, the imperative duty of every honest man who has hitherto acted with the Black-Republican party, or contemplates supporting that organization either actively by his vote, or passively absenting himself from the polls, to pause and reflect on the consequences which will ensue from the triumph of Seward and Emerson, and their fellow-believers in an irreconcilable conflict between the North and the South. When in the midst of a crowded assemblage in the metropolis city of the Union, such as those uttered by Emerson can be expressed with impunity—nay, met with marked approval and sympathy—it is time for honest men who are opposed to treason, to insurrection and the commission of every crime which is most subversive of social peace and happiness, to raise their hands and their voices in defense of their homes and their families from desolation and death, and to protect their country from the pollution which would attach to it, were the friends and admirers of the most atrocious criminals elevated to power and allowed to administer such law as Seward and Emerson and Giddings would approve.

Some of the Letters to Gov. Wise, Relative to an Attempted Rescue.

[From the Sentinel.]

The information and intelligence that induced Gov. Wise to move himself the troops to Charlestown so long before the execution, were contained in Hopkins's and letters which too plainly indicated a premeditated purpose of rescue. In the opinion of Gov. Wise, the presence of a large body of well appointed troops would advise evil disposed persons of the folly of such an attempt, and thus be the means of preserving life. To have delayed advancing the troops would have encouraged the Abolitionists to prosecute their organization for a rescue, and enable them to impose on the thoughtless by misrepresenting the danger, and underrating the number of troops that now guard the prisoner.

The intelligence which induced Col. Davis to telegraph for five hundred troops was communicated by a respectable and responsible citizen of Virginia just from Ohio, and whose statement was every way entitled to full faith and credit. This intelligence was not communicated to Governor Wise, but merely the order for five hundred troops to be immediately dispatched—which was promptly complied with, without inquiry as to the necessity for them.

That the public may see the fixed determination of a large portion of the North to attempt a rescue, we subjoin extracts from letters from reliable persons. From these letters we have omitted all portions that could lead to the discovery of the authors' names. We are induced to this course from a regard to the persons who have given the information. These are but sections from hundreds, from anonymous and reliable sources, which have been received. There may be no foundation for the rumor, and we sincerely hope there is not, but we cannot read the letters received by the Executive without feeling convinced that the rescue of old Brown is being actively planned by a well provided organization.

The general condition of the public mind around Charlestown, caused by these rumors, and the acts of Operation that have destroyed the property of the jurors, would justify an augmentation of the forces, if for no other purpose, to protect the outraged people from seeking vengeance upon the authors of their wrongs.

Let it be remembered that these letters are from reliable persons, with names attached, and that they speak of what they know and have seen. They bring no idle and irresponsible rumor, but relate facts that cannot but convince the most incredulous that there are those in the Northern States who have been planning the rescue of John Brown. The presence of a large military force would, it was hoped, arrest this organization, convince its leaders of their folly, and show the country that Virginia will enforce the judgments of her courts.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER FROM LEWISBURG, UNION COUNTY, PA., NOVEMBER 15, 1859.

"As a friend to the Constitution and to Union, I feel it my duty to apprise you of a sworn, secret and serious band of fanatical abolitionists and Black-Republicans now forming in this State. The principal organization is in this village, and wealthy societies exist in the neighboring towns. They call themselves "The noble Sons of Liberty," and as far as I can learn number about five hundred in all, and are led by Capt. Jas. Scully, alias "Lion-hearted Jim," an ultra abolitionist of this village. They are armed with a pair of Colt's revolvers each, and design dropping into Charlestown and the adjacent places by ones and twos, so as to avoid suspicion, and, when all are collected at Charlestown, at a certain signal pounce upon the jail and demand the release of that old villain John Brown, now a prisoner in the hands of the judiciary of your State.

The reason for using revolvers is, that they can be carried about the person without attracting attention or exciting suspicion.

The exact time for collecting the forces of the brigands above mentioned, I could not ascertain, but they will go to Charlestown in disguise and by night, which I believe is the plan adopted by their ringleader.

Thus far they have observed the utmost secrecy as to the existence and object of their association, and to avoid suspicion on the part of all outsiders here, they will leave gradually so that their motives will not be suspected until a day or two previous to the execution of Brown.

I was ushered into a large room, where, to my astonishment, I found about seventy-five persons congregated—all seemingly conversing upon some topic which they wished kept secret.

While I was in the room several persons were initiated, and took the oath of membership.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER FROM ENON, CLARK COUNTY, OHIO.

Although we are personally entire strangers to each other, I take the liberty of addressing a few lines to you; whether they will be of any benefit to you or not, I know not. Since the break out of trouble at Harper's Ferry there has been, and still continues to be, a great deal of fear and anxiety with regard to the result, and my object in addressing you is to let you know that it is the opinion of a number of our citizens that there will be a desperate effort made to save the notorious Brown from being executed, and that may be done by a sudden and tremendous rush on the guard. I will not dictate, but I think you will need a heavy and efficient guard, and well arranged and well disciplined otherwise, I should be fearful of the effusion of blood. If reports be true, you may prepare for a struggle. It is reasonable to suppose that Brown, having rendered efficient service for the Republican party in Kansas and elsewhere, they will not see him swing, if they can avoid it. * * * It our anticipations are correct with regard to your knowledge on the day of execution, (and it might be a rush on the prison previous to the day of execution,) we would expect to see your towns, villages and hotels crowded with strangers a few days before the day of execution, all secretly armed.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER FROM NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 14, 1859.

My object in addressing you is to inform you of the existence of an organization in this city, extending to the city of Boston and to the interior of this State, which has for its object the rescue of John Brown, the insurrectionist. This organization is composed exclusively of crazy Abolitionists and runaway negroes, who are sworn to the rescue by every oath, and apparently practicable, and, if carried out, well calculated, to insure the accomplishment of the object. If, however, they succeed in the rescue of old Brown, they propose to wreak their vengeance upon those who have been instrumental in securing that justice for outrageous crimes so amply deserved. My informant is a man of character, and I believe of strict integrity, who is identified in some manner with the organization himself, though I have endeavored to dissuade him from engaging in such a perilous enterprise. All that I have learned in relation to this affair was imparted to me in confidence, but an irrestatable sense of duty induced me to think the whole affair may be frustrated, (if such an object is really contemplated,) constrains me to impart to you with the fact.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM HARRISBURG.

I will reveal to you a conversation between myself and a man from this town, who has traveled recently through New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois. His statement is this: He conversed with a man in Ohio who told him that you knew the North too well not to receive those men under sentence; and that if you did not receive them they would certainly rescue them. He was then told there, by a man who was favorable to the South, that there was certainly a movement on foot to rescue the fugitive under sentence. He was also told by the same person that there was a company of men numbering five hundred and fifty, who had left that State under pretence of going out on a hunting excursion; but the statement was false, as their intention was to come to Virginia and skulk around until the day of the execution of the prisoners, and then to rescue them with aid from New York.

He says the New York people are decidedly in favor of rescuing him (Brown.) Consequently I think it would be right and proper to be well fortified in case of an emergency. I think it would be well to have a considerable force at Charlestown, preceding the day of the execution.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER FROM COLUMBIA, TENNESSEE.

I have received a letter from a friend in the North, telling me that it is the intention of the Abolitionists to rescue old Brown and his party, not only northern men, but have no sympathy with these scoundrels who would murder innocent women and children.

The writer of the letter supposed I would keep secret everything he wrote, but he is egregiously mistaken.

Conscience Smitten.

[From the New Orleans Picayune.]

Dr. S. G. Howe, the Boston Abolitionist, whose name has figured so much in disclosures as connected with the Harper's Ferry conspiracy, has followed Fred. Douglass into Canada. Before quitting the country, he prepared an explanation of his reasons for flight, which has since been published. "I know are so ambiguously stated, as to leave ground for suspicion that he had a great deal to conceal, which he was unwilling to be placed in a position to be compelled to disclose or prove to defend. The outbreak at Harper's Ferry, he declares "unforeseen and unexpected" by him. Of Cook, he knows nothing—and of Brown, he will say nothing, for he ought not to betray a confidence. Of his qualifications for conspiracy, he declares no testimony shall be extorted from him for "uncrightous purposes." And he assures he is advised that Massachusetts is "so trammeled by the bonds of the Union," as to be unable to protect her citizens from extradition, he protects himself by running away!

The principal reason which he expresses is that he may be called as a witness into some Southern State, under an indictment found in a federal court, and if he appears to testify he may be in personal danger from mobs. It is his affected alarm for a subpœna, which has disturbed his nerves and caused him to flee

COTTON AND SUGAR ITEMS.

The Houston (Texas) *Telegraph*, of the 18th, says: "The late frost must have stopped all vegetation for the season. It could do little or no damage to the cotton, the growth of that having already been generally checked; but the sugar cane has been, we fear, injured to a great degree."

The Point Coupee *Democrat*, of the 19th, says: "The intense frosts of Saturday and Sunday last will again have the effect of diminishing very much the sugar crop; so much so, that no one can calculate on the probable quantity of sugar that will be made this year in this parish. We fear that the present crop of last year, which was over sixteen thousand hogsheads. Per contra, the cotton planters are realizing the largest crop ever made. Many will be unable to pick their cotton crop, although up to this date there has not been an entire day for cotton picking."

The Vermillionville (Lafayette) *Echo*, of the 19th, says: "The freezing weather of last Saturday and Sunday nights has greatly damaged the cane crop, and it is supposed a large portion of that which has not been blackened will be lost. However, there is no telling yet, our planters are grinding up their first very fast, and should the weather prove favorable, they will probably save the whole of their crop."

The Plaquemine (La.) *Gazette* says: "If either portions of the State are like this section, a half crop will not be made in the State. Planters here, whose crops last year brought six or seven hundred hogsheads, will get this season make more than two or three hundred hogsheads. This is about the ratio. Short as the crop was expected to be before the commencement of the grinding season, the actual experience of converting the juice into sugar proves that it will be far shorter than was anticipated. What specimens of sugar, however, we have seen are of an excellent quality, and must bring a good price.

The Shreveport *Gazette*, of the 12th inst., says: "For weeks we have been blessed with clear, pleasant weather, which has enabled the planters to pick out the bulk of their cotton. Although the country at large is labouring under inconvenience resulting from low water and high freights, yet it will eventually be an advantage. The quality and quantity of the "great staple" have been vastly improved, which will add thousands to the pockets of the planters."

The Bastrop (Morehouse parish) *Advocate* of the 12th inst., says: "We continue to have very pleasant weather for gathering cot on; no rain yet, except just enough to lay the dust, on Monday morning last. A better time for gathering was never seen before by the "oldest inhabitant."

The Vernon (Jackson parish) *Times* of the 11th inst., says: "The weather continues dry and moderately warm. Cotton picking progresses, meanwhile, with usual rapidity. Had we a good river a large proportion of the crop would be on the way to market.

A. J. FRANCISCO.....N. J. WIGGS.
New York. Memphis.

LADIES' FURS!

Francisco & Co.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED FURRIERS,

AND

BRINKLEY'S BLOCK,

269 Main Street,

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NOVEMBER 4, 1859.

LADIES' FINE FURS!

OUR stock of Ladies' Furs is now completed. The attention of the ladies is requested at

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FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

Liquor., Cigars, Tobacco, Etc.,

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To the Ladies of Memphis and Vicinity.

THE subscriber in tendering his thanks to Ladies at large, for the very liberal patronage they afforded her in the Millinery and Dress Making line, begs leave to state, she has still now be able to give most ample satisfaction in the

DRESS-MAKING LINE.

Having succeeded in securing the services of

MADAME O. REED,

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Ladies give us a call and you will be glad.

N. B.—Mad. Morel will instruct in Dressmaking and Fitting.

WM. SILBERBERG.

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ESTABLISHED to supply the Southern country with a pure article of superior fine family Soaps, equal to any made in the Union. One trial will convince. We call particular attention to our Palm and German Soaps. We have also A No. 1 article of Soft Soap at $4 per bbl. We pay the highest cash price for Tallow and Grease.

H. H. MITTE & CO.,

No. 2 Exchange Building.

☞Works on Wolf River, beyond Colton Factory.

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WE invite the attention and inspection of all to the finest and most complete assortment of Drugs, Medical Preparations and Medicines, including many new articles of domestic utility. The greatest variety of French, English and American Toilet Articles, Perfumery, Hair Preparations. Also, Oleos, Oil, Paints, Dyes, Seeds, etc., etc. Now ready

BITTER WINE OF IRON,

Containing one grain of Citrate of Iron and the chemic principles of five grains of Calisaya Bark to the teaspoonful,

Compound Sirup Phosphites,

SIRUP HYPOPHOSPHITES,

LIQUID RENNET.

Yields with milk the most luscious of all desserts for the sick—the lightest and most grateful diet for invalid and children.

NEW REMEDIES.

WINE OF IRON AND ZINC!

This elegant preparation is recommended as a superior tonic, adapted especially to nervous debility, and does (unpoisonly) contain one grain Citrate of Iron, one-quarter grain Citrate Zinc.

Pierlot's Solution Valerinate Ammonia,

FRENCH PILLS OF

Ether, Turpentine & Chloroform, Etc.,

Made by Chorlon, in Paris. Gold and silvered ock

RESPIRATORS

FERRUGINOUS CHOCOLATE DROPS.

Lozenges of the Hypophosphites,

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And are prepared to furnish our customers with goods on the most reasonable terms. Call and examine our stock.

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WE avail ourselves of this method to make known to our numerous customers and the public generally, that our new and most substantial construction, has arrived, and is now at the steamboat landing, ready for the reception of all friends and patrons, and we shall be pleased to assign to us. We feel confident in the assertion that we are now offering our patrons a more commodious stock that can be had in this place. All freight consigned to us will be delivered free of charge on the Wharf Boat and from thence to our FIRE PROOF warehouse. By means of the Wharf-boat our goods are not exposed to the inclemency of weather as they are safely deposited on the Wharf-boat until they can be transported in comfort weather to the warehouse. We record this as a great advantage to our friends, and assure our patrons of a superior article of Whiskies, Brandies, Wines, Cigars, etc. Terms of consignment, receiving and forwarding as heretofore.

E. P. SMITH & CO.

Pine Bluff, Ark., October 1, 1859. oct5-3m

The Memphis Appeal.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY, BY

JNO. S. M'CLANAHAN.....LEONIDAS TROUSDALE

BENJAMIN F. DILL.

Under the style and firm of

M'CLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL,

UPON ALL LETTERS ON BUSINESS, OR OTHERWISE, SHOULD BE DIRECTED.

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2	1 50	2 50	3 50	4 50	5 50	5 00	7 00	9 00	10 00	14 00	18 00	25 00	35 00
3	2 00	3 50	5 00	6 50	8 00	7 00	10 00	13 00	15 00	20 00	25 00	35 00	50 00
4	2 50	4 50	6 50	8 50	10 00	9 00	13 00	16 00	20 00	25 00	30 00	45 00	70 00
5	3 00	5 50	8 00	10 00	12 00	10 00	15 00	20 00	25 00	30 00	35 00	50 00	80 00
6	3 50	6 50	9 00	11 50	14 00	12 00	18 00	24 00	30 00	35 00	40 00	60 00	90 00
7	4 00	7 50	10 00	13 00	16 00	14 00	20 00	26 00	35 00	40 00	45 00	70 00	100 00
8	4 50	8 50	11 50	14 50	18 00	16 00	22 00	28 00	40 00	45 00	50 00	80 00	120 00
9	5 00	9 50	13 00	16 00	20 00	18 00	25 00	30 00	45 00	50 00	55 00	90 00	140 00
10	5 50	10 00	14 00	17 50	21 00	20 00	28 00	35 00	50 00	55 00	60 00	100 00	160 00
12	6 00	11 50	16 00	20 00	24 00	22 00	32 00	40 00	55 00	60 00	65 00	110 00	180 00
15	7 50	14 50	20 00	25 00	30 00	25 00	40 00	50 00	60 00	70 00	80 00	125 00	200 00
20	10 00	19 00	27 00	34 00	40 00	35 00	50 00	60 00	80 00	90 00	100 00	150 00	250 00

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MISSISSIPPI & TENNESSEE

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ON and after Monday, October 31st, all the Trains will run regularly to and from Tallahoro's Flat Station, 2 miles south of the Tokena river.

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oct31-1m General Superintendent.

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SEE US.

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THIS well known remedy has been used very extensively and with great success for the cure of

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Or Impaired and Imperfect Digestion,

AND THE CONSEQUENT

DETERIORATION OF THE BLOOD,

And for the cure of the following FORMS OF DISEASE, most of which originate in

DYSPEPSIA.

Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Neuralgia and Nervous Affections, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Languor, and Depression of Spirits Carbuncles and Boils, Piles, Scurvy, Affections of the Skin, Cosmopolitan Tendencies, Bronchitis, Diseases Peculiar to Females, and all Complaints accompanied by General Debility, and requiring a Tonic and Alterative Medicine.

NOTE.—The failure of Iron as a remedy for Dyspepsia, a bad state of the blood, and the numerous diseases consequent thereto, has arisen from the weak, inefficient preparation of Iron so shall enter the stomache in a Protoxide, state, and permeate at once with the blood. This want the PERUVIAN SYRUP supplies, containing, as it does, Iron in the only form in which it is possible for it to enter the circulation. For this reason the Peruvian Syrup often radically cures diseases in which other preparations of Iron and other medicines have been found to be of no avail. For sale wholesale and retail only by

H. H. SANFORD & CO., PROPS.

No. 229 Main street, Memphis.

H. H. HORTON.....J. R. HUNTER.

HORTON & HUNTER,

DEALERS IN

FRENCH, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS!

Corner Main and Monroe Sts,

NO. 291 BRINKLEY'S BLOCK

Memphis, Tenn.

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D. C. WARD, "
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A. J. BLACK, Oakland, Miss.
JAS. H. ARBISHOW, Collierville. oct19

PROSSER'S PATENT

LAP WELDED

IRON BOILER TUBE.

EVERY article necessary to DRILL TUBE-PLATES and PUT UP TUBES, such as Tube Ferrules, Steel Wire and Wakefield Brass Tubes for ARTESIAN WELLS, &c., received from time to time, and for sale by the manufacturers.

THOMAS PROSSER & SON

oct13-3m 65 Platt Street, New York.

Hopkins & Kirby.

WANTED.

WE wish to rent for a friend of mine a small Plantation on the vacancies of the Mississippi River, with a comfortable residence and outbuildings, and from 75 to 100 acres of land in cultivation. Our friend wishes the place to raise a crop the ensuing year—made a good home within 70 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. [sep13-dw] HOPKINS & KIRBY.

FOR SALE

And Terms Easy.

THE following Property, one and three-quarter miles north from Court Square; two and a half acres of Land on Bain street, with a good Family Residence with six rooms, servant's room and kitchen, cistern, carriage house, stable and orchard; all well fenced.

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

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

ALSO—Two Residences in Fort Pickering, one a brick with all conveniences, the other a frame, with cistern, garden, carriage house, stable and orchard, in this place there are three acres of ground. The above property will be sold cheap for cash, or Building Brick with five rooms, kitchen and servant's room, etc.

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

HOPKINS & KIRBY.

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For Sale or Rent.

A beautiful Residence location, 294 acres, six miles north of this city, fronting the Memphis and Ohio Railroad and the Memphis and Raleigh Plankroad at that crossing. This place is well adapted for gardening or orchard purposes. For information as to the above, call on

HOPKINS & KIRBY, in the Cotton Brick,

aug26 Corner Main and Monroe streets.

J. W. HOPKINS & RICHARD M. KIRBY,

DEALERS IN

REAL ESTATE.

Office in the Cotton Brick, corner of Main and Monroe Streets.

HAVE a large and well selected list of Lands in Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas. Can furnish tracts in any size to suit purchasers, and in almost any locality in the Mississippi valley. Also, improved and unimproved lots in the cities of Memphis and Cordova. Below we give a list of some of the localities of our lands. We will be pleased at any time to have the descriptive books showing these lands to any and all persons in search of lands in the Mississippi valley. We feel that we are prepared to give a general information and description of the lands in the Mississippi valley, and none, in reference to the general character of the country in the different divisions of the Mississippi valley. Addressed and some of the numbers of our lands:

No. Acres.	Township.	Range.	County.	State.
160	4 north,	3 east,	Crittenden,	Ark.
80	4 north,	4 east,	"	"
2 0	4 north,	6 east,	"	"
320	4 north,	7 east,	"	"
			320 acres deadened.	
1200	4 north,	7 east,	Crittenden,	Ark.
115	4 north,	1 east,	"	"
320	4 north,	2 east,	"	"
320	5 north,	6 east,	"	"
320	7 north,	3 east,	"	"
1700	7 north,	4 east,	"	"
1200	8 north,	4 east,	"	"
1200	8 north,	6 east,	"	"
320	9 north,	8 east,	"	"
			320 acres deadened.	
640	9 north,	8 east,	Crittenden,	Ark.
640	9 north,	9 east,	"	"
			320 acres deadened.	
5680	10 north,	6 east,	Mississippi,	Ark.
			5680 acres deadened.	
400	11 north	9 east	Mississippi,	Ark.
1100	10 north	7 east	"	"
1000	12 north	6 east	"	"
1000	14 north	6 east	"	"
760	12 north	4 east	Poinsett,	Ark.
250	13 north	4 east	"	"
1200	4 north	3 west	Jackson and St. Francis,	Ark.—Cash river
			320 acres deadened.	
1600	4 north	3 west	Jackson,	Ark.
2000	5 north	4 west	"	"
340	13 north	3 west	Drew co.,	Ark.
320	14 north	4 west	Drew co.,	Ark.
320	16 north	4 west	"	"
1200	8 north	2 west	White co.,	Ark.
1120	18 north	3 west	Choctaw,	Ark.
1120	19 north	2 west	Bedia co.,	Ark.
320	11 north	3 west	"	"
320	12 north	3 west	Tunica co.,	Miss.
320	4 north	10 west	"	"
500	18 north	3 west	Coahoma co.,	Miss.
			320 acres deadened.	
320	18 north	4 west	Coahoma co.,	Miss.
320	19 north	4 west	"	"
3200	20 north	2 west	Tallahatchie,	Miss.
			On Cocodry's bayou.	
1160	22 north	3 west	Sunflower co.,	Miss.
1760	18 north	1 & 2 w	Holmes co.,	Miss.
160	14 north	1 west	Madison co.,	Ark.
			Near McNutt.	
70	17 north	3 west	Washington,	Miss.
			Sky Lake.	
800	16 north	3 west	Washington,	Miss.
800	21 north	3 west	Sunflower,	Miss.
820	21 north	4 west	"	"

981 acres four miles south of Point Rock Depot, in Jackson county, Alabama; a plantation on the above, 400 acres cleared, balance in timber; one of the best settlements plantations in that part of Alabama. In reference to this last mentioned plantation, call on J. W. Hopkins, Memphis, or on the owner.

Having the foregoing list, as well as many other tracts, some lots, and a large number of acres of real estate, most of our attention, and as it is about as easy to represent a large as a small tract 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 will give a satisfactory number of references, but deem references of small little account, as anybody can give references, but before our patrons should call and see us, and then receive after our mode of building.

HOPKINS & KIRBY.

Professional Cards.

DR. T. C. GAYLE,

PRESENTS his thanks to the citizens of Memphis and vicinity, for the very liberal patronage they afforded him the past seven years. With an experience of thirteen years, in treating all diseases incident to this climate and by punctual attention to the wants of his patients, hopes to merit a continuance of the same, so generously contributed to his care. Pays attention by public duties and paid in cash, or as contracted. Office at 276 Main street.

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