THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY M'CLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL. MEMPHIS, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1859. VOLUME X.—NUMBER 289.

Daily Appeal

ANGLOPHOBIA IN FRANCE.

[From the London Times.]

From information derived from a vast number of independent sources, we entertain no doubt that a feeling of hostility more bitter than has existed in France since the peace of 1815, is at this moment entertained toward this country. The French Press, so guarded on all other subjects, is up this outspoken. The moderate and reasonable Journal des Débats contains attacks upon England such as never before, in cases of greatest irritation, have appeared in its decorous columns. The Gazette de France lacks language to express its bitterness of its denunciations, and the Univers is still more violent than the organ of the Legitimists. The talk of the army and navy is of revenge for victories of forty-five and fifty years-old, and their firm belief, as well as their ardent wish, is that in a few months the signal will be given for the invasion of this country. The inhabitants of the departments facing the Strait of Dover are in a revival of the hostility of fifty years since, and strange to say, born with ardor for a war of which they must bear the brunt. We belive this to be a fair representation of the present state of feeling in France—nay, more, we believe the Emperor Napoleon himself would, if the question could be put to him, admit it to be so. We believe he would tell us that he is our only friend, and that to his intervention alone we owe it that the two most powerful states of the world are not already in an exterminating conflict.

What have we done in the last ten years to make the France of 1859 more hostile to us than the France of ten years ago? We have fought and bled together without, so far as we are aware, the slightest imputation on the good faith or honor of either nation. We are even now negotiating a joint expedition, and, so far as we are aware, there is no part of the globe in which our interests come in direct and hostile contact. We are utterly unconscious of having put forward any claims or entered upon any negotiations which even the most perverse ingenuity can construe as hostile to French interests. The French subjects whom the fortune of war has placed under our Government, are admitted to precisely the same rights and privileges as our own people; and, as far as hostility goes, it has been our honor and our pleasure to receive the representatives of every dynasty that has occupied the throne of France since the revolution. There remain, certainly, the injuries done to French commerce by the wars of the revolution and of Napoleon; but they in no degree account for the phenomenon which we are examining. We fear that the fact which its authors do not hesitate to avow must be accounted for in no other way than by the assumption that these evil passions have received a powerful impulse from the French Government itself. France has had within the two ways in which the whole body of the nation can be acted upon. The one is by the press, the other by the voice of the centralized authority, civil and military. Now, not only must the conduct of a French journal insert nothing which the Government shall think proper to disapprove, but the tone which the Government may transmit to him, as if it had emanated from himself—a fact which has been made laughingly manifest by the appearance of the same sentiments, expressed in the same words, in the most remote parts of the country at the same time. It is not, therefore, too much to say that for so much of the present feeling of France as arises from the attacks of the press upon England, the Government of France is responsible.

To check them would require no exertion of power. An intimation that they are displeasing to the Government would have sufficed, and that intimation, we believe, was given. The other way by which the opinion of France may be simultaneously moved is through the official hierarchy. The minister of the interior in Paris wields a power more treacherous than was ever vested in any minister of any government. He has but to express a wish, and an enormous bureaucracy, whose ramifications extend to the smallest hamlet in France, is immediately set in motion. Their advancement depends on their diligence; their power penetrates everywhere, and their influence reaches every one. The minister of war has the army. The minister of war has only to give the word, and thousands of jealous subalterns are ready to pour out the vials of their wrath on the ranks of 300,000 men. Has this influence been used in the present instance to excite the feelings of citizen and soldier against England? We know it was not. But we believe it for three reasons. First, we believe it because it is quite clear that an instrument less secret, and in the present state of society in France less efficient, would have been employed for this purpose. We believe it, secondly, because the result are such as an action of the government upon the principle of which we have seen in the open acts of the Government of France symptoms that it does not shrink from employing it—will against this country. We will mention two instances first, the lessing the medal of St. Helena and, secondly, the selection at the public expense of a monument to commemorate the victories achieved by the English on the coast of Brittany a hundred years ago.

We have, therefore, we think, established that there is a considerable feeling in the mind of the French army and nation against England, and that irritation has been mainly caused by the action of the French Government. The question then follows, that the French Government wishes that irritation to exist, but it does not necessarily follow that the French Government wishes it to go to war with this country. It may well be that a profound politician like the Emperor of the French is not unwilling to have it believed that his people are burning to avenge the misfortunes of the last war upon England, and that if peace be preserved it is entirely owing to his good sense and moderation. It may be that the Emperor Napoleon, while eyeing the national conceit of his subjects against us, and making such preparations as would be required if a war were really in contemplation, yet sees no means to place himself in so commanding a position that England, which desires peace above all things, may be induced, deferring to following whatever impulse he may be pleased to give to the fleets of France. Lastly, it may be that these things really mean what those who are politically opposed to the Imperial dynasty have always said, that as a dangerous enemy to confront in the existence of which we cannot yet persuade ourselves to believe. Unhappily, we cannot afford to speculate on the intentions. The passions and prejudices of mankind are more easily stimulated than allayed, and it is not our fault if we are forced to act in a time of profound peace as if the fleets of Boulogne were already forward again, and another flotilla awaited the orders of its imperial master.

A REMEDY FOR HARD TIMES.

[From the Mobile Tribune, December 7.]

MARTYNS TO MONEY TO READ.

As old a dogs had it that "Experience is the best schoolmaster," and, like most of these ancient sayings, there is much truth in it. But sometimes the lessons taught by experience are taught in vain, and in nothing are they more unheeded than in financial matters. Almost every American imagines that he has a natural talent for making money if he only has a chance; and therefore he is ready to embark in any undertaking, no matter how unreasonable it may be, if he can but get a stranger against the laws of fate and reason, but, sooner or later, ninety-nine out of every hundred are overwhelmed with failures and cast into the sea of bankruptcy. But until the final ruin comes—until every jot and title of his property is swept away from him—he "flourishes like a green bay tree." His wife and daughters are fitted out in costly silks and fast horses, fast sons, wines and dinners, go to decorate the world as to his true position, and unless the sharper to expose his credit while it is the only pulp left to his financial fabric.

The reason why these evils are so common is the false idea of gentility prevailing in this country. Appearances here are everything. If a family can only keep up its "respectability" and "position" everything goes on smoothly. The question never is, what is a society," the parents are "in the church," and their neighbors live in the halo of aristocratic fragrance. But to keep up this respectability, how many debts remain unpaid? how much money is borrowed that is never returned? how many tradesmen and shopkeepers are victimized? And when the grand crash does come, and the creditors get two cents on the dollar of their claims, who receives the most sympathy—the bankrupt or his victim?

It seems no particular power of morality to declare that such a condition of things is entirely wrong, but how is it to be remedied? We answer, by teaching the people that "honesty is the best policy." Let our farmers, merchants, our manufacturers should learn to live within their income, and to consider the payment of debts a moral duty. Our churches should teach the doctrine that repudiation of debts, when they can be paid, is but another name for robbery. If these things can be accomplished, we will have a remedy for "hard times," and at the same time a recipe for human happiness.

In the money article of the Philadelphia Ledger of the 29th inst., we find the following remarks on this theme, which we commend to the attention of all:

"The country, as everybody knows, has been suffering severe depression for the last two or three years; but it is very generally felt to be improving in almost all departments of trade and business. There have been many speculations so to speak—revulsion. Of late, however, some of the wisest men have come to the conclusion that the evil centers in our system of credits. Partially, we agree with them. Long credits from the manufacturer facilitate the consumer, induce purchases that otherwise would not be made, and so help on the final catastrophe. But short credits help. They are not the cause of the evil, but only an auxiliary which makes the evil more apparent. The cause lies elsewhere. It is the habit of the people, who eat, drink and wear more than they have ready means to pay for, and give drafts on futurity for the remainder. No curtailment of the credit system can stay the evil. This can only be effected by a reformation of the habits of consumers. Let us look at one class—farmers, for example. It is estimated that there are about one and a half million of farmers in the Union, heads of families. Of these it is safe to say that two-thirds are constantly in debt, constantly living beyond their present means, and giving drafts on their next crops, to be renewed if these crops fail. By supposing the average of these farmers' debts to be two hundred dollars each, we have the enormous aggregate of *two hundred millions of dollars* of capital lent to farmers, not for the purpose of improving their farms or increasing their crops, but to enable them to live, to furnish their wives and daughters with silks and other geegaws, which they would not indulge in better without. Double-less [illegible] obstacle to their prosperity is the [illegible] to the desire to have them; [illegible] effect will the shortening of credits by our manufactures and merchants—between merchants and traders—have upon this habit? Very little, for no farmer who confines his purchases to the necessities of life, or the necessities of his business, will often have occasion to get in debt at all.

Then, too, are articles on which the trader makes but a small profit and is not anxious to press upon his customers; his large profits are made on luxuries and superfluities, and rather than forego those profits he will give the required credit, without which they cannot be sold. Any reformation, therefore, of such a radical nature as to remove the cause of the disorder must begin and be carried out by the consumer. When they will confine their expenditures to their income, and steadily refuse to purchase any luxury or superfluity which they have not the present means to pay for, everything else that is desirable follows naturally, as a matter of course. There will no longer be any need of discussing credit or currency; both will fall back and be confined within legitimate bounds. Every man who desires to see the country truly prosperous has to purchase at leading powerful aid to that end by confining his own outgo to his own income, and by enforcing the necessity of adopting the same course upon his neighbors. If, after the necessaries of life are provided for, there remains enough to purchase silk dresses for wives and daughters, let it be done; but if there is only enough to buy calico, let calico be the fashion, and let the wives and daughters be proud to wear it. It is evident that all these ends to be by, and to buy more than we have means to pay for, is a sort of fraud upon ourselves and our neighbors, for which we have to suffer in the end—which sooner or later comes. How to reach the masses, to make them understand that the hard lines they complain of are of their own creating, and the remedy in their own hands, it is easy to explain; but if the press of the country would take it in hand, something effectual might be done. This is domestic economy—the material from which is made that little understood question, political economy. A thorough reform in the matters alluded to would be a thousand times more effectual in attaining the desired end than the most stringent protective tariff the country ever had or can ever hope to have.

Funeral of Washington Irving.

[From the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer, 24.]

Mr. Irving's funeral took place yesterday in Tarrytown, from Christ church, of which parish he had been for upward of twenty years an efficient and revered vestryman, and for the last ten years the senior warden. Long before the time appointed for the funeral services, crowds from all directions has wend toward the village, and by one o'clock the church was crowded to its utmost capacity, and the street for some distance in either direction, lined with a dense mass of those who had come to pay the last honors to the memory of the illustrious dead.

All the stores and offices of the village were closed, and the flags on the public buildings displayed at half mast.

A few minutes after one, the procession entered the church by the south aisle. The body was preceded by the pall-bearers—Jas. Hamilton, J. Watson Webb, Geo. D. Morgan, N. B. Holmes, Dr. Cogswell, Prof. Renwick, Henry Stebbins, and Government Kemble, and followed by the immediate family and relatives of the deceased. It was met at the door by the rector, the Rev. Dr. Creighton, and the resident rector, the Rev. Mr. Spencer, the latter of whom commenced the solemn and beautiful office of the Episcopal church for the burial of the dead, by the reading of the appointed sentences.

Upon the conclusion of the services in the church, the lid of the coffin was removed, and for over an hour the vast concourse filed slowly past, and gazed for the last time on that face, so well loved, and so soon to be hidden forever from their sight. Upon the coffin lay some beautiful wreaths of flowers, and floral emblems of that purity and rectitude of life and purpose which shone so pre-eminently in the life of him who slept so calmly beneath them.

About three o'clock, the procession moved from the church. The line was nearly a mile in length, and as it wound slowly along, the bells of the various churches of the village tolled forth the requiem to the passing dead.

Reaching the cemetery, the remaining portion of the service was read by the Rev. Dr. Creighton, and upon its conclusion the body was lowered to its final resting place, by the side of her who gave it birth.

LOOKING-GLASS STORE, ETC.

FREEMAN & CO.,

(W. & R. FREEMAN, Nashville, Tenn.)

HAVE just received at their Store, (Poster's Block,) Memphis, Tenn., where they will manufacture Gilt Mouldings, Fine and Rustic Mirrors, Oil Paintings and ornamented Glasses, of all sizes, Curtain Cornices, Portraits and Picture Frames, inside Venetian Blinds, etc., etc., and keep for sale Artists' Materials of all kinds, Engravings, Window Shades, Looking-Glass Plates, Picture Glass, etc. Our Gilt Mirrors and Blinds being manufactured in Memphis, we avoid damage by long transportation, and we believe we can offer as good a portion order. An experience of eighteen years in our business will, we trust, enable us to give satisfaction in every respect. We solicit and hope to merit the patronage of this community.

N. B. Old Frames re-gilded and Venetian Blinds repainted and trimmed. [m-]ly

HILLMAN BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURERS OF Best Cincinnati Hand-Made Shovels, also dealers in Iron, Nails, Cordage, Iron Axes, Steel, Tiles, Bellows, Chains, &c. No. 56 Front Row, Memphis

We would respectfully inform our customers and the public generally, that we have now in store a superior assortment of well assorted stock of best Tennessee Iron, which we keep constantly on hand. We feel sure we can satisfy the most critical buyer. Cincinnati Shovels and Smith's Tools.

We are also agents for the Jewell Patent Cary Plow, finest a superior article. All of which we offer for sale upon as favorable terms as can be had in this market. [m-d24-1y] HILLMAN BROTHERS.

Attachment Notice.

Tom. L. Roberts, vs. Attachment in Chancery.

W. Turner.

This cause is upon the affidavit of Sleggs & Green, it appears that an attachment has been issued in an action of debt, and has been returned levied on land, levied on one lot and one negro, the property of J. W. Warner; and it further appearing from the affidavit herein that the defendant is not a resident of the State of Tennessee, it is, therefore, ordered that publication be made, giving notice to said defendant that he is to appear before us, at our office, in the city of Memphis, on SATURDAY, the 17th day of December, 1859, and defend this suit, or the same will be proceeded with as parte.

Given under my hand, at office, this 24th day of November, 1859.

Robert J. Horne, Justice of the Peace, in and for Shelby county, State of Tennessee.

J. HORNE, J. P.

Cotton Yarns! Cotton Yarns!

200 Bales Nos. 4, 6, 8 and 10 Cotton, White & Colored Cotton Yarns, for sale by

R. M. APPERSON & CO.

Memphis Mattress Manufactory.

JNO. P. LALLEMAND,

Mattress Maker,

JEFFERSON STREET, BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH, NEAR THE THEATRE,

Memphis, Tennessee.

HAVING permanently located at the above mentioned place, I can now offer to the public the selection of those in want of

MATTRESSES

that they will find it to their interest to call and examine my stock. I have always on hand a full assortment of

SPRING, HAIR MOSS, COTTON, SHUCK AND STRAW MATTRESSES.

Particular attention paid to private orders.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT

Will be made to Furniture Dealers, Hotel and Boarding-House Keepers, Steamboat Men and Contractors. Also, a large stock of

LEVEE MATTRESSES.

To accommodate the trade, I will exchange my Mattresses for Groceries, Dry Goods, Furniture, etc.

ALSO—Old Mattresses renovated.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. Harris & Hunt, H. Fitzgerald, K. & Co., Wm. M. Falwell, Jr., George Dixon. Tenn. 16 Fresh. [m]d

Strayed.

CAME into my stable Tuesday, November 22d, a brown MARE MULE, about 14 hands high; about six years old, and has saddle marks on her back.

J. M. WOODWARD,

4th County Stables.

JOS. SPECHT,

Madison Street bet. Main and Second

AND

Main Street No. 198,

MANUFACTURER OF

Plain and Fancy

CANDIES,

FRENCH CRYSTALIZED CREAM AND CORDIAL BON-BONS,

CAKES AND PASTRY,

Fresh every Morning, all kinds of Tea Dessert and small Cakes. Also, Fruit and

MINCE PIES.

MAKES TO ORDER

Ornaments, Pyramids, Iced Cakes, Jellies, Pomegranates, Mottoes, Music Mango, Charlotte de Russe, Nougat, etc., etc., etc.

FURNISHES

Suppers for Balls, Parties, Weddings, in Town or Country, at short notice.

KEEPS CONSTANTLY

Preserves, Sealed Fruits, Oranges, Apples, Nuts, Almonds, all kinds of Nuts, Sardines, Lobsters, Salmon, Anchovies, Pickles, Cogniac, Sherry, Port, Madeira, Champagne, Claret, and a variety of Crackers, Preserved and Candied Ginger, Walnut and other Catsups. In fact, everything that is kept in a No. 1 Confectionary Establishment.

TOYS & FANCY BOXES.

I have just rec'd a most splendid and large assortment, and offer them for sale at very low prices. Dealers will find it to their interest to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

FIRE CRACKERS,

Superfine and a large assortment of Fireworks, warranted to be cheaply and of the best quality.

JOSEPH SPECHT,

No. 198 Madison, bet. Main and Second streets. [m]d-dawtfw

NEW DRESS-MAKING

ESTABLISHMENT.

To the Ladies of Memphis and Vicinity.

THE subscriber in tendering his thanks to Ladies at large, for the very liberal patronage they afforded to him in the Millinery and Fancy Dry Goods line, begs leave to state, that he will now add to the above line of business the

DRESS-MAKING LINE.

Having succeeded in securing the services of

Madame Morel,

The French Superintendent of Mr. S. T. Taylor, 427 Broadway, New York, the Fashion Establishment for and wide, known as Le Bon Ton, who will now take charge of my Dress-Making Department. He does not hesitate to say to the Ladies of taste and fashion, that the very name of Madame Morel will be a sufficient guarantee that the most entire satisfaction will be given to them in Dress-Making.

Ladies give us a call and you will be glad.

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

WM. SILBERBERG.

[illegible] 198 Main street n.e. Worsham House.

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 ON 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

SPACE.	1 DAY.	2 DAYS.	3 DAYS.	1 WEEK.	2 WEEKS.	3 WEEKS.	1 MONTH.	2 MONTHS.	3 MONTHS.	6 MONTHS.	1 YEAR.
1	$ 00	$ 00	$ 00	$ 00	$ 00	$ 00	$ 00	$ 12	$ 15	$ 20	$ 30
2	1 00	1 00	1 50	2 00	3 00	3 50	4 00	6 00	7 00	10 00	15 00
3	1 50	2 00	2 50	3 00	4 50	5 00	6 00	8 00	10 00	15 00	20 00
4	2 00	3 00	3 50	4 00	6 00	7 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	20 00	30 00
5	2 50	3 50	4 50	5 00	7 50	8 00	10 00	12 00	15 00	25 00	40 00
6	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	15 00	20 00	30 00	50 00
7	3 50	4 50	6 00	7 00	9 00	12 00	14 00	18 00	22 00	35 00	60 00
8	4 00	5 00	6 50	8 00	10 00	14 00	16 00	20 00	25 00	40 00	70 00
9	4 50	5 50	7 00	9 00	12 00	15 00	18 00	22 00	27 00	45 00	80 00
10	5 00	6 00	7 50	10 00	13 00	16 00	20 00	25 00	30 00	50 00	90 00
15	7 50	10 00	12 50	15 00	20 00	25 00	30 00	40 00	50 00	80 00	150 00
20	10 00	12 50	15 00	20 00	25 00	30 00	40 00	50 00	60 00	100 00	200 00
30	15 00	18 00	20 00	30 00	40 00	50 00	60 00	80 00	100 00	150 00	250 00
40	20 00	25 00	30 00	40 00	50 00	60 00	80 00	100 00	125 00	200 00	300 00
50	25 00	30 00	35 00	50 00	60 00	80 00	100 00	125 00	150 00	250 00	400 00
60	30 00	35 00	40 00	60 00	80 00	100 00	125 00	150 00	175 00	300 00	500 00

☞ One square, nonpareil or less, per annum, $40 00.
" " " twice a week, " 30 00
" " " twice a week, " 50 00

☞ All advertisements for the Appeal must be handed in at the Clerk's desk.

☞ All transient advertisements must be marked for a specified 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, CHANGED AS NEW EACH DAY, and on third page, in advance over stated rates.

☞ Advertisements directed to be displayed, or set in any type, charged DOUBLE rates.

☞ Yearly advertisers will be charged extra for occupying space over contract, and when LARGE TYPE is required to be used, or the advertisement kept on inside of the paper.

☞ Yearly advertisers will be charged extra at regular rates for Waste, Rents, Removals, Co-Partnership Notices, To Consignees, &c.

☞ TRANSIENT ADVERTISING MUST BE PAID FOR IN ADVANCE.

☞ No advertisement will appear in the Weekly paper unless paid for.

☞ Advertisements to be inserted in the Weekly paper will, or at irregular intervals, in either of the papers, be charged per square for each insertion.

☞ Announcing Candidates for State, County and Municipal Offices, $5 each, to be paid in advance in every instance.

☞ All advertisements for Charitable Institutions, Fire Companies, Ward, Town and other Public Meetings, are to be charged half rates.

☞ Marriages and Deaths are published as news; but a reasonable fee is charged for Keepers and Funeral Invitations as other advertisements.

☞ All Legal and Transient Advertisements will be charged for the cash.

☞ Editorial Notices in Local Column will be charged double rates.

☞ No deduction or variation will be made from the foregoing rates.

M'CLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL.

NEW MUSIC STORE.

PIANOS, Melodeons, Violins, Guitars, Flutes, Clarionets, Accordeons, Tambourines, Fifes, Bones, Sheet Music, Music Books, constantly on hand and for sale by the Proprietor, Memphis Tenn., where, they will manufacture Gilt Mouldings, Fine and Rustic Mirrors, Oil Paintings and ornamented Glasses, of all sizes, Curtain Cornices, Portraits and Picture Frames, inside Venetian Blinds, etc., etc., and keep for sale Artists' Materials of all kinds, Engravings, Window Shades, Looking-Glass Plates, Picture Glass, etc. Our Gilt Mirrors and Blinds being manufactured in Memphis, we avoid damage by long transportation, and we believe we can offer as good a portion order. An experience of eighteen years in our business will, we trust, enable us to give satisfaction in every respect. We solicit and hope to merit the patronage of this community.

W. D. FREEMAN.

Old Frames re-gilded and Venetian Blinds repainted and trimmed. [m-]ly

BALTIMORE OYSTERS!

In Cans and Kegs.

I am now receiving our

Fresh BALTIMORE OYSTERS Daily,

BY ADAMS' EXPRESS.

ONLY FORTY-EIGHT HOURS FROM BALTIMORE. WARRANTED all I deliver to be fresh.

My prices will be the same as last year—75 cents per can, with six dozen in a can—$6 per dozen.

All orders from the country promptly attended to, and oysters well packed to keep in any reasonable time.

My depot is No. 41 Madison street. I am the only agent for the sale of these oysters in this city.

All kinds of Country Produce bought and sold, and the highest prices paid for Dried Fruit.

D. C. PANCOAST.

nol-dawtfw 41 Madison st.

J. J. COWLEY,

MERCHANT TAILOR.

Monroe Street, between Main and Second.

HAVING just received from the East with a splendid assortment of Rich Cloths, Cashmeres, Beavers, Silk and Velvet Vestings of the first class goods, all gentlemen who want a fashionable and well made suit of clothes, will leave their order, and get a cheap call. All country and city orders will be attended to with care and dispatch.

nov26-dw

Pianos, Pianos.

JAMES A. M. FLAHERTY,

Union street, 3 doors south of Main,

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

Bridge and Powerful Repeating Action

from the celebrated manufactory of

HALLETT & CUMSTON,

Boston, Mass.

They invite an examination of the same before purchasing elsewhere.

Hear what others say with regard to the character of the above mentioned instruments:

MEMPHIS, MISS., July 12, 1859.

Messrs. J. A. M. Flaherty—Gentlemen: The piano you sold me I purchased from your house's Pianos made by Hallett & Cumston, of Boston, Mass., which I have used in my school during that time, and take pleasure in recommending the above make as superior to any other that I have seen or heard.

M. A. MOSELEY.

We, the undersigned, being well acquainted with the manufacturer whose name is attached to the above certificate of Mrs. Julia Moseley, cheerfully concur with her in the favorable opinion therein expressed.

JACOB WILKER,
JOS. BARBIERE, Sr.,
T. L. MORGAN,
H. McMILLEN,
of Dekalb county, Miss.

MONTEDONICO HANOVER.

H. C. LIPPARD'S

Dancing Academy.

OVER G. R. LOCKE'S 262 MAIN STREET.

PROF. H. C. LIPPARD most respectfully informs his numerous friends and the citizens of Memphis, that he will commence his Second Term on Friday, No. entier 11, when he trusts to meet them with the same liberal patronage so liberally bestowed on him. The fashionable QUADRILLE DEVIDANE (Pas des Imperial) taught in the highest circles of Paris and London, and newly introduced in New York, Philadelphia and New Orleans, will be the first introduced this session.

Hours are those usual. For Terms, etc., apply to Prof. L., at his Academy, or the Gayoso House.

nov-1m

Notice.

LAUTERBACK & BRO. respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have removed to their new store, No. 27 Front Row, where they keep a very large and well assorted stock of Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Bags, Hats, Cap, Hosiery, etc., all which we offer to sell, wholesale and retail, at the very lowest prices. We respectfully invite you to call before purchasing elsewhere.

oct1-dw2m

CALVIN FAY,

Architect,

Is prepared to furnish Drawings and specifications of Buildings of every description, and also give his personal superintendence to their erection. Office corner Main and Adams street, opposite the Worsham House.

oct1-ly

JAS. B. COOK,

Civil Engineer, Architect and Surveyor

13 Madison Street,

Between Main and Front Row.

JAMES A. McCLURE,

DEALER IN

Piano Fortes, Melodeons, Sheet Music, Music Books,

AND MUSICAL MERCHANDISE GENERALLY.

Schools furnished at New York prices. and-dawf

Administrator's Notice.

HAVING obtained letters of administration on the estate of Robert C. Beaty, at the April term, 1859, of the County Court of Shelby county, the undersigned gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, otherwise they will be barred, and all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment.

G. SUNTIN, Adm'r.

N. S. BRUCE & CO.,

Carriage Manufacturers,

Nos. 39 and 41 Monroe Street,

Memphis, Tenn.

ALSO DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

Carriage Hardware, Trimmings, Spokes, Hubs, Fellows, Wheels, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Etc.

WE are now receiving a LARGER AND MORE COMPLETE STOCK OF CARRIAGE HARDWARE & TRIMMINGS, EVER BROUGHT TO MEMPHIS.

All of which we offer at our own personal solicitation, is now offered at the very lowest prices.

Terms Cash or Approved Paper.

Particular attention given to all orders for new work and repairing. A variety of OMNIBUSES constantly on hand of the choicest notes.

New work warranted for one year.

mar1-ly N. S. BRUCE & CO

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

JAMES A. STREETT & CO. are now offering their entire stock of English and Fancy Dry Goods at a reduction from 50 to 50 per cent. Below former prices for cash or approved paper until the first day of January next.

JAMES A. STREETT & CO.,

oct2-2m No. 19 Iron Rows south Planters' Bank.

Hopkins & Kirby.

WANTED.

WE wish to rent for a term of years a small Farm on the east side of the Mississippi River, with a comfortable residence and outbuildings, and from 20 to 100 acres of land in cultivation. Our friend within the place to raise a crop the ensuing year—wants a good place within 20 miles or less from the city of Memphis. And persons having such a place to let will please report the same to us at our office, corner of Main and Monroe streets.

[sept16-dw] HOPKINS & KIRBY.

FOR SALE

And Terms Easy.

THE following Property, one and three-quarter miles out from Court Square: Four and a half acres of Land on Base street, with a good Family Residence with six rooms, servant's room and kitchen, cistern, 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 sale on Vance street, a neat and comfortable Residence with seven rooms, hall, kitchen, servant's room and cistern, all new, and between Dedoin and Hernando streets, on the north side, at the corner of the alley.

Also—Two Residences in Fort Pickering, one a brick with six rooms and the other with seven rooms, cistern, garden, carriage house, stable and orchard, in this place within five times of the Court House. The place in Fort Pickering is a Frame Dwelling House with five rooms, cistern, stable and garden.

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

HOPKINS & KIRBY, in the Calhoun Block, corner Main and Monroe streets.

For Sale or Rent.

A beautiful Residence location, 20½ acres, six miles north of the city, fronting the Memphis and Ohio Railroad and the Memphis and Raleigh Plankroad at their crossing. This tract is well adapted for gardening or vineyard purposes. For information as to the above, call on

HOPKINS & KIRBY, in the Calhoun Block, corner Main and Monroe streets.

For Sale.

ONE LOT on Adams street, between Main and Second streets, known as the TUNNEL HOUSE lot—being 50 feet front and 200 feet deep—price $1000.

Lots Nos. 2 and 3 of the subdivision of the late John Anderson, fronting 100 feet on Alabama street, and running back 94½ feet to Raleigh road. Persons wishing any of the above bargains will make immediate application, as the property is comparatively in market.

HOPKINS & KIRBY.

For Sale.

EIGHT MILES west of Mound City, Crittenden county, Arkansas, a good Plantation; first rate order of land; 300 acres in cultivation, 130 acres well deadened; 640 acres in the tract. Terms easy.

We also have 40 acres of Arkansas wild land for sale, low down for cash. As our friends owning it are compelled to have money, we assure purchasers an extra bargain will be given to him who applies soon.

Call on or address the undersigned.

HOPKINS & KIRBY.

J. W. HOPKINS & RICHARD M. KIRBY,

DEALERS IN

REAL ESTATE.

Office in the CALHOUN BLOCK, corner of Main and Monroe Streets.

HAVE a large and well selected list of Lands in Mississippi, 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 Kirby. Below we give a list of some of the localities of our lands. We will be pleased at any time to have the time spent in showing these lands to any and all persons in search of lands for settlement in the Mississippi valley. We feel that we are prepared to give as correct information and as near correct as can be obtained elsewhere from any one in the Mississippi valley, having lands in the country in the different divisions of the Mississippi valley. Adjoined find some of the numbers of our lands:

No. Acres.	Township.	Range.	County.	State.
640	4 north,	5 east,	Crittenden,	Ark.
320	4 north,	5 east,	"	"
160	4 north,	5 east,	"	"
1 0	4 north,	6 east,	"	"
720	4 north,	7 east,	"	"
1280	4 north,	7 east,	320 acres deadened, Crittenden,	Ark.
118	5 north,	6 east,	"	"
118	5 north,	6 east,	"	"
240	5 north,	6 east,	"	"
1700	7 north,	3 east,	"	"
1150	7 north,	4 east,	"	"
320	7 north,	5 east,	"	"
1200	8 north,	6 east	"	"
1200	8 north,	7 east	"	"
4400	8 north,	7 east	"	"
640	9 north	8 east	320 acres deadened, Crittenden,	Ark.
2700	9 north	7 east	"	"
3600	10 north	8 east	300 acres deadened Mississippi,	Ark.
480	11 north	9 east	160 acres deadened Mississippi,	Ark.
1100	10 north	7 east	"	"
1100	10 north	8 east	"	"
1600	12 north	6 east	Poinsett,	Ark.
760	12 north	4 east	"	"
280	12 north	4 east	"	"
2200	4 north	2 west	Jackson and St. Francis,	Ark.
1050	5 north	4 west	"	"
2000	6 north	2 west	Jackson,	Ark.
240	3 north	3 west	"	"
600	14 north	4 west	Drew co.,	Ark.
400	14 north	5 west	"	"
1250	8 north	5 west	White co.,	Ark.
1100	13 north	2 west	Chicot co.,	Ark.
1200	10 north	2 west	Dallas co.,	Ark.
880	11 north	2 west	"	"
320	4 north	11 west	Tunica co.,	Miss.
320	4 north	10 west	"	"
500	26 north	4 west	Choctaw co.,	Miss.
320 deadened.				
320	20 north	4 west	Choctaw co.,	Miss.
320	20 north	4 west	"	"
1200	18 north	2 west	Tallahatchie,	Miss.
320 deadened.				
2150	22 north	2 west	On Coldwater's head.	
1160	12 north	2 west	Bonflower co.,	Miss.
1160	12 north	2 west	Bonflower,	Miss.
160	21 north	2 west	Bonflower,	Miss.
700	17 north	2 west	Bonflower,	Miss.
Washington,				Miss.
Star Lake.				
800	16 north	2 west	Washington,	Miss.
900	21 north	2 west	Bonflower,	Miss.
320	21 north	2 west	"	"

661 acres four miles north of Pearl River Depot, in Jackson county, Alabama; a plantation of 300 acres in Jackson county, Alabama; a plantation to be one of the best cotton plantations in that part of Alabama. In reference to these last three cotton plantations, call on or address Gunterville, Alabama, or on us here.

We have a large number of lots, as well as many other tracts, over here, etc., we are compelled to give real estate most of our attention, and as it is about as easy to organize a company as a section of land, we hinder ourselves to the public generally as agents to buy or sell, or rent, if required, and all property intrusted to our care, either in the city or country. We could give a satisfactory number of the best of references, but deem reference of little importance, as anybody can give names enough. We prefer our patrons should call and see us, and then judge either our mode of business.

HOPKINS & KIRBY.

CHEAP GOODS.

Preparing to Remove to the

CLAY BUILDING

We are offering all our Stock at largely

REDUCED PRICES.

W. B. MILLER,

292 Main, corner Madison Street.

Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a certain deed of trust executed to me on the first day of March, 1858, by Jas. P. Bullard to secure the payment of a certain bond therein specified, I will proceed to sell for cash, to the highest bidder, on FRIDAY, the 30th of December, at 10 o'clock A. M., in front of the office of J. Horne, Esq., in the city of Memphis, the following property, to wit: One lot of ground in the city of Memphis and State of Tennessee, beginning at a point on the south side of Poplar street, at a point 50 feet eastward from the point where the west line of the Arsenal lot extended would intersect Poplar street; thence southward parallel with the said line about 156 feet to the center of a contemplated alley; thence eastward on a line with the said alley parallel with Poplar street 50 feet; thence northwardly at right angles with said alley and Poplar street about 156 feet to Poplar street; thence westwardly with said Poplar street to the beginning, being part of lot of J. G. Gray's subdivision of original square lot No. 501. The title is believed to be good, but I will only as trustee. Sketch of the above property can be seen at my office. Terms—Cash; I will sell at the same time and place, for cash, the interest in the st