THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY M'CLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL. MEMPHIS, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1859. VOLUME X.—NUMBER 295.

Daily Appeal.

THE GREAT UNION DEMONSTRATION AT BOSTON.

IMMENSE GATHERING IN THE "CRADLE OF LIBERTY."

SPEECHES OF HON. EDWARD EVERETT AND HON. CALEB CUSHING.

The Chairman. I now present to the audience one of our most patriotic fellow-citizens, whose whole life has been devoted to the service of his country, in the promotion of its security, prosperity and honor—the Hon. Edward Everett.

HON. EDWARD EVERETT'S SPEECH.

[Loud and long applause, followed by nine cheers.] Mr. Everett then, in his most elate of eloquent, proceeded to address the immense audience, referring to the fact that he had withdrawn altogether from politics; having found a more congenial, and, as he thought, a more useful occupation in seeking to rally the affections of his countrymen, North and South; to that great name, and precious memory which is left almost alone of all the numerous kindly associations which once bound the different sections of the country together, [applause.] The echo of the Union and the danger of its dissolution were descanted upon at length, and the opinion expressed that we are on the very verge of a convulsion which will shake the Union to its foundations; and that a few more steps forward, in the direction in which affairs have moved for a few years past, will bring us to the catastrophe.

Mr. Everett next proceeded to point out the errors of John Brown's Harper's Ferry raid, and the terrible consequences that would have ensued had he been successful. The people of the North who treated the affair with levity, did so from a want of reflection as to the terrible consequences. To talk of the pikes and rifles not being intended for offensive purposes, is simply absurd. [Applause.] The few at almost at the party was to shoot down a few colored men who on they were attempting to impress, and who fled from them. One might as well say that the rifled ordnance of Louis Napoleon was intended only for self-defense, to be used only in case the Austrians should undertake to arrest his march. [Loud cheers.] No, sir, it was an attempt to do on a vast scale what was done in S. Domingo in 1791, where the colored population was about equal to that of Virginia, and if any one would form a distinct idea of what such an operation is, let him see it—not as a matter of vague conception—a crude project—in the mind of a heated fanatic, but as it should in the sober pages of history, where behind the veil in that island; the midnight business, the wholesale massacre, the merciless torture, the humiliation to the human race, the blasphemy to the hearing of Christian ears—some of which, too unutterably atrocious for the English language, are of necessity veiled in the obscurity of the Latin tongue.

Mr. Everett here read from history a short account of the horrors attending the servile insurrection in St. Domingo, and then proceeded to address the assemblage as follows:

Now let us take a glance at the state of things in the Southern States, considered as they are, with us in the great republican confederacy. Let us consider over what sort of a population it is that some persons among us think it not only right and commendable, but in the highest degree heroic, patriotic, godlike to extend the awful calamity which turned St. Domingo into a heap of bloody ashes in 1791. There are between three and four millions of the colored race scattered through the Southern and Southwestern States, small groups, in cities, towns, villages, and in large bodies on isolated plantations; in the house, the factory and the field; mingled together with the most dominant men in the various grades of life; the latter amounting, in the aggregate, to eight or nine millions, if I rightly recollect the numbers. Place yourselves in this community, thus composed, it was the design of Brown to let loose the hell-hounds of a servile insurrection, and to bring on a struggle which, for magnitude, atrocity and hideousness, would have stood alone on the history of the world.

And these eight or nine millions, against whom this frightful war was levied, are our fellow-citizens, entitled with us to the protection of that compact of government, which recognizes their relation to the colored race—a compact which every sworn officer of the Union or of the States is bound by his oath to support! Among them, sir, is a fair proportion of men and women of education and culture—of moral and religious lives and characters—virtuous fathers, sons and daughters, persons who would adorn any station of society in any country—men who read the Bible that we do, and in the same sense the same master kneel at the throne of the same God—forming a class of men from which have gone forth some of the greatest and purest characters which adorn history—Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Marshall. These are the men, the women, for whose homes pikes and rifles are manufactured in New England, to be placed in the hands of ignorant subject race, supposed, most wrongfully, as recent events have shown, to be waiting impatiently to be emancipated by force.

Sir, I have on three or four different occasions in early life and more recently, visited all the southern and southwestern States, with the exception of Alabama and Arkansas. I have enjoyed the hospitality of the city and the country; I have had the privilege before crowded and favoring audiences, to hold up the character of the Union, and to endeavor to inculcate the blessings of the Union in the same generous sense in which I have done it here of home, and in the spirit in which I love land. I have been admitted to the confidence of the domestic circle, and I have seen there touching manifestations of the kindness feeling by which that circle, in all its members high and low, master and servant, can be bound together; and when I contemplate the horrors that would have ensued had the tragedy on which the curtain rose at Harper's Ferry, been acted out, through all its scenes of fire and sword, of lust and murder, of rapine and desolation, to the final catastrophe, I am filled with emotions to which no words can do justice.

There could of course be but one result, and that well describes the Household Gods of those, if any such there be, who think that the welfare of the colored race could by any possibility be promoted by the success of such a movement; and who are willing to risk that result by so costly a sacrifice. The colored population of St. Domingo amounted to but little short of a million, while the white population to only 30,000. The white population of the Southern States alone, in the aggregate, outnumbers the colored race in the ratio of two to one; in the States at large, in the ratio of seven to one, and it (which Heaven aver!) they should be brought into conflict, it could end only in the overwhelming of the latter race—a race for which language is too faint, and for which the liveliest fancy has an inadequate image or horror.

Such being the case, some one may ask why does not the Southern Confederacy meet the possible or remote of such a catastrophe, by doing away with the one great source from which alone it can arise? This is a question easily asked, and I am not aware that it is our duty at the North to answer it; but it may be shown that great and radical changes in the frame-work of society, involving the relations of twelve million of men, will not rest on the bidding of an impatient philanthropy. They can only be brought about in the lapse of time, by the slowly consolidated forces of economical and moral causes. Have those who rebuke the South for the continuance of slavery considered that neither the present generation nor the preceding one is responsible for its existence? The African slave trade was prohibited by act of Congress fifty-one years ago, and many years earlier by the separate Southern States. The entire colored population, with the exception, perhaps, of a few hundreds scattered throughout the country, is the fruit of the slave trade. Their ancestors were conveyed from Africa in the ships of Old England and New England. They now number between three and four millions, and the person, of any party or opinion, proposed, in sober earnest, a practical method of wholesale emancipation?

I believe most persons, in all parts of the country, are of opinion that free labor is steadily gaining ground. It would, in my judgment, be more strongly felt in the two northern tiers of the slaveholding States had the advances not been unhappily retarded by the irritating agitations of the day. But has any person, whose opinion is entitled to the slightest respect, ever undertaken to sketch out the details of a plan for effecting the change at once, by any legislative measure that could be adopted? Consider only, I pray you, that it would be to ask the South to give up one thousand millions of property which she holds by a title satisfactory to herself, as the law stands. Shall we assume the cost of an adequate outfit for the self-support of the emancipated millions, then refer on the development of the existing social system of the South, and all the branches of commerce and manufacture that depend on its great staples; then the necessity of conferring equal political privileges on the emancipated race, who, being free, would be content with nothing less, if anything less were consistent with our political system; then the consequent organization of two great political parties on the basis of color, and the eternal feud which would rage between them; and finally the overflow into the free States of a vast multitude of needy and helpless emigrants, who, being excluded from many of them (and among others from Kansas) would swell doubly burdensome where they are admitted.

Should we, sir, with all our sympathy for the colored race, give a very cordial reception to two or three hundred thousand destitute emancipated slaves? Does not every candid man see that every one of these steps presents difficulties of the most formidable character—difficulties for which, as far as I know, no man and no party has suggested a remedy? And is it, sir, for the attainment of objects so manifestly impracticable, pursued, too, by the bloody pathway of treason and murder, that we will allow the disunion party to keep the threatens us to come upon the country? Shall we permit this curiously compacted body-politic, the admired judgment of human wisdom, to go to pieces? Will we blast this beautiful symmetric form; paralyze this powerful arm of public strength; suffer with hecbility this great national intellect? Where, sir, O where, will be the flag of the United States? Where our rapidly increasing influence in the family of nations? Already they are rejoicing in our divisions. The foreign journal which I have read, in commenting on the event at Harper's Ferry, dwells upon it as something that "will compel us to keep the peace with the powers of Europe," and that means to take the low from them in our own international violence.

I meant to have spoken of the wreck of that magnificent and mutually beneficial commercial intercourse which now exists between the producing and manufacturing States—of the profitable traffic in time of peace and the habitually recurring border wars by which it will be annihilated. I meant to have said a word of the usury of the United States and the inheritance of its common glories. Shall we give up this? The memory of our fathers—of those happy days when the men of the North and South stood together for the country, on hard-fought fields; when the South sent her Washington to Massachusetts, and New England sent her Greene to Carolina—is all this forgotten? "If all the counsel that we have shared if all the joint labors to found this great republic"—is this "all forgot?" and will we permit this last great experiment of confederate republicanism to become a proverb and a byword to the nations? No, fellow-citizens, no. This glorious Union shall not perish. Precious legacy of our fathers, it shall go down, honored and cherished, to our children. Generations unborn shall enjoy its privileges as we have done, and if we leave them poor in all besides, we will transmit to them the boundless wealth of its blessing.

Immediately after the conclusion of the Hon. Edward Everett's emphatic and eloquent denunciation of every tendency to disunion, the immense assembly broke forth into the most rapturous and vehement applause. Nine vociferous cheers were given for the honorable gentleman, followed by the clapping of hands, waving of hats and handkerchiefs, and every demonstration that a people could give of satisfaction and delight.

THE CHAIRMAN CUSHING'S SPEECH.

The chairman came forward and said that he would have the honor of introducing to the meeting another of the most eminent citizens of the United States—a man who was entitled to the confidence and honor of every citizen of Massachusetts, and of the whole country, in consequence of the great services he had rendered to the State and the nation at large. Mr. Cushing was received with deafening applause, and proceeded to make a most powerful speech. We make room for the following extracts:

Who denies that John Brown was guilty? Who says he did not understand treasonable and perpetrate it? Who says he did not meditate treason and endeavor to perpetrate it? Who says that he did not slay unarmed and inoffensive men in the streets of Harper's Ferry? No man denies this. All that is said and done in regard to that is to assume that those acts of treason and felonious felony—that those were not meritorious acts. I say, then, all honor the State of Virginia—[applause and cheers for Virginia.]—I say all honor to the State of Virginia, to her judicial authorities, and to her executive authorities. All honor to the State of Virginia, that this traitor and murderer—apprehended in the very acts of his treason and murder—[applause]—that this traitor and murderer was duly, fully, lawfully tried and convicted according to the law of the land—not alone in the State of Virginia, but of every one of the States of the Union. [Applause.]

But, then, gentlemen, in these most extraordinary manifestations which have been uttered in the State of Massachusetts and elsewhere—prayer meetings, public assemblies of rejoicing and of pretended benediction—[applause and hisses.] It is not that I mean that there is extenuation, if there is no other suggestion applicable to the case, that should change our impression of the character and acts of Brown. Extenuation! Is it the first place, gentlemen, what extenuation? We have been told that John Brown was maddened to perform these acts by the sense of the wrong committed on him, in the violent death of one of his sons in Kansas, and that that is to extenuate his acts. Is it so? Fellow-citizens, we live in a republican community, with all the securities of life and peace around us, under the shelter not only of the laws, but of our relations as fellow-citizens. But suppose we transport ourselves to the frontier of the far West—go with me to the frontier cabin of the pioneer settlers of the far West, we are in the dead of night. In the dead of the night, the husband reposing in the beloved arms of his wife, with their dear little children around them, in the fancied repose of their common security under the laws of their country, they are aroused by the tramp of the treacherous approach of armed murderers.

The husband—the husbands are torn from the arms of their wives; they are ruthlessly slaughtered in cold blood—nay, their youthful children are brained before their eyes; and methinks I can hear now the wailing cry of that poor woman, Mahala Doyle, and of that unhappy Louisa Wilkinson; that wailing cry which must smite upon the ear and the heart of each one of us, as the cline to the limbs of the murdered, and pray for the children of their husbands and their children. But they appeal to a merciless hear, they speak to a merciless ear, for they speak to John Brown. [Applause and hisses.] Aye, to John Brown. [A voice.—"That's a lie." Cries of "Put him out," and applause and hisses.] I say, and deep it who will and who dare, [applause, and cries of "Good," "good;"] I say that this man was John Brown. [Applause and hisses.] That he was there, his sword drawing with the cause of those slaughtered, inoffensive, peaceful, slumbering men and children—his sword dripping with their gore, and that sword from the State of Massachusetts. [Applause.] I say that it is true; it is true, by incontrovertible evidence; that evidence offered on record in the report of the committee of the House of Representatives to examine into the disorders in Kansas, and I say that murderous act of John Brown was the commencement of bloodshed in Kansas. And by the lurid light of those blazing houses, and by the demoniac cruelty of that man on that occasion, by all that, we have the key to events which otherwise might have been a mystery.

That was the commencement of bloodshed in these United States, and it was in that same spirit that John Brown, with an inner circle of his cronies, proposed to invade the peaceable inhabitants of the State of Virginia, and with floss upon millions of white men, aye, and of white women, too, to excite insurrection and civil war, and to outrages indescribable, impossible to imagine—worse even than a million of deaths. So much for that pretence of extenuation. And then, it was further said that John Brown was insane, and therefore he should not have been convicted. Was he insane? Gentlemen, we have many times had occasion in this commonwealth, and effecting men have had occasion to meditate upon a similar question. I cannot meet that question without recalling the evidence of Prescott, to speak openly? [Cries of "Yes, Yes."] I say that in this commonwealth of Massachusetts, and in the adjoining State of New York, there is a handful of men, of intellectual men of the highest culture, literary and scientific men, who would seem to be born to bless their day and their generation. Wendell Phillips, [applause and hisses,] Lloyd Garrison [applause and hisses.] Theodore Parker, Waldo Emerson, [applause and hisses, and cries of "Go out" and "Leave them"]—and Gerrit Smith [cries of "good," "go on"]—who by constantly boiling upon one single idea—that idea a right one, if you please, in its object—but by constantly dwelling upon a single idea have become monomaniacs upon that idea—have become utterly lost to all moral relations of right and wrong. [Applause.]

In their private intercourse not one of them would injure a hair even of my head, [laughter] unless upon the question of slavery, and then such is the unconscious frenzy of mind into which they have been hurried by this monomania that they declare in so many words—and, therefore, I may say it is so—their readiness to break all laws, human and divine. Nay, under the influence of this monomania they have set upon this Commonwealth a religion of hate—aye, of hate, such as belongs only to the damned devils in hell. [Boisterous laughter, uproarous applause and waving of hats.] I say they have set up this religion of hate. Oh, blasphemy! Oh, God! that such things, in the name of God, that they have set up this religion of hate, and they blasphemously call that Christianity! Aye, that this religion of hate, and of the fiercest fanaticism—to this frenzy on the subject of slave institutions—they have sacrificed all there is of devotion in the human heart—if there is of aspiration to God and to heaven.

But I speak for no party now—I speak for the Union and the Constitution. I speak to voters who do not vote, but leave the destiny of the country to a minority of 15,000, would now arise and act. Do you do not like the opinions or tone of the journal which I have read, in commenting on the event at Harper's Ferry, dwells upon it as something that "will compel us to keep the peace with the powers of Europe," and that means to take the low from them in our own international violence.

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4	6 00	10 00	12 00	15 00	20 00	25 00	30 00	45 00
5	7 00	12 00	15 00	18 00	25 00	30 00	35 00	54 00
6	8 00	14 00	17 00	21 00	30 00	35 00	45 00	63 00
7	10 00	16 00	20 00	24 00	35 00	40 00	50 00	72 00
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M'CLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL.

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REF.—W. SAYRE.....REW. PICKETT, JR.

RAYNE & PICKETT, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Memphis, Tenn.—Office, Monroe street, opposite N. S. Bruce & Co.'s Carriage Sales Room. 1st-dawly

J. & H. M. SOMERVILLE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Memphis, Tenn. Office—Collier Block, corner of Main and Monroe streets, first floor, up stairs. 1-dawly

HOMŒOPATHIC APOTHECARY! MEDICINES, BOOKS AND BOXES, For sale by Dr. J. WRIGHT, Main-st., below Uniontown, Stewart & Purdue's Block. marl8-dawly

JOHN A. PUTNEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW and Solicitor in Chancery, Memphis, Tenn. Office in Walker's Building, Main-st. adv

H. B. HOPSON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Memphis, Tenn. Office in Hopson's Building, Court-st., between Main and Second. 1y

Medical Notice. DRS. J. PITMAN and R. B. HOPSON have associated themselves in the practice of medicine. Office at Dr. J. Pitman's old office, on the south side of Court-st., between Main and Second, Memphis, Tenn. Dr. Hopson resides on Washington street, first house south of Beal. oct-tf

H. T. STANTON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, will give particular attention to prosecuting and securing Claims in West Tennessee, Eastern Arkansas, and North Mississippi. Office—No. 18 Jefferson street, Memphis, Tenn. sept1-tf

DR. P. G. S. GRASTY, OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Memphis and vicinity. Office with Dr. D. D. Saunders, No. 61 south side Court Square. sep8-1y

D. M. DUROSE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Memphis, Tenn. Office—Second south side of Court Square in Stewart's new block. feb9-tf

GEORGE DIXON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, has removed his office to Lemoyne's Block on Union street, two doors east of Second-st. Memphis, Tenn.

J. W. BUTLER.....W. A. REVERS. BUTLER & REVERS, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Batesville, Arkansas. feb18-1y*

JOHN P. FARRELLY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Memphis, Tenn. Office on the northeast corner of Court Square, in Hyde's Building. jy12-1y

JAMES E. TEMPLE, ATTORNEY AT LAW; office at the corner of Main and Adams streets, third door west Worth's Drug store, opposite the Post Office. Will practice in the Federal and the public courts of Commissioner for the States of Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Ohio, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Tennessee and Texas. sept1-tf

W. M. INGE.....N. N. GIVENS. INGE, KING & BLAIR, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW and Solicitors in Chancery, Tuscumbia, Lauderdale county, Mississippi. sept1-tf

N. B. PAYNE.....T. H. LOGWOOD. PAYNE & LOGWOOD, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Office on south side of Court Square, Memphis, Tenn. Will practice in all the Courts of West Tennessee, North Mississippi and Eastern Arkansas. feb15-1y

T. H. Logwood, Commissioner for Mississippi and Arkansas. jy8

CHARLES C. PARKELLY.....JAMES W. FINLEY. PARKELLY & FINLEY, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Little Rock, Arkansas. ☞ Office on Markham street, next door to Jacobs' Book Store. feb28-1y

SAMUEL BLENNY GEE.....WM. M. KERR. S. E. & W. H. KERR, ATTORNEYS and Counsellors at Law, (late of Augusta, Georgia,) having associated themselves together, offer their professional services to the public. OFFICE—Madison street, over Capps' Savings Institution. jy15-1y

D. C. GLENN.....R. H. CHALMERS. GLENN & CHALMERS, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, No. 46 Camp street, up stairs, New Orleans. jy8-1y

CHARLES SCOTT.....A. V. DIXON. SCOTT & DIXON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, Memphis, Tenn. Will practice in the Courts of this city, in the Courts of Shelby county, and in the Supreme and Federal Courts at Jackson. Collection will be given to all claims for collection entrusted to them. Office in the New Bank Building, corner of Main and Madison streets, over River Bank. Entrance on Madison street. feb16-1y

P. T. ABELL.....J. F. STRINGFELLOW. ABELL & STRINGFELLOW, (late of Missouri,) ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Will practice in the second door above the Post Office, in the room lately occupied by Judge Wood.

DR. GEO HADFIELD, Homœopathic Physician and Accoucheur, HAS REMOVED his residence and office to Monroe-st. He has located in this city for the purpose of practicing Homœopathic Medicine, and from his success he has enjoyed the last nineteen years, he flatters himself that he can give entire satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage.

REFERS TO—Hon. J. J. Ormond, C. J. Selden, Memphis; Prof. M. P. Gaillard, Montgomery, Ala.; R. Hill, M. D., Cleveland; E. A. Guilbert, M. D., Bolivar, Tenn.; A. S. Roane, M. D., Memphis; Prof. Jas. Moultrie, Q. M. Leake, D. S. Smith, M. D., Washington, Ill.; F. E. Moor, M. D., St. Louis; Dr. Davis, Natchez, Miss.; F. S. Dunscomb, Memphis, Tenn., Chicago, Ill., and the public Medicine of all kinds for sale. Hadfield's Domestic Medicine, a work of twenty years' practice, written in plain simple language, expressly for the use of private individuals, travelers and families.

Office and Residence, Monroe-st., near the corner of Main. Residence on Union street, between Hernando and Dudley. jy20-dly

DR. G. SCHIFF, (From Chicago, Ill.) Physician, Surgeon and Obstetrician, OFFICE—170 MAIN STREET, Between Adams and Washington, up stairs, Room No. 2. Hours—From 8 to 10 A. M. 1 to 3 P. M. 7 to 9 P. M. From 1 to 3 P. M. especially for diseases of the eye. sep22-1y

EYE & EAR. REMOVAL. I HAVE removed my Eye and Ear Surgery Office to the rear building of my residence, a-still most central of the business and fashionable streets, one square from the new Overton Hotel. Art-Gallery. R. R. JOHNSON, M. D.

MEMPHIS AND LITTLE ROCK RAILROAD. THE Regular Freight and Passenger Train will leave Hopefield every morning at seven o'clock, and arrive at Madison Station at 3 P. M., and leave at 8 A. M. and arrive at Hopefield at 5 P. M. Leave Hopefield every Tuesday and Friday morning at 8 A. M. and arrive at Madison Station same evening. Leave Madison every Wednesday and Saturday morning at 8 A. M. and arrive at Hopefield same evening. Freight will be received at Memphis and Hopefield only. Passengers may rely on being put through without delay and disgust. jy15-6m M. LYNCH, Superintendent.

Petition for Divorce. Sophia Benjamin vs. Isaac Benjamin. In Chancery. The defendant, H. L. Benjamin, is ordered to be and appear before the Chancery Court of the city of Memphis, on the first Monday in March next, to answer the bill of complaint filed in the cause, or default will be made for confession of the same. Attest: MANUS J. WRIGHT, Clerk. Jno. Coleman, Sol. for Complainant. dec9-3w

FOR SALE OR RENT. A Choice Bottom Plantation, SITUATED about twelve miles east of Memphis, Tenn., on Nonconnah Creek. The place contains 1775 acres, 400 of which are in high state of cultivation, and well drained, and in every respect desirable. There is about 300 acres of cleared land on the place, and the balance is well timbered with a fine assortment of timber, consisting of white oak, red oak, hickory, ash, poplar, gum, cypress, etc. For further information address the undersigned at Memphis, Tenn., or call on the premises. ROBERT BRUCE, BELL & WILSON. Land Agents at Frazier and Commerce, Miss. dec1-dtf

Notice. LAUTERBACK & BRO. respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have removed to the store on the south side of Market, where they keep a very large and well assorted stock of Dry Goods, which they offer at wholesale and retail, at prices of which we offer to and, wholesale and retail, at the lowest cash prices. We invite everybody to call and satisfy themselves elsewhere. oct1-dawlm

CALVIN FAY, Architect, Prepared to furnish Drawings and specifications of Buildings of every description, and also give his personal supervision to the erection of Buildings in Memphis, Main and Adams street, opposite the Worsham House. oct1-1y

JAMES A. McCLURE, DEALER IN PIANOS, 350 MAIN STREET, Piano Fortes, Melodeons, Sheet Music, Music Books, AND MUSICAL MERCHANDISE GENERALLY. Agent for Pratt and Clark's celebrated Pianos. oct1-dawly

Buggy and Carriage Robes. SOME beautiful patterns, including Prairie Wolf, Buffalo, and Siberian Lynx, at FRANCISCO & CO'S, Brinkley's Block.

New Arrangement. WE avail ourselves of this method to inform our friends and the public generally, that we are that our commodious WHARFBOAT, on the second and most convenient landing, has arrived, and is now at the steamboat landing, ready for the reception of all descriptions of produce, and we are pleased to announce to all, that we feel confident in the assertion that we are more offering the best facilities for receiving freight and can be put in our place. All freight received is immediately discharged on to the Wharf Boat and from thence to our STORE HOUSE, free of charge. By means of the Wharfboat our goods are not exposed to the inclemency of weather as they are safely deposited on the Wharfboat until they can be removed to dry storage in the warehouse. We expect this to be immediately true to shippers and consignees, and every exertion will be used to give all other commission houses in this place, Friends and acquaintances, Northern and Southern, to hereafter. R. F. SMITH & CO. Pine Bluff, Ark., October 1, 1859. oct1-dawly

M. 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. SALESMEN: L. B. AUSTIN, Memphis; R. C. WARD, W. D. SNEED, Somerville; A. J. SHACK, Oakland, Miss.; JAS. B. ARMINGTON, Collierville. oct19

LAND AGENT. WM. McENTIRE, MARS HILL, POST OFFICE, DRUE CO., ARKANSAS. WILL BUY, SELL OR LOCATE LANDS IN THE W. the adjoining counties. oct8-1y

Notice. THE subscribers have purchased all their accounts and notes, of every kind, which are now in the hands of Dr. J. Wright, Homœopathic Apothecary, for collection, and all persons indebted to said Dr. Wright are hereby notified that they must come forward and settle their respective accounts. Dr. J. Wright will continue to attend to the business of his office, and will be found at his office, Main-st., below Uniontown, Stewart & Purdue's Block. J. WRIGHT, J. PURDUE, Memphis, Dec. 1, 1859. dec1-dawlm

Hopkins & Kirby. WANTED. WE wish to rent for a friend of ours a small Plantation on the east side of the Mississippi River, with a comfortable residence and out-buildings, and from 75 to 150 acres of land in cultivation. Our friend wishes the place to take a crop the ensuing year—quite a good place within 30 miles or less from the city of Memphis. Any person having such a place to let will please report the same to us or other, corner of Main and Monroe streets. [sept15-tf] 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 Bass 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 room, 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 Tenement with four rooms, lock room, kitchen, servant's room, cistern, all new, and between Hernando and Hernando streets, on the north side, at the corner. Also—Two Residences in Fort Pickering, one a brick with six rooms and four or five servant's rooms, cistern, garden, carriage house, stable and orchard, in this place there are three acres of ground. The other place is a fr