THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY M'CLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL. MEMPHIS, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1859. VOLUME X.—NUMBER 301.

Daily Appeal

SPEECH OF HON. RALPH L. INGERSOLL.

Delivered at the great Union Demonstration in New Haven, Conn., Dec. 14, 1859.

Mr. President and Fellow Citizens: It is sixty years ago this day since the death of Washington. Whatever was appropriate to a new one years to the Constitution, and the Union, and the principles of their founders? Few in this large meeting are old enough to remember the event from personal recollection; but the one who now addresses you remembers it, and remembers it well. A nation mourned, as he nation ever mourned before. There was no one eye not wet. The strongest men were bowed down, and the strongest hearts quailed. Mothers wept, and children were hedges of woe. I was but a child boy then, but old enough, with my young companions, to wear crape in token of our sorrow and the universal grief. The father of all his country's children was gone! Even the youngest of us were taught to revere his precepts. And, if there ever was a time when we should revere upon our hearts the emphatic warnings of his farewell address, to avoid the formation of geographical parties, and "from indignantly on the first throwing of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or enfeeble the ties which now link together the various parts," this, th e is the time, and now the hour.

The occasion which brings together this vast assemblage, is not an ordinary one. One of the States of this Confederacy, the home of Washington, has been, as the call for this meeting well expresses it, invaded by a lawless band. Its citizens taken from their beds at midnight, seized and imprisoned, one of them the near relative of Washington, and bearing his name, while others were murdered on their own soil. One of the armories of the United States was forcibly taken possession of by the armed predatory band. It was only after a severe struggle, attended by the loss of life, that the public property was recaptured, and the supremacy of the law upheld. It is a painful and mortifying fact, that the most active desperadoes in these outrages, were natives of our good old State, though they had been long estranged from the land of their fathers, and the law-abiding habits for which Connecticut has been ever distinguished. An armed attack on the commonwealth of Virginia—the mother of States—and that too by natives of Connecticut! Nothing could be more unnatural, nothing more unjust. I have said that Virginia was the mother of States. She has given five States of the largest class, to the Union; Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan. If she chose to adhere to the institution of African slavery within the sovereign jurisdiction that she has retained for herself, that is her own, and it is the last thing that Connecticut, or any son of Connecticut, has cause to complain of. When the Constitution of the United States was formed, it was by the vote of Connecticut, given by its illustrious men as ever adorned her history, added to the votes of the other States, that the Slave States, that the Federal Government was virtually prohibited for twenty years (till 1808) from interfering with the foreign slave trade; and that vote met the approbation of the entire North. The people, Virginia herself, as the record tells us, voted against it. Connecticut, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire, were all the extreme States who voted against it; and those, the Constitution as it now stands in this particular, received its shape.

It was not that the delegates who gave the vote for Connecticut were pro-slavery men, where they had the right to interfere with the subject. Our's contrary, they had already at some sacrifice of their own interests, been urging incipient steps for the very gradual and prospective deliverance of this State from its then slave population.—For we were then a slave holding State. Two years after, the thirteen that formed the Union, Connecticut passed laws for this gradual prospective process—providing only for future births—but she never, even as to her own slave population, undertook to emancipate against the will of the master, nor that was born slave. That was the action of those who known to our fathers, and the Abolition societies to which they belonged were only connected with this gradual home process. They menaced their own concerns in their own States, and the right—and let other sovereign States to do as to them should seem best, within their own borders—if they saw fit to tolerate or tolerate with slavery in other States. They were in favor of stringent fugitive slave laws—faithfully and honestly executed, and would as soon have been accused of the crime of counterfeiting, or underground treason, as with underground roads, to steal away slaves from the other States of this Confederacy. Their Senator in Congress, their delegate from this State to the Constitutional Convention, had seriously not only attached his name to the Declaration of 76, but he was one of the committee with Jefferson, Adams, Franklin and Livingston, who reported it, and no one better understood than he did the motives of those who framed the Declaration, which have been so often quoted, and misquoted, by the sirens of the present day as an excuse for their treason. You will see by what he said in the convention for framing the Constitution, several years afterwards, how he understood the principles of that instrument, as applicable to the new relations in which ours to be brought together in harmonious union. As I have before said, he was an anti-slavery man, in dealing with the subject in his own State, but nevertheless that, when the question came up as to the rights of other States, he was for non-interference there. He expressed himself, on the occasion to which I refer, in the following pertinent and "sensible" manner: "Mr. Sherman said it was better to let the Southern States import slaves than to part with them, if they made that a sine-qua-non."

His colleague, Judge Ellsworth, coincided in his views. Attending to Mr. Madison's record of the debates, "Oliver Ellsworth was for leaving the clause as it stands. Let every state import what it pleases. The morality or wisdom of slavery, are considerations belonging to the States themselves."

In the face of this plain record, can any thing be more unjust, than that Virginia should be, I will not say attacked, but even taunted, or reproached from this quarter for her domestic policy, when the ancestors of New England went to assemble upon the South, a slave population of twenty years import, and the ships of New England during that twenty years were the carriers and participants in the traffic. Those who would seize half sentences of extracts either from the Declaration of Independence, or the Constitution, as texts for Abolition and incendiary harangues, would read the expositions of our own most honored statesmen and judges. Even as late as 1837, in the case of Prigg, the Supreme Court of the 12 Connecticut, Chief Justice Williams, of Hartford—who still lives universally honored and respected, and I hope there is yet in store for him many years of usefulness and honor—

"When the preamble of the Constitution of the United States speaks of, *as the people*, to secure the blessings of liberty to themselves and our posterity, to unite and establish this Constitution, it cannot be seriously contended that it included that class of people called slaves; and the mere reading of such a thing would have been used in a similar sense."

And the late Governor Bissell, as pure a statesman as ever lived, was then associated with the Chief Justice and Judge Daggett on the Supreme Court, in the same case said, and in reference to similar expressions, that "equivalent expressions in the Declaration of Independence and other State papers, were used to embrace slaves, but were applied to freemen, and to them only."

It is said there is no necessity of Union meetings, because nobody wishes to harm Virginia, or interfere with her domestic policy, and nobody justifies or approves the course of John Brown. Indeed! What then means the telling of so many villian bulls in different parts of New England, in Northern and Western New York and Northern Ohio? What mean the wail, the extravagant eulogies, the tabored editorials in prose and verse, the sermons, the applauded lectures, the panegyric poems, the placing of his galleys by the side of the Christian martyrs? They are often extolled as the "hero," the "martyr," the "good old man," the "saint," the "saint in heaven!" for all these terms have been observed upon his imprisonment and death, often by men who do not, as they say, approve or justify. I have lived through two wars, in which many gallant and patriotic officers fell, but I have never known a case, though arranged in his country's fair as a winding sheet, received such extravagant praises as point, prose and lecture room have lavished upon the murder of the Harpers Ferry massacre. I pretend much doubt whether the two most gifted men that have in modern times honored the Commonwealth of Massachusetts—the one the great expounder of the Constitution, of world-wide fame—(applause)—the other the most brilliant orator of New England, the pride of whose life was the hope that he might live to step with the music of the Union." (Long continued cheers.)

I do not believe that at their death, even in Mount Hazella, it could be received as a matched honors as have followed the execution of John Brown for murder and treason. Their friend and talented associate, Everett, the last of the illustrious trio, the old statesman, the scholar, the philanthropist, is even sneered at and calumniated, because he has dared to speak for the Constitution and the Union, he those who have themselves intimated—constitutions. I mention these things, not as indicating the general feeling and tone of the North. No; it is the noisy, active, persevering few, who misrepresent the great sentiment, while the great conservative mass, conscious of their strength, have remained quiet. (Cheers.) The vast majority of the sober, thinking people of the North are votedly attached to the Union, to the Constitution as it is, and the full observance of all its requirements. (Long cheers.) Am I asked you, my fellow citizens, is this the true Northern sentiment or could speak out? (Cries of 'yes! yes!') It has, sire. I spoken unmistakably in Philadelphia; arrangements are being made for the board in New York; and it comes to or the vigil and fidelity from Boston. Connecticut will very sympathize with treason, robbery, murder, her denunciations will be heard in thunder tones. (Long continued cheers.)

John Brown is pronounced a "saint." God forbid that I should tread roughly on the grave of any human being. But I must say, that I have heard and read of martyrs and of saints, but never of one who erred that distinction by robbery or murder. If John Brown was a saint, and his death that of a martyred saint, it is the first I have heard of, where one word of prayer, either for himself or others, escaped the martyrs lips. I have been informed that he was pronounced a "saint" by a distinguished talented and esteemed lecturer from abroad, in one of the churches of this city, but a few evenings since; the information comes to me from one who was present; and I saw by the papers that other observers in other places have said the same. I speak in habitual, educational respect for the clergy. Which I cannot direct myself, if I would, and would not if I could. It may be my old traditional "bringing up." But I must say, if this is scriptural teaching, two, at least, of the commandments must have dropped from the decalogue, either shortly before, or immediately after the Harper's Ferry foray. [Hours of laughter.] One of the articles of the pocket constitution, found upon Brown's person, if I remember right, provided for replenishing his treasury, by the plain, or other articles of metallic value, to be taken from the houses of the people of Virginia, after the owners had been driven out, or otherwise disposed of. But it would strike the ears of a religious congregation rather harshly, to hear it in plain words, by their minister, that, a saint might steal his neighbor's spoons, and sanctify the act by shooting him if he resisted. [Long continued laughter and applause.]

I have but little patience with men who talking one way, act another, as if willing to wound but afraid to strike." It would be better, in my opinion, if those who act approval, but say they disapprove, had come out openly and boldly, with Wendell Phillips, and justified the outrage, and regretted the failure. We should then know where to find them. What men could they do to honor the memory of John Brown, if they answer in approval of all his acts, from the youngest of us were taught to revere his precepts. And, if there ever was a time when we should recite upon our hearts the emphatic warnings of his farewell address, to avoid the formation of geographical parties, and "from indignantly on the first throwing of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or enfeeble the ties which now link together the various parts," this, th e is the time, and now the hour.

The occasion which brings together this vast assemblage, is not an ordinary one. One of the States of this Confederacy, the home of Washington, has been, as the call for this meeting well expresses it, invaded by a lawless band. Its citizens taken from their beds at midnight, seized and imprisoned, one of them the near relative of Washington, and bearing his name, while others were murdered on their own soil. One of the armories of the United States was forcibly taken possession of by the armed predatory band. It was only after a severe struggle, attended by the loss of life, that the public property was recaptured, and the supremacy of the law upheld. It is a painful and mortifying fact, that the most active desperadoes in these outrages, were natives of our good old State, though they had been long estranged from the land of their fathers, and the law-abiding habits for which Connecticut has been ever distinguished. An armed attack on the commonwealth of Virginia—the mother of States—and that too by natives of Connecticut! Nothing could be more unnatural, nothing more unjust. I have said that Virginia was the mother of States. She has given five States, of the largest class, to the Union; Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan. If she chose to adhere to the institution of African slavery within the sovereign jurisdiction that she has retained for herself, that is her own, and it is the last thing that Connecticut, or any son of Connecticut, has cause to complain of. When the Constitution of the United States was formed, it was by the vote of Connecticut, given by as illustrious men as ever adorned her history, added to the votes of the other States, that the Slave States, that the Federal Government was virtually prohibited for twenty years (till 1808) from interfering with the foreign slave trade; and that vote met the approbation of the entire North. The people, Virginia herself, as the record tells us, voted against it. Connecticut, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire, were all the extreme States who voted against it; and those, the Constitution as it now stands in this particular, received its shape.

It was not that the delegates who gave the vote for Connecticut were pro-slavery men, where they had the right to interfere with the subject. Our's contrary, they had already at some sacrifice of their own interests, been urging incipient steps for the very gradual and prospective deliverance of this State from its then slave population.—For we were then a slave holding State. Two years after, the thirteen that formed the Union, Connecticut passed laws for this gradual prospective process—providing only for future births—but she never, even as to her own slave population, undertook to emancipate against the will of the master, nor that was born slave. That was the action of those who known to our fathers, and the Abolition societies to which they belonged were only connected with this gradual home process. They menaced their own concerns in their own States, if they thought right—and let other sovereign States to do as to them should seem best, within their own borders—if they saw fit to tolerate or tolerate with slavery in other States. They were in favor of stringent fugitive slave laws—faithfully and honestly executed, and would as soon have been accused of the crime of counterfeiting, or underground treason, as with underground roads, to steal away slaves from the other States of this Confederacy. [Hours of laughter.] Rufus King, the delegate from this State to the Constitutional Convention, had seriously not only attached his name to the Declaration of 76, but he was one of the committee with Jefferson, Adams, Franklin and Livingston, who reported it, and no one better understood than he did the motives of those who framed the Declaration, which have been so often quoted, and misquoted, by the sirens of the present day as an excuse for their treason. You will see by what he said in the convention for framing the Constitution, several years afterwards, how he understood the principles of that instrument, as applicable to the new relations in which ours to be brought together in harmonious union. As I have before said, he was an anti-slavery man, in dealing with the subject in his own State, but nevertheless that, when the question came up as to the rights of other States, he was for non-interference there. He expressed himself, on the occasion to which I refer, in the following pertinent and "sensible" manner: "Mr. Sherman said it was better to let the Southern States import slaves than to part with them, if they made that a sine-qua-non."

His colleague, Judge Ellsworth, coincided in his views. Attending to Mr. Madison's record of the debates, "Oliver Ellsworth was for leaving the clause as it stands. Let every state import what it pleases. The morality or wisdom of slavery, are considerations belonging to the States themselves."

In the face of this plain record, can any thing be more unjust, that Virginia should be, I will not say attacked, but even taunted, or reproached from this quarter for her domestic policy, when the ancestors of New England went to assemble upon the South, a slave population of twenty years import, and the ships of New England during that twenty years were the carriers and participants in the traffic. Those who would seize half sentences of extracts either from the Declaration of Independence, or the Constitution, as texts for Abolition and incendiary harangues, would read the expositions of our own most honored statesmen and judges. Even as late as 1837, in the case of Prigg, the Supreme Court of the 12 Connecticut, Chief Justice Williams, of Hartford—who still lives universally honored and respected, and I hope there is yet in store for him many years of usefulness and honor—

"When the preamble of the Constitution of the United States speaks of, *as the people*, to secure the blessings of liberty to themselves and our posterity, to unite and establish this Constitution, it cannot be seriously contended that it included that class of people called slaves; and the mere reading of such a thing would have been used in a similar sense."

And the late Governor Bissell, as pure a statesman as ever lived, was then associated with the Chief Justice and Judge Daggett on the Supreme Court, in the same case said, and in reference to similar expressions, that "equivalent expressions in the Declaration of Independence and other State papers, were used to embrace slaves, but were applied to freemen, and to them only."

It is said there is no necessity of Union meetings, because nobody wishes to harm Virginia, or interfere with her domestic policy, and nobody justifies or approves the course of John Brown. Indeed! What then means the telling of so many villian bulls in different parts of New England, in Northern and Western New York and Northern Ohio? What mean the wail, the extravagant eulogies, the tabored editorials in prose and verse, the sermons, the applauded lectures, the panegyric poems, the placing of his galleys by the side of the Christian martyrs? They are often extolled as the "hero," the "martyr," the "good old man," the "saint," the "saint in heaven!" for all these terms have been observed upon his imprisonment and death, often by men who do not, as they say, approve or justify. I have lived through two wars, in which many gallant and patriotic officers fell, but I have never known a case, though arranged in his country's fair as a winding sheet, received such extravagant praises as point, prose and lecture room have lavished upon the murder of the Harpers Ferry massacre. I pretend much doubt whether the two most gifted men that have in modern times honored the Commonwealth of Massachusetts—the one the great expounder of the Constitution, of world-wide fame—(applause)—the other the most brilliant orator of New England, the pride of whose life was the hope that he might live to step with the music of the Union." (Long continued cheers.)

I do not believe that at their death, even in Mount Hazella, it could be received as a matched honors as have followed the execution of John Brown for murder and treason. Their friend and talented associate, Everett, the last of the illustrious trio, the old statesman, the scholar, the philanthropist, is even sneered at and calumniated, because he has dared to speak for the Constitution and the Union, he those who have themselves intimated—constitutions. I mention these things, not as indicating the general feeling and tone of the North. No; it is the noisy, active, persevering few, who misrepresent the great sentiment, while the great conservative mass, conscious of their strength, have remained quiet. (Cheers.) The vast majority of the sober, thinking people of the North are votedly attached to the Union, to the Constitution as it is, and the full observance of all its requirements. (Long cheers.) Am I asked you, my fellow citizens, is this the true Northern sentiment or could speak out? (Cries of 'yes! yes!') It has sire. I spoken unmistakably in Philadelphia; arrangements are being made for the board in New York; and it comes to or the vigil and fidelity from Boston. Connecticut will very sympathize with treason, robbery, murder, her denunciations will be heard in thunder tones. (Long continued cheers.)

John Brown is pronounced a "saint." God forbid that I should tread roughly on the grave of any human being. But I must say, that I have heard and read of martyrs and of saints, but never of one who erred that distinction by robbery or murder. If John Brown was a saint, and his death that of a martyred saint, it is the first I have heard of, where one word of prayer, either for himself or others, escaped the martyrs lips. I have been informed that he was pronounced a "saint" by a distinguished talented and esteemed lecturer from abroad, in one of the churches of this city, but a few evenings since; the information comes to me from one who was present; and I saw by the papers that other observers in other places have said the same. I speak in habitual, educational respect for the clergy. Which I cannot direct myself, if I would, and would not if I could. It may be my old traditional "bringing up." But I must say, if this

of us, thought they could improve on our model and instead of building their government like ours on the white basis, they have from the first case on the principle of amalgamating the different races, politically and socially. But they have all, all, miserably failed. Their partisi-colored chiefs are half the time issuing pronunciamentos against pronunciamentos, and the other half cutting each other's throats. Their best men hope yet to profit by the example of our wide-spread and successful confederated republic.

It is the fight of the North to which they look for guidance. Extinguish that light—or a Birdie constellation that sheds it, to fall extinguished—and the best hopes of man are blasted, from Canada to Cape Horn. [Long continued applause.]

But it will not, must not, cannot be. Never, never. The tempest may howl around us; the storm may rattle on the Constitutional roof above us; midnight darkness may rule the hour; but I have an abiding confidence that the God of our fathers will still sustain us,—and however dark the night, there sure will be a morrow. [Long continued applause.]

SOUND DOCTRINE.—The Boston *Post*, the leading organ of the New England Democracy, gives expression to the following sound views:

At any rate it may be safely said that, as to the power of Territory shall exercise, the idea of the party, North and South, mean to stand on the Constitution and the law as interpreted by the Supreme Court. The opinion is general that, so far as the action of Congress is concerned, this territorial question is settled, and whatever in individual cases that may turn up, shall be found not to be settled, is to be determined by the courts, and their decisions must be inforced by the power of the nation.

A CARGO OF AFRICANS.—The Sea Coast *Democrat*, published at Mississippi City, learns from good authority that a cargo of African slaves is expected in Ship Island Harbor the latter part of the present month. They will, if they arrive safe, be landed without any attempt at secrecy, the consciences troubling to the sentiment predominant in Mississippi as to the necessity of increasing the number of laborers, for a triumphant acquittal in the event of a government prosecution."

The Memphis Appeal.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY, BY

M'CLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL.

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

PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY RATES FOR ADVERTISING.

For Tax Collector.

For County Trustee.

For County Trustee.

For Attorney-General.

For Attorney-General.

For Attorney General.

For Attorney-General.

For County Trustee.

For Constable.

For Constable.

For Attorney-General.

For Attorney-General.

For County Clerk.

For County Register.

For Register of Shelby County.

For Sheriff.

For Sheriff.

For Circuit Court Clerk.

For Circuit Court Clerk.

For County Register.

For Circuit Court Clerk.

For County Trustee.

For Attorney-General.

For Attorney General.

For Attorney-General.

For County Trustee.

For Constable.

For Constable.

For Constable.

Hay.

WIGGS BROTHERS,

PROPRIETORS OF

Sellgman's Chemical Hair Invigorator.

Professional Cards.

DR. T. C. GAYLE,

JOHN A. PUTNEY

Medical Notice.

H. T. STANTON,

DR. P. G. S. GRASTY,

M. DUROSE,

GEORGE DIXON,

BUTLER & BEVENS,

JOHN P. FARRELLY,

JAMES E. TEMPLE,

INGE, KINNON & BLAIR,

PAYNE & LOGWOOD,

HOMŒOPATHIC APOTHECARY!

MEDICINES, BOOKS AND BOXES,

Dr. A. W. WRIGHT,

EYE & EAR.

REMOVAL.

For Sale or Rent.

For Sale.

For Sale.

DR. GEO HADFIELD,

DR. G. SCHIFF,

New Arrangement.

RICHARDSON'S IRISH LINENS,

YEAROUT & CO.,

EXCELSIOR AMBROTYPE GALLERY,

J. M. VERNON,

Note, Stock & Exchange Broker,

Mats! Mats! Mats!

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

TOBACCOS AND CIGARS

DR. G. SCHIFF,

Strayed.

BURTON, TITUS & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES, PLANTATION SUPPLIES,

WOODEN-WARE,

NOS. 10 AND 12 JEFFERSON STREET,

Memphis, Tenn.

AT THE BAZAAR OF FASHION,

No. 223 Main Street.

Bonnets! Bonnets! Bonnets!

AT HALF PRICE!

MANUFACTURER OF Plain and Fancy CANDIES,

CALVIN FAY, Architect,

Buggy and Carriage Robes.

HORTON & HUNTER,

FURNISHES KEEPS CONSTANTLY TOYS & FANCY BOXES. FIRE CRACKERS.

LAND AGENT.

WM. McENTIRE,

MARS HILL, POST OFFICE, DRUG CO., ARKANSAS.

Hopkins & Kirby.

WANTED.

For Sale.

FOR SALE

Time Terms Easy.

For Sale or Rent.

For Sale.

J. W. HOPKINS & RICHARD M. KIRBY,

DEALERS IN

REAL ESTATE.

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

HAVE a large and well selected list of Lands in Mississippi, Arkansas, Tennessee, and Missouri, to suit parties in search of farms in the Mississippi valley. Also, improved and unimproved City Property in Memphis and Kentucky. Before we give a list of some of the localities of our lands, we will be pleased to write to parties who may desire to be shown the finest lands to any and all persons in search of a home for agricultural purposes in the Mississippi valley. We feel that we are prepared to give as general information and as lower correct as can be obtained elsewhere from any one place in the United States, and we claim their patronage as the different divisions of the Mississippi valley. Appended to a portion of the numbers of our lands are the following:

No. Acres.	Township.	Range.	County.	State.
640	4 north.	5 east.	Crittenden.	Ark.
320	4 north.	6 east.	"	"
320	4 north.	6 east.	"	"
320	4 north.	7 east.	"	"
1700	4 north.	7 east.	800 acres deadened. Crittenden.	Ark.
1700	7 north.	5 east.	"	"
1700	7 north.	6 east.	"	"
1700	7 north.	7 east.	"	"
300	7 north.	8 east.	"	"
1600	8 north.	6 east.	"	"
1600	8 north.	7 east.	"	"
4400	9 north.	5 east.	800 acres deadened. Crittenden.	Ark.
640	9 north.	5 east.	Crittenden.	Ark.
1700	9 north.	7 east.	"	"
8600	19 north.	8 east.	800 acres deadened. Mississippi.	Ark.
400	11 north.	9 east.	5000 acres deadened. Mississippi.	Ark.
1100	16 north.	1 east.	"	"
1500	16 north.	1 east.	"	"
1500	16 north.	2 east.	"	"
1500	16 north.	3 east.	Poinsett.	Ark.
320	16 north.	4 east.	"	"
3500	4 north.	3 west.	Jackson and St. Francis.	Ark.—Cash river
1000	6 north.	3 west.	"	"
1000	6 north.	4 west.	Jackson.	Ark.
740	8 north.	2 west.	"	"
740	8 north.	3 west.	Drew co.	Ark.
320	16 north.	4 west.	"	"
320	16 north.	5 west.	White co.	Ark.
1120	15 north.	3 west.	Choctaw.	Ark.
1300	16 north.	2 west.	Choctaw.	Ark.
960	21 north.	2 west.	Tunica.	Miss.
320	4 north.	11 west.	Tunica co.	Miss.
320	4 north.	12 west.	"	"
970	25 north.	1 west.	Coahoma co.	Miss.
1200	25 north.	2 west.	320 acres deadened. Coahoma co.	Miss.
320	25 north.	4 west.	"	"
1200	25 north.	5 west.	"	"
1700	25 north.	3 west.	Tallahatchie.	Miss.
1780	25 north.	3 west.	On Quickly's lagoon. Sunflower co.	Miss.
1760	18 north.	2 & 3 w.	Holmes co.	Miss.
160	21 north.	1 west.	Sunflower.	Miss.
700	17 north.	2 west.	Near McNutt. Washington.	Miss.
600	16 north.	3 west.	Washington.	Miss.
960	21 north.	1 west.	Sunflower.	Miss.
320	21 north.	4 west.	Sunflower.	Miss.

581 acres four miles north of Point Rock Depot, in Jackson county, Alabama; a plantation on the above, 430 acres cultivated land, and is reputed to be one of the best cotton plantations in that part of Alabama. In reference to this last mentioned plantation, call on J. W. Scruggs, Huntsville, Alabama, or on us here.

Having lands in almost every county in Mississippi, we are requested to give real estate land of our agents, and it is doubtful as easy to report a heavy area unbroken tract of land; we tender our services to any person who may wish to purchase, or to locate, if required, any and all property intrusted to our care, either in the city or country. We would give a set of factory number of references, but deem referring of but little importance, as anybody can give name of enough, we prefer our patrons should call and see us, and then inquire after our mode of business.

HOPKINS & KIRBY.

Business Cards.

WALT & JOHNSON,

Wholesale Grocers AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 77 Front Row, Memphis, Tenn.

LINDSEY & FICKLEN, COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Flour, Grain and Feed,

No. 5 Howard's Row.

For Sale.

For Sale or Rent.

For Sale.

GAYOSO SAVINGS' INSTITUTION,

LEGISLATURE OF TENNESSEE.

Capital.....$100,000.

JANUARY 1, 1860.

M'COMBS & CO.

Will remove their large stock of

Hardware

ON THE 1st JANUARY

TO THE CENTRAL STORE HOUSE.

At present occupied by

W. B. MILLER & CO.

On the corner of Main and Madison sts.

In order to avoid the necessity of removing goods, we will offer great inducements to purchasers from now until the 1st of January.

McCOMBS & CO.

W. P. LEWIS.

CORNER OF Main and Monroe Streets,

MEMPHIS TENN

MANUFACTURER OF Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Bags, &c.

AND DEALER IN Leathers.

Gum Bands.

SHOE FINDINGS, SADDLERY, HARDWARE, TRUNKS AND VALISES.

PLASTERING HAIR.

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, Fancies, Iced Cakes, Jellies, Pressure Sweetmeats, Blanc Mange, 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, Sale, Almonds, all kinds of Nuts, Sardines, Anchovies, Oysters, Pickles, Catsup, Sauces and Bitters; Spices Preserving Materials, Nutmegs, Farina and Jelly.

Olives, Currants, Prunes, Figs, Lemons and Citrons.

Wines of the over, English Dairy, Pine Apple and Holland Cheese;

Salmon and Mackerel;

Dried Beef Tongues, Hams Pork and Beef, Hams, Shoulders, Clear Sides, Breakfast Bacon and Lard;

T. Harrison's, Wampole, Oliver, Tyrannish and Buckingham's Cordials;

Brandy, Wine, Whisky, Ale and Porter;

White Wine, Cider and Orchard Vinegar;

Tar, Machine Rope and Passmaker's Twine;

India and Kentucky Bagging.

As many other articles too numerous to mention, which we guarantee to be all of the best quality, and at the lowest market prices; and if satisfactory to the purchaser, we desire them returned at our expense.

BURTON, TITUS & CO., Memphis.

Drugs and Chemicals.

IMPORTANT TO BUYERS OF DRUGS! WHOLESALE!

1860. S. MANSFIELD & CO. WHOLESALE DRUG & CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE.

DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, SEEDS &c. MEMPHIS, TENN.

BRINKLEY'S NEW BLOCK. NO. 229 MAIN STREET.

Wholesale Drug Business

HOME MARKET

S. Mansfield & Co.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Nos. 281 and 283 Main-st.

Terms Cash or Approved Paper. -6d

PLUMMER & GILBERT

DRUGGISTS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

261 MAIN STREET

PAINTING!

STOCK COMPLETE.

MILLER & PIMM

NO. 284 MAIN STREET,

(Over Kirk's Tin Store.)

PAINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION DONE IN every desirable manner. Our HOUSE PAINTING AND DECORATING cannot fail to suit the most difficult to please. Our SIGN PAINTING,

ORNAMENTING and BANNER PAINTING

is conducted by the best artists in this country. Our

GRAINING AND MARBLING

stands unsurpassed by any other establishment.

Our workmen are selected with great care, all of whom are temperate men and skillful mechanics, of long experience. Personal attention given to all branches of the business. Our motto is PROMPTNESS AND DISPATCH.

FORD, BEGBIE & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SADDLES & HARNESS

Of Every Description.

GENERAL AGENTS for the sale of PATENT MACHINE STRETCHED OAK LEATHER AND VULCANIZED INDIA RUBBER

GIN AND MILL BANDS,

SADDLERY and HARDWARE, COTTON TOOLS, etc., etc.

GOODS WARRANTED.

FORD, BEGBIE & CO.,

Wholesale Depot,

No. 225 Main street, Memphis, Tenn.

REMOVAL.

Cash and Credit!

WIGGS BROTHERS,

DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES.

And dealers in

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY, Toilet Articles, Paints, Oils, GRASS AND GARDEN SEEDS, ETC., ETC.

Cor. Main and Union Streets, MEMPHIS, TENN.

IF TERMS CASH.

G.W. JONES & CO. WHOLESALE GROCERS. NO. 229 MAIN STREET.

Memphis, Tenne see.

Dental Cards.

DRS. A. & J. P. WESSON

Surgeon Dentists.

Cotton Factors.

VERNON & PARTEE, COTTON FACTORS

Commission and Forwarding MERCHANTS,

No. 5 Front Row, MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

VERSER & BORUM, COTTON FACTORS,

Commission and Forwarding MERCHANTS,

Up Stairs, Manly & Hunt's New Block,

17 1-2 Front Row,

Memphis, Tennessee.

S. H. WILLIAMSON, GROCER AND Commission Merchant,

No. 19 FRONT ROW, MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

HILL & DORION, COTTON FACTORS,

Commission, Receiving & Forwarding MERCHANTS.

OFFICE—NO. 13 FRONT ROW, (In Second Floor of Manly & Hunt's Building,) MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

D. H. TOWNSEND, COTTON FACTOR, GROCER AND Commission Merchant,

No. 55 Front Row, Memphis.

GOODLETT & CO., COTTON FACTORS, RECEIVING FORWARDING AND General Commission Merchants,

No. 35 FRONT ROW, MEMPHIS, TENN.

WM. KENAN HILL,

SUCCESSOR TO

GRAHAM & HILL,

COTTON FACTOR,

Commission AND GROCERY MERCHANT,

No. 9 Front Row,

MEMPHIS TENNESSEE.

Charges for Slasting and Selling Cotton 75 cents per bale.

DEALERS IN

BAGGING,	TOBACCO,
ROPE,	JEANS,
TWINE,	LINSEY,
BACON,	OSNABURGS,
MESS PORK,	CEMENT,
MESS BEEF,	PLASTER PARIS,
LARD,	LIME,
FLOUR,	SALT,
SUGAR,	GIN STANDS,
COFFEE,	WOOL,
MOLASSES,	CORN,
GOLDEN SIRUP,	WHEAT,
NAILS,	WOODEN WARE,
CANDLES,	Etc. Etc. Etc.

All of which he offers at reasonable rates, and SOLICITS CONSIGNMENTS OF COTTON AND OTHER PRODUCE.

NEW FIRM.

HORTON, ESTES & CO.,

Cotton Factors AND General Commission Merchants,

NO. 11 FRONT ROW, MEMPHIS.

COTTON

Between Memphis & New York.

FIVE DOLLARS PER BALE OF 500 LBS.

BRIDGES & MARSHALL,

COTTON FACTORS, RECEIVING, FORWARDING AND Commission Merchants,

No. 38 FRONT ROW, MEMPHIS, TENN.

C. BUCKMULLER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF Galvanized Iron Cornices, MOULDINGS, WINDOW CAPS, ETC.

NAYLOR, MOSELY & CO'S. Corrugated Iron Roofing!

J. B. HILLS,

No. 3 Poplar Street

MEMPHIS, TENN.,

Druggist and Apothecary,

(successor to E. S. Lanphier.)

WM. C. ELLIS,

General Engraver,

No. 40 MONROE STREET,

Opposite N. A. Bruce & Co's.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Exchange on England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales,

IN SUMS OF £5 AND UPWARD, BY THE GAYOSO SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

Fresh Fruits all the Year.

THE YEOMANS FRUIT BOTTLE

BLACKSMITHING AND Wagon Making.

Notice.

Cotton Factors.

GOGGIN, TRADER & HOLT, COTTON AND TOBACCO FACTORS.

STEWART & KING, COTTON FACTORS, GENERAL RECEIVING, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 31 Front Row, Memphis, Tenn.

DEAN & HALE, Commission Merchants

Dealers in Flour and Whisky,

Nos. 19 and 21 Sycamore street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Cincinnati and Memphis Packets.

J. J. MONTGOMERY & CO., COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 11 MADISON STREET, BETWEEN FRONT ROW AND MAIN STREET, Memphis, Tenn.

S. MOSBY, COMMISSION MERCHANT AND COTTON FACTOR,

Office No. 15 Row's 3 Beal's Building, FRONT ROW, MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

GATES, WOOD & McKNIGHT, GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Nos. 285 Main and 5 Monroe street, MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

Agents for Collier White Lead and Oil Company, ST. LOUIS, MO.

HAZARD POWDER COMPANY, NEW YORK.

SHELTON, JONES & CO., Cotton & Tobacco Factors AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,

NO. 40 FRONT ROW, Memphis, Tenn.

J. & J. STEELE & CO., COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 73 Front Row, MEMPHIS TENNESSEE.

JNO. C. COOPER, (Late of Somerville, Tenn.,) COTTON FACTOR —AND— Commission Merchant,

No. 5 MONROE ST., NORTH SIDE, UP STAIRS, BETWEEN FRONT ROW AND MAIN.

McNETT, TROTTER & BAILEY, COTTON FACTORS AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,

No. 11 Front Row, Memphis.

F. LANE & CO., COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 2 South Side Union Street, MEMPHIS, TENN.

HOPKINS, SLOVER & CO., COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 18 Front Row.

Hope, Shoal & Crescent Mills, COTTON GOODS,

SALE OF THE EAGLE COTTON GIN,

No. 9 Front Row.

Notice.

Trust Sale.

Choice Cotton Land Plantations.

Administrator's Notice.

BACK AGAIN.

HOUSE RAISING AND MOV