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Daily Appeal.

BRILLIANT DEBATE IN PARLIAMENT.

The French Free Trade Treaty, and the Budget—Speeches of Lord Derby and Lord Granville, to the Lords, and the Chancellor of Exchequer, Lord Palmerston, Lord John Russell, and Mr. Bright, in the House of Commons—The Government Defeated.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 21.—In the House of Lords on the evening of the 20th, Lord Derby, on inquiring what steps her Majesty's Government intended to take to carry into effect the twentieth article of the treaty of commerce with France, said he thought not discussion whether this treaty was or was not in accordance with the principles of free trade, if it clearly was at variance with the principles laid down by her Majesty's Government some two or three months ago, and he read several extracts from the correspondence between Lord John Russell and Lord Cowley to show that Mr. Cobden, with the sanction of Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell, had been actively negotiating a treaty on the very terms which they had short before repudiated. He had no doubt the government considered the treaty as one of reciprocity—an opinion from which he most strongly dissented. There was a feeling in the country that much mystery had been observed in negotiating this treaty, especially as Mr. Cobden was not positively known to have been the principal negotiator before the treaty was laid before Parliament. The correspondence which has been made public was very meager and unsatisfactory, and Parliament was also in great but little information from it. He proceeded to draw a parallel between the mode in which Mr. Pitt had introduced his commercial treaty with France in 1787, and the manner which the present government had deemed it expedient to adopt—very much in favor of Mr. Pitt's method of procedure. That treaty he detailed at some length, and called particular attention to the part which the House of Lords took in discussing that treaty, cutting down the bookings the absolute necessity of delaying the passage of this kind, and not refraining from the one the mistaken notion that as the treaty referred to money matters, the House of Lords had no business to meddle with them. Both in a political and a financial light he considered it was highly beneficial and necessary that these questions should be discussed by their lordships. He rated highly the advantage of extending commerce with France, but he wished to see it done, if done by treaty at all, by a treaty bearing on its face some marks of reciprocity. He regretted to see that no pains had been taken to obtain an equalization of the duties on shipping, and denounced the article on the export of coal as most impolitic and highly dangerous in the possible consequences to their relations with countries with which France might be at war if coal were to be declared contraband of war. In addition to which it was an article in which there could be no reciprocity. This treaty was most unpopular in France, and was creating a strong feeling against Richard throughout the country not at all calculated to foster the relations of the two countries. The dislike entertained to the treaty might be estimated from the fact that the Emperor of the French, with all his power, was obliged to have the authority of a treaty to enable him to impose these changes as law on the people of France. For the sake of regularity he would conclude by moving that there be laid before the House copies of so much of the journal of the two Houses of Parliament in 1787 as related to proceedings in Parliament with regard to the treaty of commerce and navigation with France.

Lord Granville defended the Government in the course they had taken relative to the treaty and pointed out a distinction which had escaped the observation of Lord Derby—viz, that Mr. Pitt's treaty was confined in its operation to France and Ireland, while the recently-made treaty dealt with the conditions of the country generally, and affected the whole world as much as it affected France. In reply to Lord Derby he stated that the government proposed to carry the twenty-first article of the treaty into effect after certain resolutions were agreed to in the House of Commons; that the House would then be asked to agree to an address to her majesty, and if their lordships wished for full information, the resolutions and address would be laid before them and they might then adopt an address of their own, as was done by the House of Lords in Mr. Pitt's time. In answer to Lord Derby's objections that the advantages of the treaty were all confined to France, it was the opinion of many eminent Frenchmen that the treaty was solely advantageous to England, and that it would ruin French commerce. He himself thought that both countries would find equal advantages from it, and hoped that it might induce France to abolish their remaining restrictions.

Lord Grey did not consider the present a fit occasion to discuss the merits of the treaty. It wished to point out one or two subjects of grave importance. The first was, that for the purpose of cheapening French manufactures we should bind ourselves to supply France with coal for ten years, while France could continue to impose a high duty on the exportation of articles of raw produce, such as rags and silk, equally essential to the manufactures of this country.

The Duke of Argyll said if the treaty were to be tested by reciprocity some defects would doubtless be found in it; but the advantages conferred by the treaty ought to be considered with its defects.

After a few words from Lord Hardwicke, Lord Derby withdrew his motion, and their lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In the House of Commons, after the presentation of a host of petitions, chiefly relating to the Budget,

Mr. D'Israeli moved the following resolution:

"That this House does not think fit to go into committee on the custom acts, with a view to the reduction or repeal of the duties referred to in the treaty of commerce between her Majesty and the Emperor of the French until it shall have considered and assented to the arrangement in that treaty."

He premised that it was not his intention to give any opinion upon the policy or provisions of the treaty with France, or upon the recent financial statement of the chancellor of the exchequer. Although he had to regret, he stated that, from the peculiar manner in which public business had been brought before the House by the Government, they were obliged to precipitate conclusions which ought to be postponed until many preliminary discussions had taken place, which might modify their opinions, he had deemed it his duty to give notice of this resolution, in order to afford the House an opportunity of remedying an evil of no slight magnitude; for, if the House should go into committee upon the custom acts, and adopt the resolutions of the chancellor of the exchequer, the treaty would, in his opinion, never come before the House. If the custom acts passed, the assent of Parliament was provided for by an article in the treaty, would have been fulfilled. How, then, was the House to deal with questions in the treaty which had nothing to do with customs or duties? Some article, for example, binding the parties not to prohibit the exportation of coal, furnished (in connection with the 20th article) an unanswerable reason for the House of Commons itself before the House. If the reductions and remissions of duty under the treaty were made, he wanted to know how the government proposed to subject the treaty to the constitutional control of the House of Commons. He thought the House could not do hearty, in order to extricate itself from a difficult and humiliating position, then follow the precedent of the treaty with France of 1786. Mr. Pitt in the following year called the attention of the House of Commons to the French treaty, moving resolutions which embodied the gist of treaty; those resolutions were passed and reported; an address to the crown was agreed to, which was sent up to the House of Lords, and it was not until both Houses had concurred in the address, and Parliament had had a constitutional opportunity of considering the treaty, that Mr. Pitt introduced the customs act. He saw no reason why the present House of Commons should be treated differently from that of 1787, and he was at a loss to imagine why the government should refuse to consent to his proposition, and to pursue the same course as Mr. Pitt. In conclusion, Mr. D'Israeli remarked upon the secrecy of the treaty and upon its form. He thought the postponement of Mr. Cobden's author secret, and was a most unwise act on the part of the government, the treaty indicating the idiosyncrasy of the negotiator. As to the form of the treaty, it appeared to him to be an instrument devised to enhance the value of one legislature; let it end, he said, deprive another legislature of its privileges.

The chancellor of the exchequer said Mr. D'Israeli, in calling a treaty upon of the House on a subject which was strictly a point of procedure, had introduced extraneous topics into his speech; for the question was a narrow one, though of great importance. He contended that Mr. D'Israeli was correct neither in his facts or principles. He read from the journals of the House some of the resolutions moved by Mr. Pitt in 1787, and some of the proceedings thereupon, and he denied that the government had withdrawn the treaty from the cognizance of the House or abandoned the precedent of Mr. Pitt. He could not understand, he said, what were Mr. D'Israeli's notions of the respective functions of the crown and of Parliament in respect to treaties. He insisted that the government had followed substantially the precedent of Mr. Pitt, with the allowance for the change of circumstances and of the law. But whether the course they had taken was right or wrong, he wanted to know what it was the House would do on a message from the crown which it could not do on papers presented to the House? The proposition was puerile. The government had held it to be their first duty, without imposing difficulties, to bring under the cognizance of Parliament the most vital and substantial parts of the treaty. If they had erred on any point it was by too strictly adhering to the precedent of Mr. Pitt. The real sin of the government, as he understood, was that they had confined the treaty and the budget; that is, that they ought to have waited at once the duties upon French wines and spirits by resolution, which must have taken effect immediately. He concluded a most brilliant speech by showing the consequences of this course, which would have the effect, he said of reviving the system of differential duties.

Mr. Ayrton observed that the government was for the first time invited to depart from the established usages of the constitution and enter upon a course authorities, he believed, unknown. It had always been the practice in these cases to take into consideration either the message from the crown, or the treaty itself. Whenever Parliament was called upon to vote the money of the people in execution of a treaty, it was the practice to go into committee upon the treaty, and then to consider the votes. The House, in committee upon the custom acts, would consider the resolutions of the chancellor of the exchequer, but not the treaty, the consideration of which should precede that of the resolutions. He should vote for the amendment.

Mr. Maline complained that all attempt was made to drive the house into a question of the treaty by a side-wind. As there were articles in the treaty which must be the subject of any resolution in the committee on the customs acts, he wanted to know in what way the government proposed to take the sense of the house upon the treaty.

Mr. Bright, after listening to the debate, was at a loss to tell what was the question they were discussing. He could not find out, he said, from the resolution or the speech of Mr. Disraeli, what was the real object or purpose of the motion. If he sat on the other side of the house, instead of carping at the treaty and making it the stalking horse of party, he would attack it in a manly way. A portion of the members opposite were very much annoyed at the treaty; then, why not bringing forward a motion and say so? He was of opinion that the government had taken the right course; but say that their policy was bad, the treaty bad, and the budget bad; let the course taken be straightforward; and the question be discussed upon its merits.

Mr. S. Fitzgerald recalled the house to the material point in question—namely, whether the course taken by the government would give the house a fair opportunity of discussing the treaty. He contended that it did not. He arraigned the policy of the treaty with reference especially to the 11th article concerning coals and the differential duties on shipping, and he asked when the house would have an opportunity of expressing its opinion upon these matters. What he wanted was a committee that could consider all the clauses of the treaty requiring the assent of Parliament.

Lord J. Russell observed that he had found some difficulty in understanding the object of the resolution, but it now appeared that what was meant was evidently this, that, instead of the course hitherto taken, that these parts of the treaty which required legislative sanction should be submitted to the House of Commons, it was proposed that every clause of the treaty, including those depending upon the prerogative of the Crown, should be discussed in that house, which would be a total change in the Constitution of the country. The government, on the contrary, proposed to bring before Parliament all the clauses requiring the assent of Parliament, and then to move an address to a Queen in the exercise of her prerogative to ratify the treaty. That was the course which Mr. Pitt adopted, and it was the only course which Parliament could ratifiably pursue. He agreed with Mr. Bright that the proposition involved in the treaty, which was a large one, ought to have been met by a resolution putting its principles fairly in issue. To enlarge or lessen the house by questions as to the form of procedure was one only of a great party.

Lord Palmerston insisted that the subjecting all the clauses of the treaty to the control of Parliament would be contrary to the fundamental principles of the British Constitution. The government, he said, intended to give the house an opportunity to express its opinion upon the treaty in the same manner as Mr. Pitt had done in 1787.

Upon a division the amendment was negatived by a majority of 126, and the house went into a committee on the customs acts, the chairman immediately reported progress.

THE POPE.

Correspondence of the London Times:]

FLORENCE, February 14.—The phenomena of daily occurrence at Rome are the Pope's walks and the loyal addresses of his people. On Wednesday last the holy father alighted from his carriage at the Villa Borghese and went back on foot as far as the Piazza del Popolo. Both the villa and the square were strongly beset with gendarmes, and bands of these truly loyal guardians preceded and followed the Pontiff. There is something ghostlike in the uneasiness with which the sovereign priest haunts the most frequented quarters of his capital, paradoxical himself, yet it were hard to be a wondering multitude. There lurks under it a vain and morbid affectation of intrepidity, a display certainly not called for by circumstances; for, whatever evils may impend upon the Papacy, most decidedly no danger threatens the Pope. It is the system, and not the person, mankind are tired of.

Nothing in the world equals the peevishness and fidgetiness the Pope evinces at this present crisis. He had been gathering enthusiasm during the period of leisure and security from 1849 to 1859; but these few weeks, since the publication of "The Pope and the Congress," are not unlikely to wear him to a shadow. His great fear now is, or was till very lately, (for the latest news talks of a reassuring communication from the Tuileries to the Vatican,) a new secession of the Gallican church from the bosom of Rome. "It has pleased the Almighty," the Pope has been heard to say, "to punish us at this present season; these are days of trial and tribulation, but those of peace and consolation will follow."

The Pontiff's visions are only of the Immaculate Conception, treading under her feet, not the serpent, but his great imperial political ally. This pet Madonna of his, the *Sine Labe*, the new dogma and mystery which constitute the great achievement of his Pontificate, is balm upon the sores of his wounded heart. Religious, such as it is, blends with all his thoughts and feelings, and he wonders how other men can be so utterly engrossed with mere worldly concerns. "They all plague me, Cardinal Antonelli, and no one thinks of Mary," he says; "they talk about independence, and do not see that they are under the shadow of the pinnacle." A few days ago he was walking out of the Porta Angelica preceded and followed by his noble guards, accompanied by two Monsignori. He was conversing with these prelates on the above matters, when he stopped short before an old countryman who was kneeling on the high road, soliciting his blessing. "Are you a Christian?" asked the Pope, and as the poor fellow, all taken aback, was dumb, the question was again and again repeated with sharp eagerness. "Please your Holiness, I am," (*"Sono Padre, sì,"*) at last stammered out the countryman. "Do you know the ten commandments?" pursued the apostolical catechist. "*Sono Padre, sì,*" was again the answer, whereupon the Pontiff bade him tell them one by one. The poor dumbfounded fellow tried one or two, then jumped over to the fifth or six, perceived his mistake, and his confusion became worse confounded, till he fairly broke down. The Pope then walked on with his suite, and said triumphantly, "Let the people learn God's commandments by heart, and then they will be fit for independence."

The anecdote is interesting; it is given to me as authentic, and, at any rate, at so *e vero* a *ben trovato*. That the Pope is subject to fits of unpromptable irritation is a matter no one seems to doubt. Moments of moaning depression follow close upon periods of hysteric elation. He is greatly addicted to a retrospective survey and vindication of his own conduct; he strives hard to be at peace with himself, to reconcile his liberal freaks of the earlier with the severe reactionary measures of the latter part of his reign. He is, in his own conceit, the man ever aimed against, never sinning; and when the thoughts of impending evils crowd upon him, he takes shelter in his favorite retreat of the "catacombs," or says, with a climax of enthusiasm, "we shall cease for the world's edification Celestine V's sublime act of self-denial; we shall repair to a cloister; we shall put on a monk's frock, and resign the tiara to another strong enough to bear its burden." The conflict of discordant passions then frequently overpowers him, so that he sinks down on his armchair, and his sanguine, yet nervous temperament, vanishes, wandering vaguely among the uncertain contingencies of the future; a phantasmagoria of bright or dark objects then succeeds fitfully on his exhausted brain; the cross, the glory of martyrdom, smiles upon him; presently a still holier fancy flits before him—it is the image of the Immaculate; the bystanders read this part of his day-dreams in the ineffable smile of his seraphic, round countenance.

These are the moments his advisers most dread; he rises from the trance altogether a saint, and were he allowed to give in to the temptation of the moment, there is no doubt but he would tear the apostolic mantle from his shoulders, and withdraw from an earthly struggle which imperils his heavenly progress. He is not, however, long allowed to indulge such feelings. "The Church is in danger," whispers the secretary of State close in his ear; and the champion of the church instantly sits up ready to do battle not only for the church, but also for the church's temporalities. How the interests of the true faith and the cause of public morality may be bound up with the dirty acres of the Campagna and the sweat of the brow of those who ought to till it would seem difficult for any upright and sincere reasoner to make out to his own satisfaction. The Pope, however, is certainly honest and earnest, and he allows himself to be persuaded by his councillors that the church will forfeit its holiness the moment it loses its wealth and power.

The chief of his advisers who prompt him with the cry of "No surrender!" is now undoubtedly Cardinal Antonelli. This crafty secretary of State sees, or fancies he sees, the dead idea of the Emperor Napoleon to bring the Papacy under subjection, or to lead the church into captivity, and has entirely joined that uncompromising party who hope Ultramontanism may yet triumphantly overthrow Gallicanism. It is not easy to say who is to be the break in this apparently unequal struggle. Two days ago the breach seemed incurable; the hostile parties were in presence. Napoleon III. seemed disposed to place himself at the head of Gallicanism, and the priestly party rallied their forces, not only among the Legitimists, but also among the Italian Red Republicans. More lately we hear the French Emperor is again "coquetting" with the scarlet hats. The Chambord letter, and most probably the representations of his diplomatic and military agents in Rome, have alarmed him. Woe to him if he thinks the priests will grant him any of the spoils of time or gratitude! So long as he is all-powerful they will crouch at his feet; the moment he betrays any weakness they will tear him limb from limb.

AN IMPERIAL HINT TO THE FRENCH CLERGY.

The following are extracts of the most important parts of the circular with the French minister of public worship and instructions to the archbishops and bishops of the Roman Catholic church. After regretting the religious agitation which has arisen throughout the country in consequence of the late events in Italy, the document says:

"If we were to go back to the history of the past, we should find the trace of similar agitations, whenever any difference arose between the Pope and the reigning sovereigns. Our fathers, taught by experience, thought they could avoid such quarrels, or disastrous for the repose of nations, by founding the public law of the kingdom of France, and they thus constituted by the side of the undisputed authority of the church, over religious society the independence of the State in the exercise of civil and political affairs. In the declaration of 1682, which I only quote to show the necessary liberty of the State in temporal things, the same maxim is set forth in a definite manner, with some of the most important consequences. We declare that kings in things temporal are not subjected to any ecclesiastical power by order of God; that they cannot be indirectly deposed by the authority of the head of the church; that their subjects cannot be exempted from the obedience and submission which they owe, or dispensed from their oath of fidelity; that this doctrine, which is necessary for public tranquillity, and equally advantageous to the church and to the State, must be held to be in conformity with holy writ, with the traditions of the fathers of the church, and with the examples of the saints."

The circular concludes in these words:

"Moderation would in France better serve the cause of the holy father, than that spirit of agitation which has been excited. For this cause, there is no necessity either to inflame the zeal of the living or to disturb the ashes of the dead. The most deplorable fault that could be committed against religion would be to excite civil discord in its name. I am pleased to admit, moreover, that the immense majority of the clergy has known how to escape such dangers by the most exemplary conduct. But I must be permitted to say, with the most lively regret that some ecclesiastics, both regular and secular, not knowing how to avoid that excitement which the country imposes, have abused the freedom of the pulpit to indulge in offensive allusions and culpable protests. Lastly, monsieur, on the sentiments of prudence and of Christian charity which have always distinguished the episcopacy, to bring back into the paths of the gospel and of duty those men who have so departed from it.

Be kind enough to remind them of all the serious evils which the Emperor has already rendered to religion, and those which he still renders to the Holy See. Let them remember that we are all, both priests and laymen, citizens of the same country, and if the clergy owe their profound veneration to the chief of the Roman Catholic church, sitting at the Vatican, they also owe respect and fidelity to the sovereign of France, who sits at the Tuileries. It is clear that they will prevent disorders, compromising to religion, and injurious to the repose of the State. The Emperor will be always happy to protect the French clergy, but he energetically requires, for the interest of all, the maintenance and execution of the laws, and he expresses a sincere hope that the episcopacy will, on its side, fulfill its mission of order, peace and conciliation.

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6	3.50	4.00	4.50	5.00	6.00	7.00	9.00	12.00	15.00	20.00	30.00	40.00
7	4.00	4.50	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	10.00	15.00	18.00	25.00	35.00	45.00
8	4.50	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	12.00	18.00	20.00	30.00	40.00	50.00
9	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	15.00	20.00	25.00	35.00	45.00	60.00
10	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	12.00	18.00	25.00	30.00	40.00	50.00	70.00
11	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	12.00	14.00	20.00	30.00	35.00	45.00	60.00	80.00
12	8.00	9.00	10.00	12.00	14.00	16.00	25.00	35.00	40.00	50.00	70.00	90.00
13	9.00	10.00	12.00	14.00	16.00	18.00	30.00	40.00	45.00	60.00	80.00	100.00
14	10.00	12.00	14.00	16.00	18.00	20.00	35.00	45.00	50.00	70.00	90.00	120.00
15	12.00	14.00	16.00	18.00	20.00	25.00	40.00	50.00	60.00	80.00	100.00	140.00
16	14.00	16.00	18.00	20.00	25.00	30.00	45.00	60.00	70.00	90.00	120.00	160.00

One square, twenty-four hours, per annum.....$40.00
" " two weeks, " " " " " 10.00
" " two square, " " " " " 40.00
" " twice a week, " " " " " 30.00

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

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

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

Advertisements directed to be displayed, or set in fancy type, charged at DOUBLE RATES.

Yearly advertisers will be charged extra for a special quarterly contract, and when LARGE TYPE is required to be used, or the advertisement kept on inside of paper.

Yearly advertisers will be charged extra at regular rates for Weekly, Semi, Removals, Co-Partnerships, Notices, Resolutions, etc.

Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance.

No advertisement will appear in the Weekly paper unless by special contract.

No advertisements to be inserted in the Weekly paper only, or at irregular intervals in either of the papers, will be charged $1 per square for each and every insertion.

Announcing Candidates for State, County and Municipal offices, $3 each, to be paid in advance in all instances.

All advertisements for charitable institutions, Religious Societies, Churches and other public meetings, to be inserted half price.

Marriages and Deaths are published as news; but Obituaries, Tributes of Respect and Funeral Invitations are charged as advertisements.

All legal and transient advertisements will be charged for the same.

Editorial notices in local column will be charged 25 cents per line.

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

M'CLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL.

NOW OPENING!

AT THE

Gayoso Store,

A LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK OF

Spring Goods!

WE ARE NOW DAILY RECEIVING AND OPENING an extensive variety of

DRESS GOODS,

IN ALL THE NEWEST STYLES;

WHITE GOODS,

Embroideries,

LACE MANTILLAS AND POINTS,

GLOVES AND HOSIERY!

We desire to invite the attention of the LADIES to our large and beautiful selection of

Neat Figured Silks;
Neat Checked Silks;
Plain Silks, in all colors;

PINE APPLE & GRENADINE SILKS;

Foulards, a great variety;
Organdies;
English Bereges;
French Chintzes;
French Jaconetts;
Linen Lawns;
Poplins;
Valencias;
Grizzillas;
Paris Printed Bereges;
Berege Robes;
Berege Anglais Robes;
Alexander's Kid Gloves;

And a very choice and select general stock of

DRY GOODS,

Which will be sold at the LOWEST CASH RATES.

A. B. COFFEY & CO.,
mr16-1m GAYOSO BUILDING.

DRY GOODS

FOR THE MILLION!

CLOTHING

For the Rest of the World!

M. SIMON,

194.....MAIN STREET.....194

OPPOSITE CLAY BUILDING,

HAVE just received a large and splendid variety of staple and

FANCY DRY GOODS,

Of Every Variety and Texture.

To which the attention of the Ladies is invited.

My Wholesale department comprises a lately stock of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Notions and Gents' Furnishing Goods, Shoes, etc., Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps, Sodens, Undervests, Tweeds, etc.

The attention of Country Merchants, River Traders and Peddlers is respectfully solicited.

Having my own Manufactory at No. 87 North Third street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, the resolve of my goods being bought for cash, I am prepared to sell the same on the most favorable terms to cotton buyers.

M. SIMON,
No. 194 Main street,
Opp. site the Clay Building.

mr18 3m

J. N. KUMP.....PHILO CLARK.
Memphis. Kansas City, Mo.

KUMP & CLARK,

HAVING established themselves in the SODA MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, are now prepared to furnish Mineral Water and Sarsaparilla to hotels, saloons and private families. Soda fountains charged and delivered in any part of the city. Fact ry on Poplar street, between Third and Fourth.

mr18-6m J. N. KUMP & CO.

$100 *Reward.*

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living six miles west of the Plantation, Colbiens county, Miss., on the 20th Feb., 1860, my negro man NEWSON, 22 years old, copper colored, very whitey-brown, eyes small and intent, weighing about 160 pounds, and about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high. The above reward will be paid for the apprehension and safe delivery of said negro, or in proportion for any part of the time he will be taken prisoner and delivered.

I will give the above reward if he is taken out of the state, or in addition to the above if taken in Tallahatchie or Panola counties.

JOHN WOODALL,
Cottle Plat P. O., Colbiens county, Miss.

mr6-3

GRAND DRESS SOIREE,

TO BE GIVEN BY

Dorcas Lodge of the Sons of Malta,

AT THE NEW MEMPHIS THEATER,

ON MONDAY, APRIL 16, 1860.

GENERAL COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS—G. W. R. Hunt, W. H. Fontaine, R. M. Kirby, J. H. McKenzie, J. P. Hickox, S. H. Shook, D. P. Brock, C. P. Pease, Charles Potter.

DOMINITTEE OF INVITATION—J. G. Barrow, W. B. Carroll, G. W. L. Cook, E. P. Bates, G. R. Bedford, L. O. B. Inman, R. L. Smith, R. P. Gibbs, Geo. C. Neville, J. Knox Walker, J. L. Morgan, J. H. Rogers, Capt. J. Gaster, R. Fletcher, Wm. Appersey, J. F. Rogers, C. W. Kember.

MASTER OF CEREMONIES AND ASSISTANTS—J. H. Hinemon, M. C. John Kirk, Jr., R. W. Willard, A. C. Wentworth, J. M. Keller, W. S. Bailey, Geo. Bradley.

Butter.

5000 POUNDS choice family Butter, put up in small packages, for sale by

VERNON & CO.,
36 Front Row.

Hopkins, Major & Co.

HOPKINS, MAJOR & CO.,

DEALERS IN

REAL ESTATE,

CALHOUN BLOCK, (NO. 1 UNION,)

MEMPHIS, TENN.

HAVE on hand and for sale on favorable terms (and will not sell unlisted) a lot of lands in the States of Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, and some in Texas. Some twenty thousand acres of which I have lists of, will sell cheap in Arkansas, offered very low to purchasers for cash or good paper; several tracts offered in exchange for city property in Memphis. Being in great need of the article cash to pay our debts, we will sell any of the foregoing property for money, a reasonable time, and we raise the money of money requisite to our mechanical pursuits, we need doubt this. We are connected and will have money, and solicit applications to call on Mr. Major (who is an agent) to see what we have. Desirous to engage in with the sale of their property in the city or country. We have many tracts of land and city lots for sale—too numerous to be advertised.

For sale, 30 or 40 settlement engines, and would be pleased to meet on early sale.

Also, two tracts of land on the old Hernando road, between Nassau and Round City, both above overflow, either for improvement, one being within from the city, the middle of 400 acres in each tract and of the finest cotton land on early sale desirable.

A good plantation in Marshall county, Miss., fronting the Mississippi Central railroad at the Waterford depot; upward of 200 acres cultivated 160 acres improvements—houses on the Lemuel H. Cole plantation; an early sale desired and possession given immediately. The tract contains 1,000 acres, 600 of which is good prairie, including nearly all the improvements, or will the entire tract, and hope to meet with early sale as the place ought to be cultivated this year.

640 acres in Crittenden county, Ark., 12 miles west of Memphis, it lies than one-half mile from the Memphis and Little Rock railroad; five on both sides of 18 mile depot; good land and nearly high land.

A fine plantation in Panola county, Ark., fronting the Mississippi river, 8 miles below Napoleon; 300 acres in a good state of cultivation and good improvements; if desired 15 or 20 field hands will be sold with the place, including the stock and produce.

Also, a good plantation on the St. Francis river, about 25 miles below Madison; about 200 acres cultivated land, good site, pine, hickory, and white cabinet; an early sale is desired, and the land of first quality.

Also, a plantation on Lake Henry, 11 miles west of Hernando, and being in 4 miles of the Tallahatchie; a good road to the town, about 1100 acres in the tract, upward of 500 in a good state of cultivation, all above overflow; never has been rented, and will be given on the bed of January next, and if sold the houses will be delivered on the delivery of the purchaser until the time be paid possession.

Also, 2200 acres on Bayou Macon, in Carroll parish, La., 700 acres of deadening; 100 acres has been cultivated; the balance in good cane (Louisiana Prairieties) in superior land, and could be in cultivation now, or next the part that is deadened.

Also, 1000 acres on the Tensas river, on Honey Island, 3 miles deadening; 300 acres in a good state of cultivation; some three or four good dwelling, the land above overflow; a good bargain will be given, and an early sale is desired.

Also, several tracts on and near the Southern river in Coahoma and Southaven counties; some in Bolivar.

Some several tracts on Bayou Mason, Bayou Bartholomew, and Arkansas bayou.

Also, on Walnut and Cash rivers.

Also, on and near the Mississippi river, at Council Bend several tracts fine land.

Also, 3000 acres in Monroe county, all in one township near Lamerville; all above overflow; the 20 miles near Brinkley; a bargain given for cash, or a liberal credit on approved and balance time.

mr28-dw HOPKINS, MAJOR & CO.

Business Cards.

J. J. SMITH.....JAS. T. BOURNE.....WM. M'LEAN.

J. J