Daily Appeal.

MEMPHIS.

WEDNESDAY, : : : MARCH 28, 1860.

Reading Matter on Every Page

Largest Circulation in the City.

CIRCULATION OF DAILY APPEAL.....1,824
CIRCULATION OF SUNDAY EDITION.....2,208
CIRCULATION OF TRI-WEEKLY.....[illegible]
CIRCULATION OF WEEKLY.....2,300

MR. McCLERNAND'S SPEECH.

On our first page will be found the speech of the Hon. J. A. McClernand, of Illinois, in reply to Mr. Kellogg's charges of an affiliation between Senator Douglas and Horace Greeley, delivered in the House of Representatives, March 16, 1860. Mr. McClernand not only proves from the testimony of Mr. Greeley himself the falsity of the charges, but shows that the witnesses on whom Mr. Kellogg relied to substantiate his charges completely ruined his case. We commend the speech to the careful perusal of the reader.

Other interesting matter will be found on the fourth page.

NOTICE TO OUR CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

On the first day of April it is our purpose to adopt a new principle with regard to the city delivery of our paper. After that date our paper will be sold to responsible carriers, who will deliver them to their subscribers, becoming directly and personally responsible to them for the regular, early and prompt delivery of the paper. They will make their collections, twenty cents, on every Saturday.

To some of our Subscribers who have paid in advance, we stand indebted. All such are requested to call at our office, where their advance payments will be refunded. We desire to make the rule universal, and hope that each and every one of our subscribers, who desire their paper promptly and regularly delivered, will assist us in inaugurating this new principle, and that they will not fail to set aside each Saturday two dimes for the carriers.

In the mean time, our Mr. Morehead will call on our city subscribers for the purpose of collecting up all some due to to the first of April. We hope they will be prepared to settle up their small arrearages.

This principle is neither new nor original with us. It is universally practiced by all papers in large cities, and is the only plan that will insure the regular and prompt delivery of the paper. If the carrier is not faithful or fails to deliver the paper once, twice or three times a week, he is docked by the subscriber on pay day, which fact will always insure promptitude.

SPEECH OF SENATOR DOUGLAS.

In republishing the speech of Senator Douglas (says the Washington States) in reply to Senator Seward, the Stanton, Va., Vindicator says: "We publish this speech because we believe it to be a complete answer to Black-Republicanism as expounded by its great mouthpiece, and a masterly vindication of Democratic sincerity. In one particular this effort of Hon. Stephen A. Douglas is peculiarly gratifying to us and beneficial to the party—we refer to its perfect refutation of the oft-repeated slander that the Democratic party is responsible, in a moral sense, for the repeal of the Missouri compact. 'Tis true that the Democratic party believes that act unconstitutional—'tis true the whole nation confesses this fact—'tis also true that that act, unconstitutional as it was, and became, by years of acquiescence, by all parties, consecrated and sacred—but 'tis true, that through the agency of the Democratic party, that compact was repealed; but there is another fact which precedes and justifies the Democratic party in repealing this compromise. Our party was ready and willing to carry out this compact of our fathers, unjust and unequal as it was; but the anti-slavery men of the North, though the compromise gave them more than they were entitled to, were unwillingly, in good faith, to extend the line to the Pacific; thus the compact was rendered null and void by the failure of one of the parties to comply with its conditions, and the Democracy, this reckoned, did a good, and great, and glorious action by thus repealing and removing from the statute-book the foul and unjustness compact. This speech of Mr. Douglas is impromptu, apropos and withal the best shot on the wing which has been made in the last ten years. It is peculiarly fortunate that it was made immediately after Mr. Seward's, and answered in the same number of the Congressional Globe, thus following throughout the country the effect of that arch-agitator, and killing it as it crawl."

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DOUGLAS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

Olive Branch, Miss., March 20, 1860.

Editors Appeal: Ere long another national convention shall have assembled to select from the list of numerous and able aspirants, a man to lead the great Democratic party through the great political struggle of 1860. To select a man whose antecedents have proven him, under every vicissitude of fortune, loyal to every section and corner of our wide-stretched, heaven-favored republic, is the imperative duty, and will undoubtedly be the first object of the able Union-loving minds that will compose that august assembly. No sectional bias nor abstract principle should be allowed to mar the harmony or interrupt the united action of the delegates to that convention.

The first object of the conservative Union-loving element of that convention should, and I have no doubt will be, to prevent a election in November next of a Black-Republican to the chief executive office of the United States. To accomplish this they must put in nomination a man who can triumph over this dominant, fanatical, abolition party in the pending campaign. That there are many able, sound and worthy Democrats within the pale of our party at this time, and that they have entitled themselves, by their upright, patriotic and straightforward course in their political career to the notice of the Democracy, we will willingly concede. But that the present condition in which the party is placed, by the dissensions and distractions ruthlessly made in its ranks by unprincipled, aspiring demagogues, obviously demand a man on whom the shattered party can unite and rely, no same man can with impunity dispute.

No political campaign in the history of our country has ever been looked to with as much anxiety and interest as that through which the Democratic party will have to pass the present year. For several years, yes, ever since the election in 1856 of Mr. Buchanan, the year 1860 has been looked to with the most intense interest. All politicians both North and South have looked to it as an era that will be destined to rear a new landmark in American history.

The continued growing greatness of this unprincipled fanatical party, and the notorious aggressions which it has made and continues to make on the lives, property and institutions of the South, demand firm and deliberate resistance from the South, and all other quarters of the republic that desire the perpetuity of our blood-won Confederacy. Only a few months since we witnessed the effect of the anarchical teachings of "irrepressible conflict" propagandists in the advent of a ruthless band of desperadoes and unprincipled cut-throats into a quiet village of one of the most peaceable States in the Union, and there, in cold blood and unprovoked, shot down the innocent and defenseless whites. It might indeed be argued with some shadow of reason that this was a political case, the only instance on record, and in all human probability would be the last. But the sympathy and comfort which those butchers received from some of the most influential political leaders at the North, shows conclusively that they had their instigators and abettors there. The heralding of the name of John Brown as a hero and martyr through the columns of northern sheets, could not be brooked by the South, but was viewed with the greatest indignation as adding gross insult to injury. Can it for one moment be conceived by the reasonable portion of the South that a man chosen by a set of men who can sympathize with such daring villians when they meet justice at the hands of the law, will be willing to make out to the South the full measure of her constitutional rights? No, truly.

The South, in the event of the election of Bill Seward, or some other Black-Republican "higher law" promulgator, is forced to one of two desperate alternatives. Either she must submit to the tyrannical domination of Black-Republicanism, and see her sacred constitutional rights wrihled from her, or she must (O, desperate expedient!) quit the Union, and erect an independent confederacy out of her own elements. Awful, indeed, to contemplate would be the scenes of strife, confusion, anarchy and bloodshed that will ensue as the legitimate result of the installment into the office of President of the United States of such a man as Seward, Giddings, and a host of others.

Yet the South, with the assistance of the conservative element North, has it in her power to prevent the elevation to the Presidential chair of a Black-Republican. Let her put in nomination the great statesman and patriot of the Northwest, and let every true friend of the Union, and the Democracy, this reckoned, lift a good, and great, and glorious action by thus repealing and removing from the statute-book the foul and unjustness compact. This speech of Mr. Douglas is impromptu, apropos and withal the best shot on the wing which has been made in the last ten years. It is peculiarly fortunate that it was made immediately after Mr. Seward's, and answered in the same number of the Congressional Globe, thus following throughout the country the effect of that arch-agitator, and killing it as it crawl."

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HON. R. G. PAYNE.

We have received the following communication from the hands of a prominent Democrat at Nashville, and as an act of simple justice to the distinguished senator from Shelby, insert it in our columns:

Editors Appeal: The session of our present legislature, second in none in the history of Tennessee, with respect to important measures passed upon, is now about to close, and its members will soon be scattered to their several homes and constituents. Among the names of the many able and efficient members of the body, now about to close its labors, shines conspicuously that of the senator from Shelby. It is indeed rare that one man in a single session accomplishes so much that is useful to his State and creditable to himself as has the distinguished gentleman cited. The canvass of the summer had been made by the Democratic party with a divided sentiment on the subject of currency, and many of its members feared that in this field had been sown seeds of dissension, fraught with peril to the harmony of their party and the best interests of the country. The wily Opposition had already officiously furnished the designations, Hards and Softs, as a means of creating antagonism, and were busy in fomenting difficulties between the two wings. The morning of the session dawned on the Opposition elate with hope of a great victory over a "house divided against itself," and the heart of many a good Democrat sorrowed lest his party, though numerically dominant, should from distraction in their camps, fall short of meeting satisfactorily the pressing demands of the country. At the first private meeting of the Democratic members there was for a time apparent reserve and mistrust, that seemingly argued the dissension as great as the Opposition had hopefully painted it. Already bad heresies been charged and recharged, and the good old friendliness which had been the presiding genius of former like occasions, seemed to have fled a time departed. It was at this hour of gloom the work of Mr. Payne began, and nobly he acquitted himself. It is not intended to land Mr. Paxon as a party tactician, but rather to attempt to do him justice as a liberal, efficient, sagacious and safe legislator. Yet it cannot be denied that the happy conciliation of the Democratic members at the beginning of the session was an ellimportant step toward securing the passage of many measures vitally important to the State's interest; and in producing that conciliation without disparagement to others who labored nobly for the same result, the part of Mr. Payne may be fairly acknowledge as pre-eminently prominent.

We can confidently assert the question of currency, which has been emphatically the question with respect to the public interest, has been fairly met and fully disposed of in every part, as its importance required. At the opening and during the early part of the present session the financial pressure on Tennessee was no ordinary one. The banks, uncertain as to future existence and their relations to legislation and by any considerable export crop, were more contracted, and private capital was locked up, in many instances awaiting the breaking times when the banks should do out. In the midst of this was a strong demand for money to pay both domestic and foreign debts. In this trying emergency no member of the legislature more fully comprehended the necessities of the State, or more promptly, sagaciously, and efficiently addressed himself to the work of relief. At an early day he framed and produced the passage through the Senate of his ten per cent. conventional interest law, which, by its popularity in rural districts, reasonable remuneration the legal rate of money and diminishing the onerous tax on the privilege of loaning, (a tax by-the-by always under our former law paid by the borrower in reality,) is not only calculated to restore to our State millions of her own capital which has sought larger profits in other States than was by law allowed here, but will also invite the capital of neighboring States as long as our demand for it will furnish a reasonable compensation for its use. In connection with this may be mentioned his bill removing the restrictions imposed on the use of private capital by the act of 1827, and his prominent aid in the bill reducing the tax on merchants' privileges. We may also say that when the general banking law left the fostering hands of Gantt and his co-operators in the house of representatives, it leaned upon the strong arm of Mr. Payne through the Senate.

The measures of currency and those akin to them are the ones with which Mr. Payne has most prominently identified himself, but his position on many other important ones will command him strongly to the heart of his immediate constituency, and the whole State he has so faithfully and signally served. In the bright sunshine of prosperity we may hope so confidently expect for our State, with her fields stimulated into increased productiveness, her workshops thriving and her cities expanding with population, the gloomy twilight which seemed to be settling upon her at the beginning of the present legislative session may be by most entirely forgotten, but the thinking mind of the country will ever gladly hail to the council halls of the State, one of Mr. Payne's industry and enlightened judgment. M.

STANTON AND PERRIN.

Editors Appeal: You may not have observed simultaneously with the defection of the Traitor F. P. Stanton, who takes the stump in Connection on the wrong side of the question, that on the same 9th inst. his brother-in-law, Ed. O. Perrin, is out for Seymour, the Constitution and Democracy, where his trumpet notes are making quite a stir and awakening the patriotism of the country in quite an audible manner. The friends of the Union are sanguine there of success. Yours M.

Stevens and Tombs.

Editors Appeal: The Democracy of this section would like to be heard in favor of one of these southern statesmen on the ticket with Judge Douglas.

COTTON AND TOBACCO.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Maryland Convention—Struggle to Defeat Douglas—How Douglas is to be Defeated—Mexican Affairs.

Special telegraphic despatch to the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

WASHINGTON, March 24.

THE ACTION OF THE MARYLAND CONVENTION

Yesterday was what might have been expected from the patriotic Democracy of that State. The resolutions are sound, catholic and national, and have the true ring. While asserting the southern view of territorial power in no vacillating, they proclaim that a difference of opinion on this point is no just cause of disagreement among Democrats. They adhere firmly to non-intervention and the settled policy of the Democratic party. The delegates at large are two for Douglas, and two uncommitted; this secures Douglas twelve of the sixteen delegates, and gives him the unit vote of the State. The telegraph of the associated press was swift to announce that the delegation at large was anti-Douglas; *I know otherwise.*

The refusal of the State convention of Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia to express a choice for any of these two gentlemen, leaves no room of that the sagacious members contemplated the event of Mr. Douglas' nomination; and now the action of the Maryland convention in binding a fight over which the northern friends of Douglas may cross Mason and Dickson's line, and strike hands with their brethern of the South, affords satisfactory evidence that the nomination of Douglas is inevitable

THE GAME OF THE CONFEDERATES.

The anti-Douglas confederates are sorely exercised at the condition of affairs, and daily confer on the strategy to be pursued at Charleston. Breckinridge and Lane, the real candidates of the junta, are out of sight, and no other name is now kept up but Hunter. The object is patent, of course. The confederates have no idea of Hunter's nomination, and, while they would take him willingly in preference to Douglas, they are sanguine of nominating either one or the other of their two candidates; but a forlorn hope is necessary to meet the shock of the first Douglas charge at Charleston—a point required on which to make a first rally of the confederated forces—and who so convenient as the placid, gentle, manly Senator from Virginia, who will be voted for by the leading Southern States?

The idea is a good one, and we hear nothing now from the confederated assailants of Douglas but Hunter. The idea of course is to get up a fight between Virginia and the Northwest on their respective candidates, and at the proper time to command the vote of Virginia for their real candidate, as a reward for the device upon principle, and with perfect consistency. By agreement to submit this question of Territorial power to the adjudication of the Supreme tribunals, which, though they may not be acknowledged, according to the opinion of Mr. Curry, as arbiters in the last resort, are yet universally admitted by the Democratic party to be constitutional arbiters of all such questions, and thus gave practical effect to the cautious generalities of 1856. They should not forget that these men have deliberately renounced the principle of the Union, between them the Territories forever. As those northern men refused to accept the Wilmot proviso, should our Southern friends demand that Congress should take part in the question left by agreement to the Territorial people and the federal courts?

We do not think it consistent with the magnanimity that we know to be characteristic of southern men. We do not think it necessary for the protection of southern rights, and we believe the party, without hesitation, that there is, in our opinion, no reason why the whole Democratic party, North and South, should not go into convention at Charleston—admit every man who endorses the Cincinnati platform and the Dred Scott decision as political equals, and go into the battle of 1860, whether their flag shall be borne by one who affirms or one who denies that the power of Territorial legislation in the premises, provided, in either case, the question of slavery shall be abjured by Congress, and the constitutional validity of any Territorial law upon that subject shall be left to the federal courts for decision.

Official Reception by the Emperor of the New Minister of the U. S.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Express.]

PARIS, March 9, 1860.—The newly appointed Minister of the United States to the Court of France was formally received by the Emperor Napoleon III, on Sunday last, at 1 o'clock, in the Tuileries. The Moniteur, of Monday, published, at the head of its official columns, the following report:

"Mr. Chas. J. Faulkner had the honor to be received yesterday by the Emperor in public audience, and to place in his hands the letters which accredit him to his Imperial Majesty in the quality of Minister of the United States of America.

"The Emperor was surrounded by his officers on duty.

"The Empress of the United States, after this audience, was received by the Empress.

"Mr. Faulkner was conducted to the Palace of the Tuileries by a Master of Ceremonies, introduced of Ambassadors, in a Court carriage, with the customary ceremonial."

This appears a meagre account of an event invested with so very considerable interest, when it is remembered that it is usual on these occasions for expression of international amity to be exchanged, or some outline of the policy of the two countries toward each other to transpire. With us, when a new minister is received by the President of the United States, the journals publish an accurate report of the ceremonial and address. In France, this is only done when the Emperor receives a full Ambassador, a diplomat of a higher grade than a Minister, a Minister representing the person of his own sovereign, whilst the latter is only the representative of his government. An Ambassador can assume, when expedient or necessary, an individual responsibility; a Minister, in important negotiations, must refer to the head of his government for instructions. The United States have no Ambassadors to foreign courts.

I am happily enabled to give some general details of the interview between the Emperor Napoleon and Mr. Faulkner. Our Minister was accompanied by the Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. Mason, Calhoun and Wilber. Upon being presented to his Majesty, Mr. Faulkner made a few remarks, in accordance with diplomatic usage. He said he was the bearer of the ardent wishes of our whole country that the ancient ties of amity which unite the two nations may continue to be maintained in all their force and sincerity. Mr. Faulkner made a pertinent allusion to the new and enlarged common benefits which could not fail to flow from the liberal and commercial policy of the Emperor's government, and to the friendly interest it has attracted in the United States. The Minister concluded his address with the assurance of the President's kind wishes for the happiness and prosperity of the Emperor and Empress.

His majesty replied in English, heartily concurring in the sentiments expressed by the minister, declaring his hopes and belief that the happy political relations which have so long and uninterruptedly existed between France and the United States would ever continue as cordial and amicable as they are at the present moment.

At the conclusion of these official remarks on both sides, a conversation of a less ceremonious character ensued between the Emperor and Mr. Faulkner, after which he was conducted to the apartments of the Empress, and formally presented to her majesty, who, in substance, repeated the friendly assurances of the Emperor. Mr. Faulkner was then conducted, in his carriage, to his own residence, and his mission is inaugurated under the most favorable circumstances.

Why Should Democrats Differ?—Hon. Mr. Curry's Speech.

From the Washington States.]

Never, in the history of the Democratic party, has there been a time when there was more necessity for harmony, and never, we regret to add, has there been more evidences of dissension.

Not only is the Black-Republican party stimulated to increased efforts by the hope of our dissolution, but our more respectable antagonists, regardless of conditional defeats, have reorganized with the delusive hope of conquering both the great parties, and taking possession of the government themselves.

Let us see in what respect Democrats agree and in what they differ, that the reasons and prospects for harmony may be made apparent.

We may assume that upon all fundamental principles of foreign and domestic policy, the party stands where it has ever stood, and that the doctrines laid down at Cincinnati in 1856, have been consecrated in the election and administration of the present Executive.

It is the universal opinion of the Democratic party that Congress is not sovereign, and therefore possesses no power to establish or repeal title to slave property within the Territories.

It is agreed that the owner may carry his slaves into the Territories, and receive there federal protection of slaves as of other property. All these doctrines are conceded and confirmed by the cogent supply for consent or co-operation.—Without this clause the treaty would be valueless. It will require three or four votes from the republican ranks, besides Mr. Wilson's, to carry the treaty. If the 16th article be stricken out, the Republicans will vote for the ratification of the treaty, and the Democrats against it. Thus the onus of the defeat of the treaty will apparently, though not in fact, be upon the Democratic Senators.

The homestead bill is distinctly a party measure. The Republicans have adopted it as a part of their system, and claim its paternity. The House bill was framed under their auspices, and some of its provisions are of a character which will, as Senator Andrew Johnson remarked in his speech, defeat the bill in the Senate. The Senate bill is of a less objectionable character, and might possibly pass the Senate, if all the Republicans vote for it. But if they adhere to the House bill, the measure will be lost.

If the Senate sit to-morrow the Pacific telegraph bill will probably be taken up. Iox.

Expectations of Renewed Hostilities

PARIS, March 5, P. M.

It is extremely provoking that whenever the Emperor of the French speaks more emphatically than usual about the blessings of peace, and his sincere desire to secure them to the country, public confidence diminishes and apprehensions of a new conflict increase or other increase ten fold. Since the speech of the throne, I have met with hardly six people who do not declare it as their deliberate opinion, that before three months are over, hostilities will begin somewhere. And only a day or two ago, a general officer of long standing, and in a situation which enables him to know something out of the public, *mentioned his belief that war this spring was inevitable.* It is a misfortune to have one's good intentions and sincere avowals thus misinterpreted, if not wilfully misrepresented. But so it is; and, strange to say, not even M. de Morny's touching commentary on the Imperial address, strengthens the hope which 'that address was doubtless meant to inspire, but which unluckily it has not inspired.

Piedmont is said to be arming to the teeth. Letters from Turin speak of the day not being far distant when Victor Emanuel will have 180,000 men fit to take the field. But will M. Cavour really turn a deaf ear to the imperial warning, and occupy the Romagna, as an integral part of the great Italian monarchy? And, if he does, will the French army evacuate Lombardy and march into Tuscany? The Villafranca preliminaries not being executed, Piedmontese tenure of her new provinces was not very secure as matters stood; and it will indeed be less so if Central Italy be annexed. Will the Austrians invade Piedmont, and, if so, will France fly to the side of her ally under any circumstances? It is hardly conceivable that she will act against her. Whichever way we turn, all is uncertain, complicated, and threatening. So much we here believe, and hence the stagnation of trade and the general disquietude which we see prevailing.—*London Daily News.*

New Advertisements.

FOR HIRE.

A NEGRO WOMAN, with one child.—First-rate washer and ironer, and a good plain cook. J. S. MITCHELL & CO., mr28-2t* Main street.

Wanted to Rent,

A SMALL COTTAGE, three or four rooms. Apply at mr28-2t KIRK & WILLIAMS'.

$10 Reward,

FOR A DERRINGER PISTOL, lost between Court Square and Elmwood Cemetery. Deliver at THIS OFFICE. mr28-2t.

Flour, Flour.

JUST received on consignment, 200 bbls. Flour, Fashion brand, and for sale by MINTZ, TROTTER & BAILEY, mr28-2t. No. 5 Monroe street.

American Guano,

SECOND supply just received and for sale in barrels of 300 pounds, by MINTZ, TROTTER & BAILEY, mr28-2t. No. 5 Monroe street.

DR. G. W. LAWRENCE, RESIDENT PHYSICIAN,

Hot Springs, Arkansas.

PROMPT attention given to consultative letters from physicians or invalids abroad. A treatise on the properties of the baths and the climate of the vicinity in preparation. Refers respectfully to members of the American Medical Association. mr28-2m*

Notice.

In consequence of the indefinite character of the bids for parish of Monroe and Jefferson streets, the matter has been reconsidered to the magistrates, and bids will be received at my office until MONDAY NEXT, for said pavement. Specifications will be shown to those who wish to bid. A. H. DONALDSON, mr28-4t Chairman.

Bulletin and Avalanche copy.

NEW MEMPHIS THEATER.

Acting and Stage Manager.....WM. C. THOMPSON. Stage Director.....JOSEPH M. DAWSON.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 28.—Last night but three of the engagement of the beautiful young American Prima Donna, Miss CAROLINE RICHINGS, and the celebrated actor, Mr. F. RICHINGS. To commence with SECOND LOVE—Rolando, Mr. Richings; Matilda, Miss Richings. To conclude with A ROUND FOR AN ADVIATER—Alvero Bradford, Mr. Richings; Bridget, (with songs,) Miss Richings.

CHANGE OF TIME.—The Nora (until further notice) will open at 7 o'clock, and the curtain rise at 7½. Dress Circle, Parquette and balcony, 75 cents; Third Tier and Colored Gallery, 25 cents. Box Office open from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 3 to 5 P. M.

KIRK & WILLIAMS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Booksellers & Stationers,

259. *MAIN STREET,* 259.

ARE in receipt of an unusually large and well assorted stock of

GOLD PENS,

Letter Presses,

Letter, Cap, Bill and Note Papers,

Writing Desks, Work Boxes,

Envelopes, Steel Pens,

Writing Fluids,

Copying Books and Brushes.

THEIR STOCK OF

School, Medical and Miscellaneous

BOOKS!

Is full and complete, and now offered at REDUCED PRICES for CASH, or to punctual dealers.

KIRK & WILLIAMS, mr28 259 Main street.

LOTS,

On Two Years' Time.

NO SECURITY REQUIRED!

One of the Largest and Fairest Auction Sales

EVER HAD IN MEMPHIS,

AT THE

South-west Corner of Court Square,

ON THE

4th of April, 4th of May and 4th of June.

One-fourth Cash; One-fourth in Ninety Days; balance 1 and 2 years, interest added.

THE property is situated on REAL STREET, fifty feet west of Bayliss' Brewhouse, Pearre, Schoch, Mallory; plenty flour boat from Second, Union and Desoto, the corner of Calhoun, Tennessee, Webster and Clay streets; on the Pigeon Roost and new State Line roads, and Federal avenue; near Gov. Harris', J. C. Lester's, and the Cockrum place, all designed for fine and stakes.

Plats are at my commission house, 47 Front Row, at the law office of H. A. Rogers, Esq., south side of Court Square, and at Dr. W. L. Sugers' office.

—ALSO—

MY RESIDENCE AND LOTS,

Adjoining, between Clifton street and the river, will be exchanged for a larger and more elegant house in the more neighborhood, suitable for Mrs. Abbott's select boarding school, or sold at auction at the same time, with the lots offered of beginner shortly.

I pledge my word that every sale shall be bona fide. SHEPHERD M. ANES, mr28-6t 47 Front Row.

New Advertisements.

NEW GOODS!

THE FIRST ARRIVAL THIS SEASON OF SPRING AND SUMMER

Clothing and Furnishing Goods,

FOR

Men's, Boys' and Children's Wear.

STOVALL & MITCHELL, 280 MAIN STREET,

ARE now opening the largest, finest and best assorted stock of goods for men's, boys' and children's wear, they have ever had the pleasure of offering to the trade.

Spring and Summer Overcoats.

A very light and comfortable article for moderate weather.

Cassimere Business Suits.

A large assortment for spring, summer and fall wear, and the largest assortment of boys' and Children's clothing, and the lowest price for it that is to be found in the southern country, all of which we will sell cheaper than ever before, and we positively invite buyers to call and examine our work before buying.

Everything sold warranted to be of the best quality, and made as well as can be, and cheap as the cheapest.

STOVALL & MITCHELL, mr7-3m 280 Main street.

SARATOGA

Empire Spring Water,

Superior to Congress Spring Water!

THE EMPIRE WATER is bottled from the Empire Spring, at Saratoga Springs, New York. This fountain is situated not far from the Congress Spring, and the superior quality of the Empire Water consists in its combining all the properties of the Congress, with an addition of a large amount of Iodine.

The analysis of the Empire Water shows a combination of Bicarbonate of Lime, Magnesia and Soda, and Chloride of Sodium, with twelve grains of Bicarbonate of Soda or Iodine per gallon, held in solution by Carbonic Acid Gas.

Chemists and Physicians pronounce it the best Medical Water in the world and especially adapted to diseases peculiar to the southern climate.

Sold by all druggists.

G. W. WEBBER & CO. Proprietors, mr14-3m Saratoga Springs, and 19 John street, New York.

BOOTS & SHOES.

WE are in receipt of twenty-seven cases of fine custom-made

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Just from the manufacturers. This lot embraces fine Calf-skin Boots, Walters, and a fine assortment of every description of

LADIES' BOOTS AND SHOES.

We are directed to close them out at once, and purchasers may expect to see bargains.

McNAMARA, DUPREE & CO.

TICKET COMMUTTEE

OF THE

GRAND DRESS SOIREE,

AT THE

NEW MEMPHIS THEATER,

MONDAY NIGHT, APRIL 16, 1860.

THE following gentlemen compose the Ticket Committee:

R. C. KIRK, J. H. EDMONDSON,
MATON WEBB, G. P. FOOTE,
G. C. HARDIN, CHARLES COTTER,
G. W. LEATHERS, R. M. BARRY.

Persons whom alone can Tickets of Admission be procured. Price of a Ticket admitting a Gentleman and Ladies, $3 00. mr28

AUCTION SALES.

Building Lots,

AT

Auction.

ON TUESDAY MORNING,

APRIL 3, 1860, ON THE PREMISES,

We will sell, at PUBLIC AUCTION,

SIXTEEN BUILDING LOTS,

Situated at the intersection of

Real Street and the Pigeon Roost Plank Road.

THE LOT at the intersection has a comfortable FRAME HOUSE on it, which will be sold with the lot.

These are very desirable lots, located as they are upon two of the most traveled Thoroughfares leading out of the city, and in neighborhood that is improving very rapidly—which makes them desirable either as a location for a residence, or for speculation, as a good investment. They are within an easy distance of the business portions of the city, convenient to the south market, and when the new Court House and jail are built will extend to this point, must make the lots exceedingly valuable. The terms of sale will be liberal, and the title to the property is indisputable. Sale positive.

mr28 Monsarrat, Dupree & Co.

ON TUESDAY, APRIL 10TH,

WE WILL SELL

AT AUCTION,

ON THE PREMISES,

UPON LIBERAL TERMS,

TEN LOTS,

Situated on Linden Street, near Orleans.

THESE Lots are in a neighborhood very desirable for private residences, being very healthy and surrounded by good neighbors.

Title perfect. Sale positive. Plats showing the location of the lots can be had at our office.

mr28-6t MONSARRAT, DUPREE & CO.

VANCE STREET PROPERTY.

Saturday, April 21, at 10 o'clock,

ON THE PREMISES,

WE WILL SELL ON LONG TIME,

TWENTY-FIVE LOTS,

Of large front and sufficient depth, for building purposes, situated on

Vance and Lauderdale Streets,

NEAR the residence of Mrs. Telfed, Mr. Rawlings, and Mr. Lauderdale.

This is beautiful property, and healthy neighborhood, and the property will be sold on easy and accommodating terms. Title perfect.

MONSARRAT, DUPREE & CO., mr28-6t No. 6 Monroe street.

Great Sale

—OF—

ONE HUNDRED SPLENDID

BUILDING LOTS.

Polk's Addition to the City of Memphis.

ON TUESDAY MORNING,

April 24, at 10 o'clock, on the premises, we will sell

100 Building Lots,

Situated on Orleans, Goslee and Walnut Streets.

IN the immediate neighborhood of the St. Agnes School and adjoining Jesse Taylor, and within easy distance of the most populous portions of the city. It is desirable for the high and elevated situation. The street railroad, contemplated to the Elmwood Cemetery and State Female College, will pass by these lots. These lots will be sold

ON LONG TIME.

All those wishing to secure a lot to occupy, or those seeking an investment, will not fail to attend this great sale.

Title perfect. Sale positive. Plats showing the location of the lots can be had at our office.

mr28-6t MONSARRAT, DUPREE & CO.

Miscellaneous.

Flour, Flour,